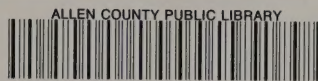






REYNOLDS HISTORICAL  
GENEALOGY COLLECTION



3 1833 02220 8737

Gc

974.802

P53Jd

V. /

7110657







# Colonial *and* Revolutionary Families of Philadelphia

---

---

## Genealogical and Personal Memoirs

---

---

EDITOR

WILFRED JORDAN

Former Curator of Independence Hall  
Philadelphia

✱

V. I

VOLUME I

✱

Gc  
974.802  
P53 jo  
V. I

LEWIS HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

NEW YORK

1933

Allen County Public Library  
Ft. Wayne, Indiana



*Benj. Franklin*

7110657

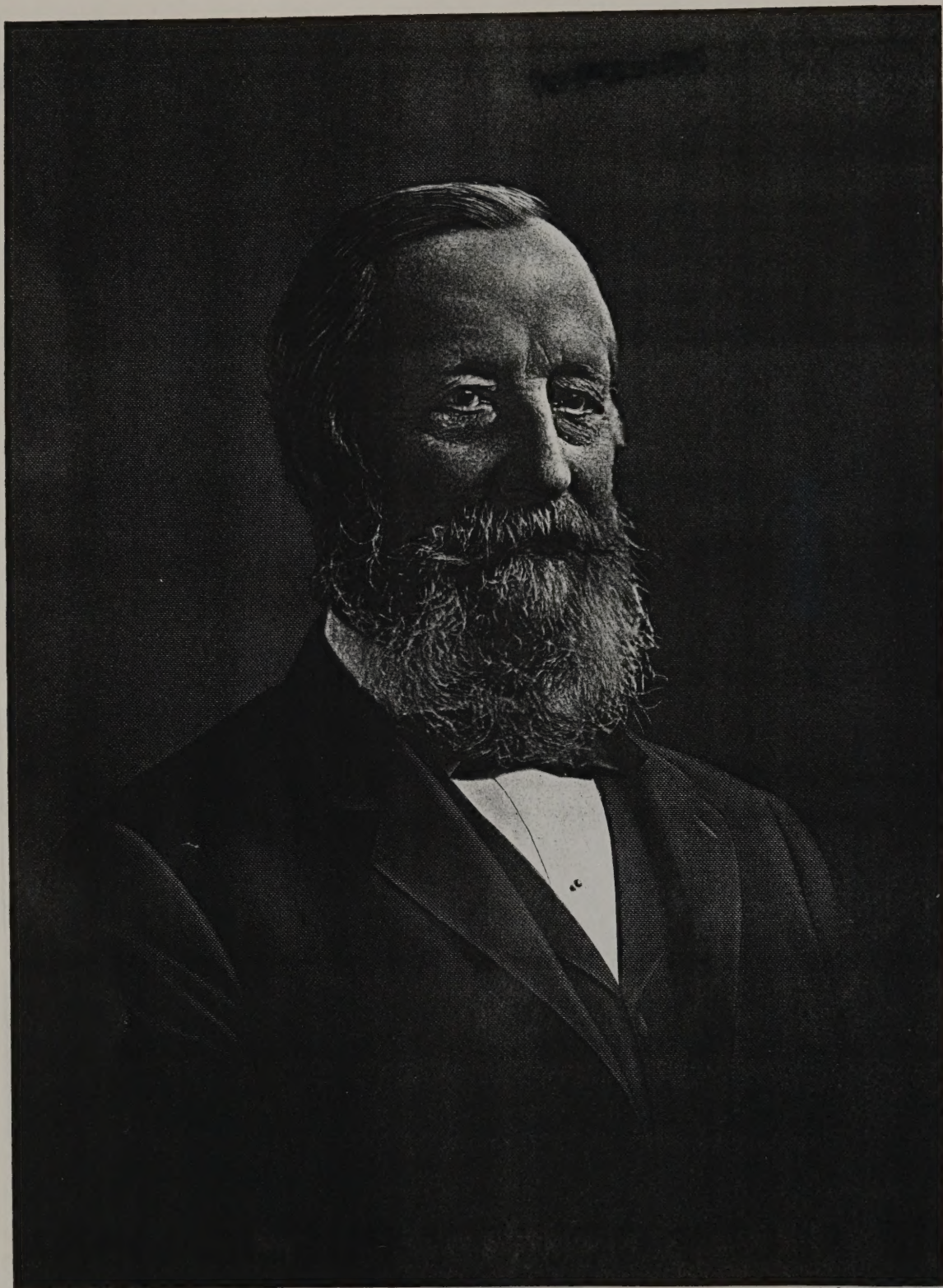
---

---

COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY  
FAMILIES OF PHILADELPHIA

---

---



Lewis Historical Pub. Co.

Photo by Gutekunst

Eng. by E. C. Williams & Bros. N.Y.

*Isaac W. Brown*

## Morris

(I) The American progenitor of the Morris family was ANTHONY MORRIS, 2D, a member of the Society of Friends, who came from England to Burlington, New Jersey, in 1682. He moved to Philadelphia in 1685. There he promptly became a leader and rendered valuable public service as presiding justice of the Court of Common Pleas of the city, as justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania from 1693 to 1698, as mayor of Philadelphia from 1703 to 1704, as provincial councillor in 1696, and as representative in the Assembly of the Province from 1698 to 1704. Anthony Morris was four times married. In 1676, he married (first) Mary Jones, who died in 1688; (second), in 1689, Agnes Barr, who died in 1692; (third) Mary Coddington, who died in 1699; (fourth) Elizabeth Watson.

(II) ANTHONY (3) MORRIS, son of Anthony (2) and Mary (Jones) Morris, was born in 1681, and died in 1763, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His public service took the form of membership in the Pennsylvania Assembly, alderman and associate justice of the City Court of Philadelphia. He married Phoebe Guest.

(III) ANTHONY (4) MORRIS, son of Anthony (3) and Phoebe (Guest) Morris, was born in 1705 and died in 1780, in Philadelphia. He married Sarah Powell.

(IV) Their son, CAPTAIN SAMUEL MORRIS, born in 1743, died in 1812, was captain of the First City Troop of Philadelphia Light Horse, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly for many years. Captain Samuel Morris was governor of a club, the "State in Schuylkill," and he married Rebecca Wistar, daughter of Caspar Wistar.

(V) Their son, ISRAEL WISTAR MORRIS, born in 1778, died in 1870, was a commission merchant in Philadelphia. He married Mary Hollingsworth.

(VI) CASPAR MORRIS, son of Israel Wistar and Mary (Hollingsworth) Morris, was born in 1804, and died in 1884. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1826 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and soon became pre-eminent in Philadelphia as physician, philanthropist, and writer on medical subjects. He was greatly beloved throughout the city, where he founded and managed many charitable institutions. Dr. Caspar Morris married, in 1829, Anne Cheston, who was born in 1810, and died in 1880. They were the parents of:

1. James Cheston Morris, born May 28, 1831.
2. Israel Wistar Morris, of whom further.
3. Mary Hollingsworth Morris, born in 1835, died in 1919, who married Henry M. Murray.
4. Galloway Cheston Morris, born in 1837, who married Hannah Perot.
5. Cornelia, born in 1840, died in 1842.
6. Daniel Corrie Morris, born in 1842, and died in 1845.

(VII) ISRAEL WISTAR (2) MORRIS was born June 1, 1833, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Caspar and Anne (Cheston) Morris. His education was supplemented by a thorough business training in the firm of Morris, Tasker & Com-

pany, iron pipe manufacturers, and in early manhood he became interested in the development of the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. He devoted his talents as an engineer to that industry and became recognized as a leader. He operated mines in Schuylkill County prior to the Civil War, and at the time when anthracite coal for domestic purposes was unknown west of the Allegheny Mountains made an introduction of its use in Cincinnati, Ohio. During the progress of the Civil War, Mr. Morris became associated with Robert Hare Powel in both the anthracite and bituminous coal trade, and spent much time in Washington in connection with the preparation of tariff bills bearing upon the industry. Subsequent to the war, he became president of the Locust Mountain Coal Company, and a number of lesser companies connected with the operations of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He made an examination of coal properties for the railroad and purchased for that company many of their most valuable holdings. Mr. Morris remained in charge of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's coal properties until he had reached the age of seventy years, when he retired from active business. In politics, Mr. Morris was first a Whig and later a Republican. He was earnestly interested in all enterprises for the improvement and social culture of his city, and actively aided a number of associations by his influence.

Upon his retirement from business life, Israel Wistar Morris thereafter devoted his time to historical research, writing, the management of his private affairs, and to active participation in philanthropic work. He had a wonderful knowledge and memory regarding all local historical matters of interest to Philadelphians, and had long been a collector of books, prints and data relating to the history of the city. His library included a unique copy of Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia," extended from the original two volumes, as published, to six volumes by the insertion of rare engravings, prints, and illustrations of all sorts, of the history of the city. He was one of the most active and interested members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, serving on its board of councillors and making daily visits to its headquarters. He belonged to the American Philosophical Society, the Society of Mining Engineers, and various other literary and scientific organizations. He was also a director of The Girard Trust Company.

Always a man of fine presence, the appearance of Israel Wistar Morris in his later years was strikingly courtly. He was just short of six feet in height, and of dignified bearing; his head was crowned with iron-gray hair and his strong features were accentuated by a white moustache, side whiskers and beard.

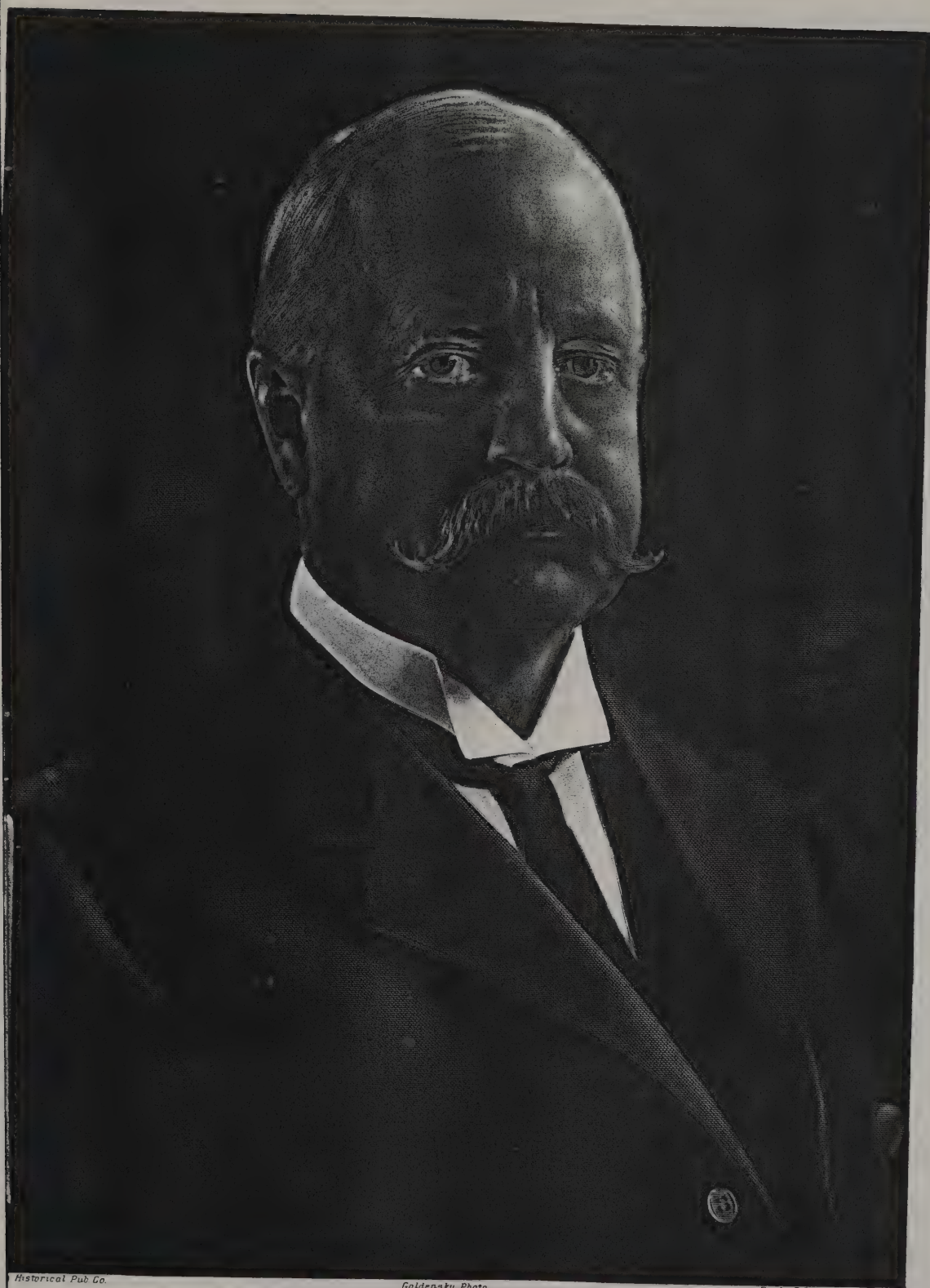
On December 3, 1855, Israel Wistar Morris married his cousin, Annie Morris Buckley, daughter of Effingham Lawrence and Hannah (Morris) Buckley, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Morris were the parents of a son:

1. Effingham Buckley, of whom further.

The death of Mrs. Israel Wistar Morris occurred March 6, 1915.

The death of Israel Wistar Morris, which occurred December 18, 1909, deprived Philadelphia of one of her leading citizens, whose influence was always exerted in behalf of justice, and who had ever, in the various relations of life, set an example in all respects worthy of emulation.

(VIII) EFFINGHAM BUCKLEY MORRIS, chairman of the board of managers of The Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsyl-



Historical Pub. Co.

Golden Sky Photo

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Co. N.Y.

Effingham B. Morris

vania, August 23, 1856, son of Israel Wistar and Annie Morris (Buckley) Morris. He received his early education in the classical school of Dr. John W. Fairies, of Philadelphia, and then entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the Department of Arts in 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from the Department of Law in 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On February 22, 1928, fifty years after his graduation from the Law Department, his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He entered upon the practice of his profession in association with P. Pemberton Morris, LL. D., professor of practice and pleading at law and equity in the University of Pennsylvania, and upon the retirement of Professor Morris succeeded to his practice. He was from 1881 general attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and general counsel for The Girard Trust Company from 1885 until 1887, and has been counsel for various other corporations.

In 1887, Mr. Morris was asked as counsel for The Girard Trust Company to act as president, when his predecessor, John B. Garrett, became financial vice-president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He agreed to do so on May 17, 1887, supposing his term of service was to be merely until the board could find a permanent successor to Mr. Garrett, as Mr. Morris had then no thought of giving up the active practice of his profession. However, he became so much interested in the development of the company that these supposedly temporary duties have now lasted forty-three years, and during this time practically all those who were heads of the banks and trust companies and savings fund societies of Philadelphia when Mr. Morris became president of The Girard Trust Company in 1887 have since then either died or retired from work. In 1928, Mr. Morris withdrew as president of The Girard Trust Company to become chairman of its board of managers, which position, with that of manager, he now holds. He was succeeded as president by A. A. Jackson.

The Girard Trust Company is, with one exception, the oldest of its kind in Pennsylvania. Under Mr. Morris' direction it has grown to be the largest in extent of its business in the State. In 1887, when he was elected president, The Girard Trust Company had a capital of \$500,000, deposits of about \$1,000,000, and trust funds of perhaps \$10,000,000. Its entire office force, including officers, was less than a dozen persons. The capital, surplus and undivided profits of The Girard Trust Company in 1930 exceeded \$20,000,000; its deposits, subject to check, are over \$68,000,000; its trust funds are over \$758,000,000; and its corporate trusts are over \$1,500,000,000. The banking house of The Girard Trust Company, at the northwest corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, with its large armor-plate safe deposit and other similar vaults, cost \$1,500,000, and the entire amount was charged off the books, the cost having been defrayed out of current surplus profits, over and above dividends, made during the three years occupied in construction of the building, prior to the occupation of it in 1908. The property is carried by the company as an asset at the cost of the bare ground only. In 1923 a seven-story addition to the office was made on South Penn Square, and its entire cost similarly charged off the books. In 1930 The Girard Trust Company purchased the West End Trust Office Building, at the corner of South Penn Square and Broad Street, which was converted into offices for the trust company.

Effingham B. Morris was chairman for many years of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and also of the Cambria Steel Company, employing some twenty thou-

sand men, until the sale of these companies to the Bethlehem and Midvale Steel companies, respectively, in 1916. He has been for thirty-three years a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and of its allied lines, also of the Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and other corporations. He is a trustee of the estate of Anthony J. Drexel, deceased.

The political service of Mr. Morris, in Philadelphia, has been limited to one term as member of the Common Council of Philadelphia, to which he was elected as a candidate of the "Committee of One Hundred," in the Eighth Ward in 1880-81. He was a trustee for the holders of Philadelphia city bonds secured on city gas works from 1882 until 1887, defeating David H. Lane in the election by the councils for that position. By appointment of the United States courts, in 1886, he became receiver of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and in 1888 arranged for the settlement of its affairs in the reorganization of the Reading Railway. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania for ten years, resigning in 1921. In March, 1917, Mr. Morris was appointed treasurer of the Council of National Defense and Committee of Public Safety of Pennsylvania, of which George Wharton Pepper was chairman, and was in active service with that committee during the entire World War.

Effingham B. Morris is a life member of the Union League and University clubs; a member of the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Penn Athletic and other clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, Colonial, and other societies, and of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City. Politically, he is a Republican.

On November 5, 1879, in Philadelphia, Mr. Morris married Ellen Douglas Burroughs, the youngest daughter of H. Nelson and Caroline (Mitchell) Burroughs, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Morris died April 30, 1925. She was a descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller, who made the historic voyage on the "Mayflower," and was the first physician in New England. Mr. and Mrs. Morris were the parents of the following children:

1. Rhoda F., widow of George Clymer Brooke, of Philadelphia, who married, after his death, Trenchard E. Newbold, of Philadelphia. Her children are: Rhoda M. Brooke, now Mrs. John Gardiner, Jr., of Philadelphia; George Clymer Brooke, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Trenchard E. Newbold, Jr.
2. Eleanor Burroughs, wife of Stacy B. Lloyd, of Philadelphia (q. v.). Her children are: Ellen Douglas Lloyd, who married Austin Dunham, of Hartford, Connecticut; Stacy B. Lloyd, Jr., and Morris Lloyd.
3. Caroline, wife of J. Frederic Byers, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Her children are: Alexander M. Byers, John Frederic, Jr., Nancy Lee Byers, and Buckley Morris Byers.
4. Effingham Buckley, Jr., whose biography follows.

(IX) EFFINGHAM BUCKLEY MORRIS, JR., son of Effingham Buckley and Ellen Douglas (Burroughs) Morris, was born August 26, 1890, in Ardmore, Pennsylvania. He attended Haverford School, graduating in 1907. In the autumn of that year he entered Yale University, and in 1911 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After leaving Yale he entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1915. The same year he was admitted to the bar, and in association with Harry Ingersoll, entered immediately upon the practice of law. This was interrupted by the entrance of the United States into the World War. On May 10, 1917, Mr. Morris received a commission as second lieutenant of cavalry, having since 1912 been a member of the First Troop of Philadelphia City



Historical Pub Co

W. Coulbourn Brown photo

Eng by E. L. Williams & Co.

*Edmund B. Honig*

Cavalry, which he joined just one hundred years after the death of his ancestor, Captain Samuel Morris, who commanded the troop during the Revolution, and died in 1812. On August 15, 1917, at the training camp at Fort Niagara, he received his commission as captain of cavalry and was assigned to duty with the infantry at Camp Meade, Maryland, where he commanded Company K, Three Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, Seventy-ninth Division. On July 8, 1918, he sailed for France with the Expeditionary Forces, and from September 13 to October 15 saw active service in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, where his company, under his command, was one of the two assault companies leading the attack of the Three Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment on the town of Montfaucon, September 26, 1918, which was captured September 27, 1918. On September 27, 1918, he was wounded in the leg, but remained on the field and took command of the Third Battalion, Three Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry, after the battalion commander, and the ranking captain who succeeded him, had both been wounded and evacuated. On October 20, 1918, he was given his majority. He returned to the United States in command of the Second Battalion, Three Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry, and on June 25, 1919, received an honorable discharge. For his conduct at Montfaucon, Major Morris was awarded the distinguished Service Cross of the United States Army, and was subsequently awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm by Marshal Petain, of the French Army. He was also created a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur of France, and awarded the cross of that order.

Following his return to Philadelphia, Mr. Morris practiced his profession until May 17, 1928, at which time he was elected a vice-president of The Girard Trust Company, which office he now holds. He is a member of the Board of City Trusts, a director of the United Gas Improvement Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad, First National Bank of Philadelphia, and other corporations. His clubs are the Philadelphia, Racquet, Penn Athletic (of which he is a founder member and vice-president), Merion Cricket, University Barge, Whitemarsh Valley Hunt, and Pickering Hunt. He was a member of Alpha Delta Fraternity and the Scroll and Key Society, of Yale University.

On February 19, 1917, Mr. Morris married, in Philadelphia, Julia Peabody Lewis, daughter of Francis Draper and Mary Humphreys (Chandler) Lewis, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are the parents of the following children:

1. Effingham Buckley (3d), born November 20, 1917.
2. Julia Pemberton, born January 15, 1922.

These children represent the sixth generation of the Morris family in continuous occupation of the old Morris house, No. 225 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, where their parents live.



## Lloyd

Lloyd and Howell are names that connote Welsh ancestry and a notable place in the ancient and modern history of Wales, with an equal prominence in Pennsylvania's Colonial development.

STACY BARCROFT LLOYD, of this record, vice-president of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and a member of the Philadelphia bar, was born August 1, 1876, in Camden, New Jersey, and is a son of the late Malcolm and Anna (Howell) Lloyd.

MALCOLM LLOYD, the eldest son of John and Esther Barton (Malcolm) Lloyd, was born at Philadelphia on July 18, 1838, and died at his country home at Devon, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1911. He married, July 10, 1869, Anna Howell, daughter of Richard W. and Mary T. (Carpenter) Howell, of Camden, New Jersey.

Mr. Lloyd was descended from ROBERT LLOYD, a member of the Society of Friends, who emigrated from Wales about 1684, and who, with his brother, Thomas Lloyd, took up a considerable tract of land in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County. This tract was part of the extensive area known as "Merion in the Welsh Tract," acquired by members of the Society of Friends from William Penn before he came to Pennsylvania, and subsequently located to the west of Philadelphia between the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers.

This Robert Lloyd married Lowry Jones, at the Old Merion Meeting House, on August 13, 1688. The ancestry of each may be traced through a long line of Welsh progenitors. Robert Lloyd died in 1714, while still a young man, having been active in the religious and political affairs of the new colony. In direct line of descent from him there followed Richard, Isaac, Isaac, John, and Malcolm Lloyd.

While in the beginning the colony was entirely controlled by the Quaker element, the beliefs of the Society of Friends were strongly opposed to warfare, and recognizing the incompatibility of these tenets with the practical necessities of a small community open to attack from settlements of other nationalities and constantly threatened by Indian uprising, the Friends voluntarily relinquished their political control and declined to accept offices that would impose upon them duties repugnant to the dictates of conscience. From 1750 onwards, therefore, few members of the Society of Friends are to be found in military or political office. During the Revolutionary period, however, many of them found it possible to be of assistance to the cause, and the gristmills at Chester owned by Richard and Isaac Lloyd helped to supply the Continental Army. Through his mother, Esther Barton (Malcolm) Lloyd, Mr. Lloyd was descended from John Malcolm, an officer in the naval forces during the French and Indian wars; and from a number of the earliest settlers in New England. Her grandfather, Dr. Henry Malcolm, served with distinction in the Continental Navy, and was later appointed, by President Washington, Collector of the District of Hudson. His wife, Rebecca Olney,



*L. B. Leona*

was the daughter of Captain Joseph Olney, who commanded the brig "Cabot," and later the frigate "Queen of France," during the Revolutionary period. Among her ancestors in the Paget, Olney, Checkley, Brown, and Whipple lines were numbered founders of Providence Plantations, incorporators named in the original charter granted the Colony of Rhode Island, and others who played an active and important part in laying the foundations of New England in early Colonial days.

Anna (Howell) Lloyd, wife of Malcolm Lloyd, was born September 12, 1848, and died in Philadelphia, January 24, 1913. She was the daughter of Richard Washington and Mary Tonkin (Carpenter) Howell. Mrs. Lloyd was seventh in descent from John Howell, who came to Philadelphia from Wales in 1697.

Jacob Howell, son of John Howell, was a member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania, and removed to Chester in 1707.

John Ladd Howell, the fourth in line, born in 1739, and died in 1785, through inheritance from his mother, Katharine (Ladd) Howell, became heir to "Candor Hall," an extensive property in New Jersey. His son, Colonel Joshua Howell, acquired considerable additional tracts in New Jersey, and in the early part of the eighteen hundreds, built "Fancy Hill," overlooking the Delaware, which for upwards of a hundred years remained the home of the family. This Colonel Howell commanded a regiment of New Jersey militia during the War of 1812. In 1786, he married Anna Blackwood, whose grandfather, John Blackwood, came from Scotland to this country and gave his name to Blackwoodtown, New Jersey.

Mary Tonkin (Carpenter) Howell, the mother of Mrs. Lloyd, was descended from Samuel Carpenter, the first treasurer of the Province of Pennsylvania, a friend of William Penn, and the most prominent merchant of his day. He died in 1717. Through Hannah Preston, who married Samuel Carpenter, Jr., in 1711, she was descended from Thomas Lloyd, the first Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania appointed by Penn, 1684-88 and 1690-93. Through the Strattons, Clements, Harrisons, Collins, Tonkins and other lines, she was descended from those who were among the first to settle in Long Island, the Jerseys, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

The children of Malcolm and Anna (Howell) Lloyd were:

1. Howell.
2. Malcolm, Jr.
3. Stacy B., of this review.
4. Francis V.
5. Anna Howell, who married Nathan Hayward.
6. Esther, who married Arthur V. Morton.
7. Mary C., who married L. Caspar Wister.

At the age of sixteen, after a good common school education, Malcolm Lloyd entered the employment of Caleb Cope & Company, one of the old Quaker merchant firms of Philadelphia, and with them obtained his preliminary business training. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Grey Reserves. While his regiment was not involved in the more protracted campaigns, it was called out at the time of Lee's advance to Antietam and again at the time of Gettysburg.

At the conclusion of the Civil War Mr. Lloyd became interested in what was then the new industry of oil refining. In 1867, he built a refinery at Gibson's Point, on the west bank of the Schuylkill River, below Bartram's Gardens. This

was known as the Phoenix Works, and soon attained an important position in its field of operation. It was purchased by The Atlantic Refining Company in 1887, and in 1900 Mr. Lloyd became the acting head of the last-named company, and so continued until his retirement from active business.

Mr. Lloyd was a director of the Girard National Bank, the Trust Company of North America, the Delaware Insurance Company, the Atlantic Refining Company, and various corporations engaged in the oil industry. For many years Mr. Lloyd was one of the Executive Council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, and rendered important public service in furthering the measures necessary for an adequate development of the harbor and port of Philadelphia.

Throughout his life Mr. Lloyd took an active interest in the affairs of the Episcopal Church. For thirty years he was a member of the vestry of St. Luke's Church (now the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany), and throughout that period served either as accounting warden or as rector's warden. He was a member of the vestry of the Church of the Crucifixion, a trustee of the Philadelphia Divinity School, a member of the Board of the Seaman's Missionary Association, and other religious and charitable organizations. True to all of the obligations of family, upright in all business relationships, generous in his service to the general welfare, he enjoyed to a marked degree the respect and affection of those with whom he was associated, and exercised in his community an extensive and beneficent influence.

STACY B. LLOYD was educated at the Penn Charter and Lawrenceville (New Jersey) schools, and at Princeton University, graduating in 1898. In 1901, he graduated from the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, and for five years was associated in the general practice of law in Philadelphia with the firm of Reed & Pettit, afterwards entering the legal department of the Pennsylvania Railroad as assistant general solicitor, subsequently becoming assistant general counsel. In July, 1921, he resigned from the railroad and became a vice-president of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, the oldest institution of its kind in the United States. He is a director of the Philadelphia National Bank, the Merchants' Fund and the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a manager of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society.

Politically, Mr. Lloyd is a Republican. During the World War he was associate counsel of the Food Administration in Pennsylvania, resigning this office to enter the army as major judge advocate, in which capacity he served overseas from July, 1918, to June, 1919. His clubs number the Philadelphia, Princeton, Gulph Mills Golf, Merion Cricket, and the Ivy, of Princeton. He is a member of the Church of the Redeemer, of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lloyd married, October 25, 1902, Eleanor Burroughs Morris, daughter of Effingham B. and Ellen Douglas (Burroughs) Morris. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd are the parents of the following children:

1. Ellen Douglas, born August 7, 1903; educated at St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Maryland; married, October 18, 1924, Austin Dunham, of Hartford, Connecticut.
2. Stacy Barcroft, Jr., born July 8, 1908, educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire; a graduate of Princeton, and now attending the University of Pennsylvania Law School.
3. Morris, born April 20, 1913; graduated from Montgomery School, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania.



Dilkes  
(Dilks)

DILKES (DILKS).

*Arms*—Sable on a bend or, an anchor of the first.

*Crest*—A millrind gules. (Burke: "General Armory.")

DILKES (DILKS).

*Symbolic—*

The bend is a bearing of high honor, and represents either the scarf or shield suspender of a knight or military commander.

It is held to signify defence and protection.

The millrind is the iron affixed to the center of the millstone, by which it is turned by the wheel.

## Dilks

The Dilks<sup>1</sup> family is descended in this country from (I) JAMES DILKES, who was born in England in or about the year 1688. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Deptford Township, now Washington Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, where he purchased, May 31, 1714, of John Ladd, for thirty pounds silver money, a tract of land of two hundred seventy-two acres. James Dilkes married, at Old Coles Church, Moorestown, New Jersey, February 10, 1710, Ann Barker. Their children were:

1. John, whose will is dated December 1, 1770.
2. James, of whom further.
3. Sarah, who married (first), December 18, 1746, by New Jersey license, Samuel Champion, and (second), April 10, 1749, by New Jersey license, Thomas Nightengale.
4. Abraham.
5. Isaac, who married, March 7, 1753, Sarah Corkoran.
6. Joseph, who married, January 4, 1748, Lydia Jones, whose will is dated June 4, 1781.
7. Thomas, who married, in February, 1748, Rhoda Langley.
8. Rachel, who married, December 31, 1750, Joshua Moore, of Philadelphia.

James Dilkes' will is dated May 11, 1751, and was proved February 22, 1759. ("New Jersey Archives," Vol. XXXII, p. 94.)<sup>2</sup>

(II) JAMES DILKES, JR., son of James and Ann (Barker) Dilkes, also was a resident of Deptford Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey. His will, which was dated January 10, 1780, and was proved October 3, 1780 (Original Wills 1301 H, Trenton, New Jersey), mentions his wife, Sarah, and his children:

1. Joshua.
2. Jeremiah.
3. Amy (Duffil).
4. Jacob, of whom more later.
5. Josiah.
6. Rachel (Prosser).
7. Elizabeth.
8. Sarah.
9. Anne.
10. Kiziah.

(III) JACOB DILKES, son of James Dilkes, was named in his father's will as one of the executors of his estate. As appears from records of certain proceedings in the Orphans' Court of Gloucester County, held on March 17, 1806, Jacob Dilkes died intestate and a commission was appointed to make division of his real estate.

(See records of Orphans' Court, Gloucester County, Vol. C, p. 287.)

1. The genealogical findings for the record of the Dilks line represents the results of research of Alfred R. Justice, Esq., well known genealogist of Philadelphia.

2. C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Cushing and Sheppard: "History of Gloucester, Cumberland and Salem Counties, New Jersey," pp. 189, 289. Evarts and Peck: "Philadelphia," 1883, pp. 118-189, 283. "New Jersey Archives," First Series XXIII, p. 107; XXX, pp. 88, 93-94, 472, 512; XXXIII, pp. 269, 323, 518. "Index of Wills of New Jersey," II, pp. 538-39.

From the same records it appears that Jacob Dilkes left to survive him his widow, Jane Dilkes, and the following children:

1. Sarah.
2. Mary.
3. James.
4. Rachel.
5. Jonathan, of whom further.
6. Charlotta.
7. William.
8. Jacob.

(IV) JONATHAN DILKES, son of Jacob and Jane Dilkes, resided in Gloucester County, New Jersey. He and his wife, Mary, are named in numerous deeds to real estate there situate. Among them is that dated May 16, 1806, in which Jonathan and Mary appear as grantors of certain land formerly of the late Jacob Dilkes. The said deed recites that the grantor, Jonathan, was one of the children of the said Jacob Dilkes. The deed in question is recorded in Deed Book L, at p. 119, *et seq.*, in Gloucester.

(V) JONATHAN DILKS, JR., son of Jonathan and Mary Dilkes, was born in 1800.<sup>3</sup> He adopted the practice, followed by his descendants and also by many others of the family, of omitting the letter "e" from his name so as to spell it "Dilks" rather than "Dilkes." He married, March 4, 1834, Jane Hamilton Simpson, who was born January 1, 1809, and who died June 27, 1882. Jane Hamilton Simpson was the daughter of James Simpson, who, according to tradition, was a Spanish gentleman, who had legally changed his name, and Lovisa Hughes. (Hughes V.) Their children were:

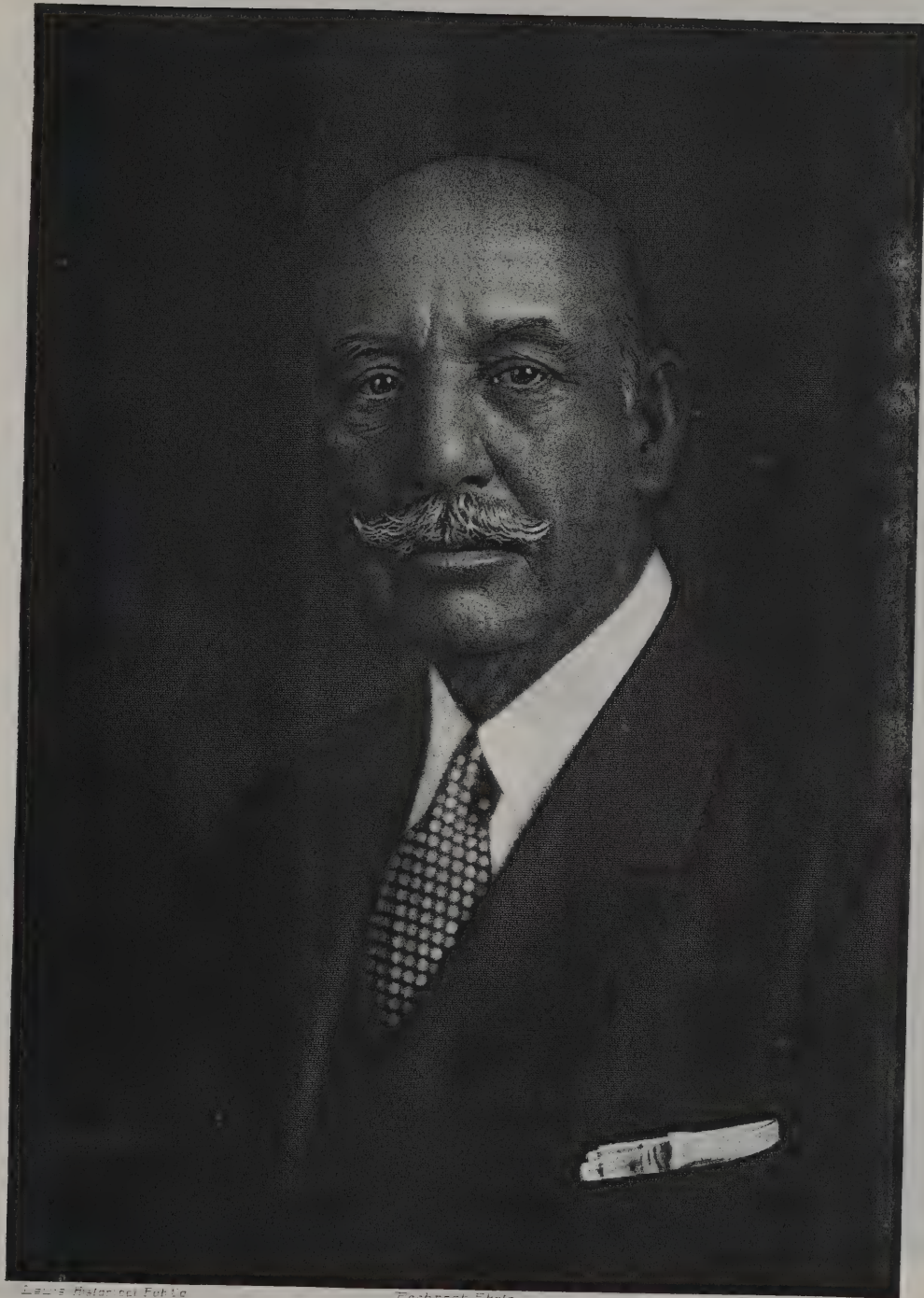
1. John Hahn, of whom further.
2. Deborah (Phillips).
3. Mary.
4. David.
5. Emma Jane.
6. Josiah.

(VI) JOHN HAHN DILKS, son of Jonathan and Jane Hamilton (Simpson) Dilks, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on February 12, 1836. He married, December 24, 1854, Eleanora Hyland. (Hyland XII). John Hahn Dilks is known as one of the pioneers in the development of the oil and natural gas industries in Pennsylvania and because of his activities in the public utility field in the Middle West. John Hahn and Eleanora (Hyland) Dilks had the following children:

1. Mary Jane, born December 16, 1855; married, June 20, 1878, Frank Coss, of Olean, New York.
2. John Hahn, Jr., born November 17, 1857, died in infancy.
3. Frank Warren, born March 22, 1859; married, September 29, 1886, Sarah E. Lamb.
4. Sophia Ford, born March 12, 1862; married, March 29, 1886, Charles L. Wayne, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
5. Agnes Hyland, born February 27, 1864; married, in December, 1915, William G. Rainey, of Columbia, Tennessee.

---

3. See family Bible.



Leaves Historical Photo

Portrait Photo

Portrait Photo

Walter H. Dicks



Lewis Historical Photo

Phillips Photo

Wright Photo

Walter Howard Dills Jr.

6. Walter Howard, of whom further.

7. Eleanora, born March 28, 1868; married, in December, 1916, Allan Hendricks, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

(VII) WALTER HOWARD DILKS, son of John Hahn and Eleanora (Hyland) Dilks, was born in Philadelphia on March 19, 1866. In 1888, Mr. Dilks, in partnership with William B. Mann, Jr., formed the firm of Mann and Dilks. Although Mr. Dilks retired from that firm in 1925, he has continued to take an active part in commercial and banking activities of Philadelphia, in addition to devoting much of his time as executor and trustee to the administration of several important estates.

Mr. Dilks is a member of many clubs, among which are the Union League Club of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Country Club, the Philadelphia Cricket Club, the Sunnybrook Golf Club, and the Boca Raton Club. He holds membership in numerous genealogical and historical societies, among which are the Colonial Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812. He is a member of St. Martins in the Fields Episcopal Church in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

The site of the old Hyland homestead, "Harmony Hall," in Cecil County, Maryland,<sup>4</sup> the birthplace of his mother, together with a farm of nearly five hundred acres, has been in the possession of Mr. Dilks for many years. He has a home there and takes much pleasure in the management and development of that property.

Walter Howard Dilks married, in February, 1898, Clara L. Durfor. (Durfor IV.) Children:

1. Norman Durfor, born April 2, 1899, died July 3, 1909.

2. Walter Howard, Jr., born October 29, 1902.

3. John Hyland, born October 15, 1907.

4. William Alburger, born August 3, 1909.

("Encyclopedia of Biography," Vol. XVIII.)

(The Durfor Line).

(I) GEORGE DURFOR, the first of that family to settle in Philadelphia, came from Alsace Lorraine in or about the year 1800. Soon after his arrival in Philadelphia he married Hannah Magdalena Freytag, born in Philadelphia April 30, 1773, the daughter of John and Margaretta (Heyer) Freytag. John Freytag was the son of a well-known Prussian family, and Margaretta Heyer, through her mother's family, Hoffman, of the celebrated Dutch family of Reuhl (or Reil), particularly prominent on the Continent during the seventeenth century. George Durfor died in Philadelphia in 1842.

(II) WILLIAM DURFOR, son of George and Hannah Magdalena (Freytag) Durfor, was born at Philadelphia in 1806, and died there in 1883. He married, in 1833, Eliza Ann Alburger, who was born at Philadelphia in 1812.

(III) WILLIAM A. DURFOR, son of William and Eliza Ann (Alburger) Durfor, was born in Philadelphia in 1833 and died on July 24, 1895. He became the head of a large packing business and an important figure in commercial circles of Philadelphia. William A. Durfor married M. Louisa Alburger, daughter of Jacob Tryon Alburger, Sr., who was fourth in descent from Christian Alburger. Chris-

4. See sketch of Hyland family *infra*.

tian Alburger came to Philadelphia from Manheim, Germany, in 1755. Jacob Tryon Alburger, a grandson of Jacob Tryon, who settled in Philadelphia in 1761, married Catherine Knecht, daughter of Gabriel Knecht and his wife, Maria, *née* Lex, both of Philadelphia.

(IV) CLARA LOUISA DURFOR, daughter of William A. and M. Louisa (Alburger) Durfor, was born in Philadelphia, October 23, 1868. She married Walter Howard Dilks on February 16, 1898. (Dilks VII.)

(The Hyland Line).<sup>5</sup>

Hyland, as a surname, has assumed many variations in spelling. The Hylands were of Norman extraction and, as appears from numerous records dating from the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the name was originally spelled Heland or Helland, with the prefix de or de la. The earliest example of the present form, Hyland, is not met with until during the early part of the reign of King Henry VIII.

At Wrotham in Kent is found the first record of that branch of the family from which the ancestry of the family of our interest can be clearly traced. In the ninth year of the reign of King Edward II, 1316, one William de la Heghelande and Cristina, his wife, appear of record. "From William and Cristina descended the very prolific family of Hyland, Heyland (and other spellings) of Kent, Sussex, Surry, and London and Suffolk."<sup>6</sup> Under the date of October 24, 1396, there is record of Andrew Heghland, who is mentioned as standing in a directly ancestral position in the pedigree.<sup>7</sup> Numerous other members of the family appear of record prior to 1522, but the precise relationship of those persons has not been definitely ascertained. The records are such as to indicate that the Hylands were then, as later, breeders of cattle as well as farmers. John Heghland appears on record May 16, 1412, and November 28, 1442, John Heland, of Westaple (near Yalding), County Kent, is recorded.

(I) JOHN HEYLAND, an early spelling of the name, was a freeholder of Branminge, Yalding, County Kent. Before 15 Henry VIII (1522), he acquired land at Ticehurst, in the hundred of Shoswell, and died soon after the latter date. He had two sons of whom there is record:

1. Richard, of whom further.
2. John, of Branminge and Ticehurst.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 6, 7.)

(II) RICHARD HYLAND, as the spelling of the name became, son of John Heyland, was the founder of the line of Hyland, of Waldron, Sussex, where this branch of the Hyland family, with few exceptions, were buried. Richard Hyland is mentioned as a freeholder in the thirty-fifth year of Henry VIII (1544). He is known to have had the following children:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Richard, of Waldron, who was buried June 3, 1586.
3. A daughter, who married John Horner.

5. T. A. Glenn: "The Family of Hyland," London, 1929.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 5.

7. *Ibid.*, p. 6.

4. Agnes, who married Richard Woddome.
5. Annas, who married Thomas Dennate.
6. Elizabeth, who married a Wackate.

(*Ibid.*, p. 7.)

(III) JOHN HYLAND, son of Richard Hyland, was mentioned as a freeholder at Waldron, in the lay subsidy rolls of the thirty-fifth, thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth years of the reign of King Henry VIII, and in that of the third of Edward VI. He married Agnes, who was buried in Waldron Church, December 20, 1588, she being then a widow. Their children were:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Richard, of Waldron; will dated March 10, 1590-91.
3. Peter, of Waldron, 1590.
4. Anne; married Nicholas Fuller.
5. Andrew, of Headcorn; will dated December 26, 1625.
6. Mildred, buried October 6, 1604.

(*Ibid.*, p. 8.)

(IV) JOHN HYLAND, son of John and Agnes Hyland, was buried at Waldron Church, August 11, 1597. He was a large freeholder in the parish, and overseer of the will of his uncle, Richard Hyland, June 1, 1586. John Hyland married, in 1562, Elizabeth, who was buried January 11, 1593-94. Their children were:

1. John, of Waldron and Malden, baptized April 1, 1564.
2. Elizabeth, baptized April 28, 1566.
3. Thomas, of whom further.
4. A daughter, baptized June 15, 1572.
5. Anne, baptized July 8, 1577.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 8, 9).

(V) THOMAS HYLAND, son of John and Elizabeth Hyland, was baptized at Waldron, January 16, 1569-70, and died in January, 1629-30. He is buried at Waldron. He held a very considerable estate in and about his native parish, and he was also a grazier and breeder of cattle on a large scale, as his ancestors had been before him. Thomas Hyland married, at Waldron, Sussex, May 17, 1596, Agnes Woodman, of that parish, who died before January 5, 1629. Their children were:

1. Mary, baptized at Waldron, June 11, 1598.
2. John, who was born at Waldron, but removed to New Romney, Kent, where he died in 1631-32.
3. Thomas, baptized at Waldron, April 23, 1604, and living December 5, 1631.
4. Samuel, baptized at Waldron, November 8, 1606.
5. Nicholas, of whom further.
6. William, baptized at Waldron, July 26, 1612, and removed to Biddenden.
7. Josias, baptized at Waldron, September 20, 1617.
8. Elizabeth, baptized at Waldron, July 14, 1620, and married, at Biddenden, John Nal-dred, in 1640.
9. Mary (the second of the name).

(*Ibid.*, pp. 9-11.)

(VI) NICHOLAS HYLAND, son of Thomas and Agnes (Woodman) Hyland, was baptized at Waldron, July 5, 1609, and died at the age of thirty-three, in Sep-

tember, 1642, leaving a nuncupative will. From the circumstances surrounding the same there is reason to believe that Nicholas Hyland had joined the Crown forces and made his will in the field when mortally wounded. Nicholas Hyland married (license, September 25, 1632), Sarah Hunt, of Iden, Sussex. Their children were:

1. John, buried at Headcorn, November 1, 1638.
2. William, buried at Headcorn, December 10, 1638.
3. John, of whom further.
4. Nicholas, baptized at Biddenden, in 1642.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 11-13.)

(VII) COLONEL JOHN HYLAND, son of Nicholas and Sarah (Hunt) Hyland, was born either at Biddenden or Headcorn, in Kent, between November 1, 1638, and the beginning of 1642. He died on his plantation in the province of Maryland, in February, 1695-96. Although tradition has it that he held a commission as colonel before going to Maryland, that rank more probably, in view of his youth at that time, was attained in the Provincial Militia. While the precise date of his arrival in the Maryland province is unknown, it was shortly before December 14, 1665, when he obtained a survey for two hundred fifty acres of land, a part of the large tract of land on Elk Neck, known as White Marsh, on St. John's Manor. He continued to add to his landed estate, and June 1, 1685, acquired a tract of 2,305 acres known as "Tryumph." At an early date the name of "Harmony Hall" was given to designate the Hyland plantations. The original mansion house was standing until the latter part of the nineteenth century, and its foundations are still to be seen.

Colonel John Hyland married (first) Mary Dorrington. He married (second) Jane. Children of second marriage:

1. Nicholas, of whom further.
2. John.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 13, 14.)

(VIII) NICHOLAS HYLAND, eldest son of Colonel John and Jane Hyland, inherited his father's estates in Maryland. Little is known about Nicholas Hyland other than that he was active as a churchman and successful as a planter. He died at "Harmony Hall" on December 25, 1719, at the age of thirty-six, his will being proved March 29, 1720. He married Millicent Johnson, who died in 1734. Their children were:

1. Colonel Nicholas, of "Harmony Hall," died April 2, 1774; active in procuring the necessary legislation to incorporate the city of Charlestown; member of the House of Delegates from Cecil County; married Elizabeth.
2. John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 14-17.)

(IX) CAPTAIN JOHN HYLAND, son of Nicholas and Millicent (Johnson) Hyland, was born at "Harmony Hall," in 1716, and died there November 3, 1756. He was a captain in the Cecil County, Maryland, Militia. Captain John Hyland married, at North Elk Parish Church, April 29, 1739, Martha Tilden, the daughter of Marmaduke and Rebecca (Wilmer) Tilden, of Great Oak Manor, Kent County, Maryland. Marmaduke Tilden's father was from Kent, England, and came to

#### HOWLAND.

*Arms*—Argent, two bars sable in chief three lions rampant of the second.

*Crest*—A leopard passant sable ducally gorged or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### GORHAM.

*Arms*—Gules, three shackbolts conjoined in fesse or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### HEYLAND (HYLAND).

*Arms*—Argent a bend gules.

(Burke: "General Armory." Papworth: "Alphabetical Dictionary—Coats-  
of Arms.")

#### HUGHES.

*Arms*—Argent, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis gules.

*Crest*—A lion rampant or, holding a thistle slipped proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### TILDEN.

*Arms*—Azure, a saltire ermine, between four pheons or.

*Crest*—A battle-axe erect, entwined with a snake proper.

*Motto*—Truth and Liberty. (Crozier: "General Armory.")

## HOWLAND.

### *Symbolic—*

The shield of silver stands for purity and justice, and black denotes constancy.

The lions portray a warrior of great wisdom and courage.

Representing the beams of a house the bars are emblematic of strength and solidity, true marks of a tried and true man.

The leopard represents a valiant and hardy warrior who enterprises great and hazardous things by force and courage.

## GORHAM.

### *Symbolic—*

Red is the military color, emblem of a staunch and courageous warrior, ready to dare all dangers for his king and country.

The shackbolts or fetters probably refer to some notable person taken captive in battle.

## HEYLAND (HYLAND).

### *Symbolic—*

This probably was the bearing of a valiant and hardy warrior who, as indicated by the bend, distinguished himself as an able and daring commander.

## HUGHES.

### *Symbolic—*

Silver denotes purity and justice and red valor and courage.

Representing the roof-tree of a house the chevron signifies protection and was often given for the achievement of some notable enterprise, perhaps in this case as indicated by the fleurs-de-lis, emblem of ancient Royal France, of a decisive blow against France, the ancient enemy of England.

The lion denotes valor and wisdom and the thistle ranks next to the rose in importance in British Heraldry.

## TILDEN.

### *Symbolic—*

The shield of blue signifies loyalty and truth and ermine is considered to be the perfect emblem of dignity and honor.

The saltire, or St. Andrew's Cross, is symbolic of resolution and was awarded to those who scaled the walls of besieged towns.

The pheons are indicative of a readiness for military service.

The battle-axe is the emblem of knightly service and the snake of wisdom.



Howland



Gorham



Heyland  
(England)



Hughes



Gilden

Maryland at an early date, dying on his plantation there in September, 1671. Rebecca Wilmer was the granddaughter of Simon Wilmer, who came to Maryland in the Cavalier immigration in 1649. The children of Captain John and Martha (Tilden) Hyland were:

1. Rebecca, born January 19, 1740; married Josiah Kankey.
  2. Nicholas, born October 15, 1742.
  3. Stephen, of whom further.
  4. John, born November 27, 1746.
  5. Charles, born March 25, 1749.
  6. Lambert, born July 25, 1752; removed to Somerset County.
  7. Millicent, born February 12, 1754; married Captain John Lord.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 17-18.)

(X) COLONEL STEPHEN HYLAND, son of Captain John and Martha (Tilden) Hyland, was born December 26, 1743, and died at "Harmony Hall" March 19, 1806. He was a member of the convention of delegates from the several counties of the province which met at Annapolis on June 22, 1774, to consider plans relative to the Tea Act. Early in the Revolutionary War Colonel Hyland raised a company of infantry for the protection of private property in the county. May 23, 1776, he was commissioned a captain of militia by the Council of Safety of Maryland. ("Journal and Correspondence of Council of Safety of Maryland," "Maryland Archives," Vol. XI, p. 438, *et seq.*) During the early part of that year he was stationed on the Eastern Shore of the Susquehanna River, and engaged the British troops at Perryville, and again on the occasion of their ascent of the Elk River in barges. In November of that year he was on duty with his company at Annapolis. ("Journal and Correspondence of Council of Safety of Maryland," Vol. XII, p. 495). He was recommissioned captain April 21, 1778, and commissioned colonel of the Thirtieth (or Susquehanna) Battalion of Militia of Cecil County, September 9, 1778. ("Journal and Correspondence of Council of Safety of Maryland," Vol. XXI, pp. 48, 196.) In 1781, Colonel Hyland entertained General Lafayette and the officers of the French Fleet at the family mansion, "Harmony Hall." At the beginning of the war, the members of the Society of Friends residing at Nottingham declined to answer the call to arms, being mostly Loyalists. December 7, 1778, Colonel Hyland was a member of the court martial at Head of Elk which tried and convicted fifty-five of these Quakers. He was a justice of the peace, a justice of the county courts of Cecil County, a judge of the Orphans' Court, and a member of the commission appointed, in 1780, to divide Bohemia Manor."<sup>8</sup> Colonel Stephen Hyland married (first), in 1774, Rebecca Tilden, who died shortly after the birth of her only son. He married (second), March 20, 1777, Araminta Hamm, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Ann (Thompson) Hamm, and cousin of Governor Richard Bassett, of Delaware. Ann Thompson was the daughter of John and Judith (Hermann) Thompson. Judith Hermann was the daughter of Augustine Hermann, who though born in Prague, Bohemia, in 1621, became one of the conspicuous personalities in the early days of Maryland. Child of first marriage:

1. John, born October 1, 1775, died in 1810.

8. *Ibid.*, pp. 19-20.  
C. R. Ph.—2

## Children of second marriage:

2. Major Nicholas, born July 15, 1779, died in 1849; married (first), June 10, 1799, his cousin, Ann Hyland; and (second), January 2, 1812, Jane Hart, a descendant of Robert Hart. He was commissioned major of the Fifty-ninth Regiment of Maryland Militia, July 22, 1813, and of the Thirtieth Regiment, August 9, 1813.
  3. Jacob; married an Ellis.
  4. Stephen, of whom further.
  5. John.
  6. Mary; married William Craig, of Bohemia Manor.
  7. Martha; married Captain William Schaffer, of Baltimore.
  8. Lambert.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 18-21.)

(XI) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STEPHEN HYLAND, son of Colonel Stephen and Araminta (Hamm) Hyland, was born at "Harmony Hall," in 1789, and died in Cecil County, Maryland, November 11, 1855. In the War of 1812 he enlisted as a trooper in Captain John R. Evans' detachment, Eighth (Whann's Cavalry) Maryland Militia. The rolls of this company show that he reënlisted August 21, 1814, and was among the defenders of Baltimore in that year. At the close of the war he held a commission of lieutenant-colonel. He married (first), March 9, 1812, Maria Kankey. He married (second), in January, 1833, Mary Jane Mauldin, daughter of John and March (Welch) Mauldin. The Mauldin family descended from Captain Francis Mauldin, who settled in Maryland in 1683, and occupied a distinguished position in the early history of the province. Children of first marriage:

1. Araminta.
2. John.
3. Ruth.
4. Harriet.
5. Rebecca; married, in April, 1843, James L. Foard, of Elkton, son of Dr. Joshua L. Foard, and grandson of Mayor Thomas MacDonough.
6. Lambert.

## Children of second marriage:

7. Martha, born December 1, 1833.
8. Eleanora, of whom further.
9. Stephen, born April 3, 1837.
10. Mary M., born May 31, 1839.
11. Thomas Benton, born September 10, 1841.
12. Johnson, born February 6, 1843.
13. Henry, born January 16, 1845.
14. Albert, born September 6, 1847.<sup>9</sup>

Of these, Thomas Benton Hyland, under the name of Thomas Benton, enlisted in the navy in the Civil War and rose rapidly to the rank of master of ship. Johnson Hyland served with the Confederate forces. Henry Hyland joined the Union Army, was captured when a mere lad and sent to Andersonville Prison, from which he was released by the intercession of his mother, who journeyed there for the purpose.

9. *Ibid.*, pp. 21-23.

(XII) ELEANORA HYLAND, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen and Mary Jane (Mauldin) Hyland, was born April 3, 1835, and died May 9, 1926. She married John Hahn Dilks. (Dilks VI.)

(Family records. T. A. Glenn: "The Family of Hyland," London, 1929 (pamphlet), p. 23.)

(The Hughes Line).<sup>10</sup>

(I) HUMPHREY HUGHES was of East Hampton, Long Island. His name appears in the town records as early as 1659. He married, but the name of his wife is unknown. His children were:

1. Jedediah, of Cape May County, New Jersey, who died unmarried, in 1714-15, his will dated January 21, 1714-15, and proved February 18, 1714-15.
2. Captain Humphrey, of Cape May County, who died in 1745-46, his will dated February 13, 1744-45, and proved February 4, 1745-46; married Elizabeth, who died intestate in 1746.
3. Constantine (or Constant), of whom further.
4. John, named in the will of his brother, Jedediah, as executor.

(II) CONSTANTINE (OR CONSTANT) HUGHES, son of Humphrey Hughes, was known to have bought land in Cape May County, December 6, 1718. He married, but the name of his wife is unknown. His children were:

1. Constantine, died in New York, in 1747, will dated September 4, 1747, proved October 19, 1747; his wife died before his death, her name unknown.
2. Jacob, bought land in Cape May County, New Jersey, in 1750.
3. Ellis, of whom further.

(III) ELLIS HUGHES, son of Constantine (or Constant) Hughes, was born in 1708 and died in 1752, his will dated May 9, 1751, proved February 4, 1752. He was of Cape May County, New Jersey. Ellis Hughes married, before 1739, Hannah Whillden. (Whillden III.) Their children were:

1. Memucan, mentioned in his father's will, in 1751.
2. Jesse, of whom further.
3. Ellis, Jr., who was under age in 1751, when mentioned in father's will; married, October 2, 1761, by New Jersey license, Elenor Whillden.
4. Constant, under age in 1751, when mentioned in father's will.
5. David, under age in 1751, when mentioned in father's will.

(IV) JESSE HUGHES, son of Ellis and Hannah (Whillden) Hughes, died in Cape May, in 1798, his will dated October 9, 1798, and proved November 28, 1798. He married, June 14, 1763, by New Jersey license, Mary Hughes. Their children, all mentioned in their father's will, in 1798, were:

1. Jesse.
2. Mary; married a Mr. Smith.
3. Lovisa, of whom further.
4. Vashti.

(V) LOVISA HUGHES, daughter of Jesse and Mary (Hughes) Hughes, married, at Cape May, New Jersey, August 15, 1802, James Simpson, according to tradition a Spanish gentleman, who had legally changed his name. They had a daughter, Jane Hamilton Simpson, who married Jonathan Dilks. (Dilks V.)

<sup>10</sup> The genealogical findings for the records of the Hughes line represent the results of research of Alfred R. Justice, Esq., well known genealogist of Philadelphia.

(The Whillden Line).<sup>11</sup>

(I) JOSEPH WHILLDEN was born about 1656, and died at Cape May, New Jersey, in 1725. He was of Yarmouth, Massachusetts. Joseph Whillden married, about 1683, Hannah Gorham. (Gorham III.) Their children were:

1. Hannah, born in Yarmouth, in 1683, and died in 1728; married (first), at Cape May, June 18, 1701, Thomas Leaming, born at Southampton, Long Island, July 9, 1674, died at Cape May, December 31, 1723; she married (second) Philip Syng.
2. Joseph, of whom further.
3. Mary; married, December 17, 1708, Josiah Crowell.
4. Experience; married William Foster.
5. Isaac.

(II) JOSEPH WHILLDEN, son of Joseph and Hannah (Gorham) Whillden, was born about 1690, and died March 18, 1748, and is buried at Cold Spring Cemetery, Cape May County, New Jersey. His will, dated March 16, 1747-48, was proved March 30, 1748. Joseph Whillden married (first) Mary Wilmon, born in 1689, who died at Cape May, April 8, 1743. He married (second) Abigail. Their children were:

1. Matthew.
2. James, born at Cape May, in 1714, died at Cape May, November 5, 1780; married (first) Jane Hand, born at Cape May, in 1719, who died there November 8, 1760; (second), July 20, 1761, Jane Izzard, and (third), January 13, 1766, Susannah Hand.
3. Hannah, of whom further.
4. David, born in 1725, died March 17, 1762.
5. Rachel.
6. Loes.
7. Mary.

(III) HANNAH WHILLDEN, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Wilmon) Whillden, was born at Cape May, New Jersey, about 1719. She married (first) Ellis Hughes. (Hughes III.) She married (second) an Eldredge.

(The Gorham Line).<sup>12</sup>

(I) RALPH GORHAM was of Benefield, Northamptonshire, England. He married, but the name of his wife is unknown. He had a son:

1. John, of whom further.

(II) JOHN GORHAM, son of Ralph Gorham, was baptized in Benefield, Northamptonshire, England, January 28, 1620-21, and died at Swansey, Massachusetts, February 5, 1675. He emigrated to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635. Captain John Gorham married, in 1643, Desire Howland. (Howland II.) Their children were:

1. Desire, born at Plymouth, April 2, 1644; married at Barnstable, Massachusetts, October 7, 1661, John Hawes.
2. Temperance, born at Marshfield, Massachusetts, May 5, 1646, died young.
3. Elizabeth, born April 2, 1648, died young.
4. James, born April 28, 1650; married, February 24, 1674, Hannah Huckins.
5. John, born February 20, 1651-52; married, February 24, 1675, Mary Otis, daughter of John Otis.

11. The genealogical findings for the records of the Whillden line represent the results of research of Alfred R. Justice, Esq., well known genealogist of Philadelphia.

12. The genealogical findings for the records of the Gorham line represent the results of research of Alfred R. Justice, Esq., well known genealogist of Philadelphia.

6. Joseph, born at Yarmouth, February 16, 1654, died young.
7. Jabez, born August 3, 1656; wounded in King Philip's War.
8. Mercie, born January 20, 1658-59; married George Denison, born in 1652.
9. Lydia, born November 11, 1661; married, January 11, 1684, John Thatcher.
10. Hannah, of whom further.
11. Shuball, born October 21, 1667; married, in May, 1695, Priscilla Hussey.

(III) HANNAH GORHAM, daughter of John and Desire (Howland) Gorham, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, November 28, 1663, and died at Cape May, New Jersey, about 1728. She married Joseph Whillden. (Whillden I.)

(The Howland Line).<sup>13</sup>

(I) JOHN HOWLAND was born in England in 1592 and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, February 23, 1672, his will proved March 5, 1672, Old Style. He came to America in the "Mayflower" and settled in Plymouth. John Howland married, about 1624, Elizabeth Tilley, born in 1607, who died in 1686, the daughter of John and Bridget Tilley. Their children were:

1. Desire, of whom further.
2. John, born February 24, 1627; married, October 26, 1651, Mary Lee.
3. Jabez, died in Bristol, Rhode Island.
4. Hope, born August 30, 1629, died January 8, 1684; married, about 1646, John Chipman, born in 1614, died April 7, 1708.
5. Elizabeth; married (first), September 13, 1649, Ephraim Hicks, who died December 2, 1649; she married (second), July 10, 1651, John Dickarson.
6. Lydia; married James Brown, born in 1623, died October 10, 1710.
7. Ruth; married, November 17, 1664, Thomas Cushman, born September 16, 1637, died July 23, 1726.
8. Hannah; married, July 6, 1661, Jonathan Bosworth.
9. Joseph, died in January, 1704.
10. Isaac, born November 15, 1649, died March 9, 1724.

(II) DESIRE HOWLAND, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, was born in 1624, and died October 13, 1683. She married Captain John Gorham. (Gorham II.)

<sup>13</sup>. The genealogical findings for the records of the Howland line represent the results of research of Alfred R. Justice, Esq., well known genealogist of Philadelphia.



## Hopkinson

Hopkinson, or Hopkynson, is an English surname and was applied originally to designate the son of Hopkin, or Hopkyn's son. Hopkins, or Hopkyns, in turn was derived from Robert through the nickname Hob, plus the diminutive kin. A family of Hopkynson, or Hopkinson, as it was later spelled, resided at Kirmington in the extreme north of Lincolnshire. The earliest representative of whom there is definite record was John Hopkynson, who was born about 1420. A second John Hopkynson, possibly the son of the earlier one, was born in 1440, and in 1505 was proved the will of a George Hopkynson, who had also resided in Kirmington. The family is still found in Lincolnshire, chiefly in Boston, Mablethorp, Alford, Burton-Coggles and Castle-Bythan. Many members of the Lincolnshire branch of the family later disappeared, however, from the local records and it seems plausible that they may possibly have removed to London, where James Hopkinson, of whom further, was born.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," pp. 3-5.)

(I) JAMES HOPKINSON was born about 1600. He was wagonmaster general for the Northern Association and took part in the capture of Pontefract Castle in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and of Scarborough Castle by the forces of the Commonwealth in July, 1645. He died prior to April 29, 1658, for on that date his widow, Anne, petitioned the council for money due her late husband. On April 11, 1660, she received £10. Among his children was Thomas, of whom further.

(G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," p. 607.)

(II) THOMAS HOPKINSON, son of James and Anne Hopkinson, was born about 1630. He resided in the parish of St. Olave, Jewry, and followed the profession of an apothecary. On December 18, 1650, he petitioned to be allowed to furnish medicaments for the army and there is record of warrants issued during the next three years for various sums due him. He died in 1679 and was buried in the Poplar Chapel. Thomas Hopkinson married Alice and they were the parents of a son, Matthew, of whom further.

(G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," pp. 7-8.)

(III) MATTHEW HOPKINSON, son of Thomas and Alice Hopkinson, was under age when his father made his will in 1665 and named him heir. He resided on the north side of Great Marlborough Street, parish of St. James, Westminster, and also owned a house in the Barbican. Many deeds record his real estate transactions, the last being dated October 17, 1709. His business was that of scrivener. He died prior to December 6, 1710, when his will was recorded. Children:

1. Matthew, Jr., born about 1678, also a scrivener in the parish of St. James, Westminster; will dated July 20, 1720, and proved in 1723, divided his property among his cousins and his nephew, Thomas; there is record of his having four children and



Hopkinson

HOPKINSON.

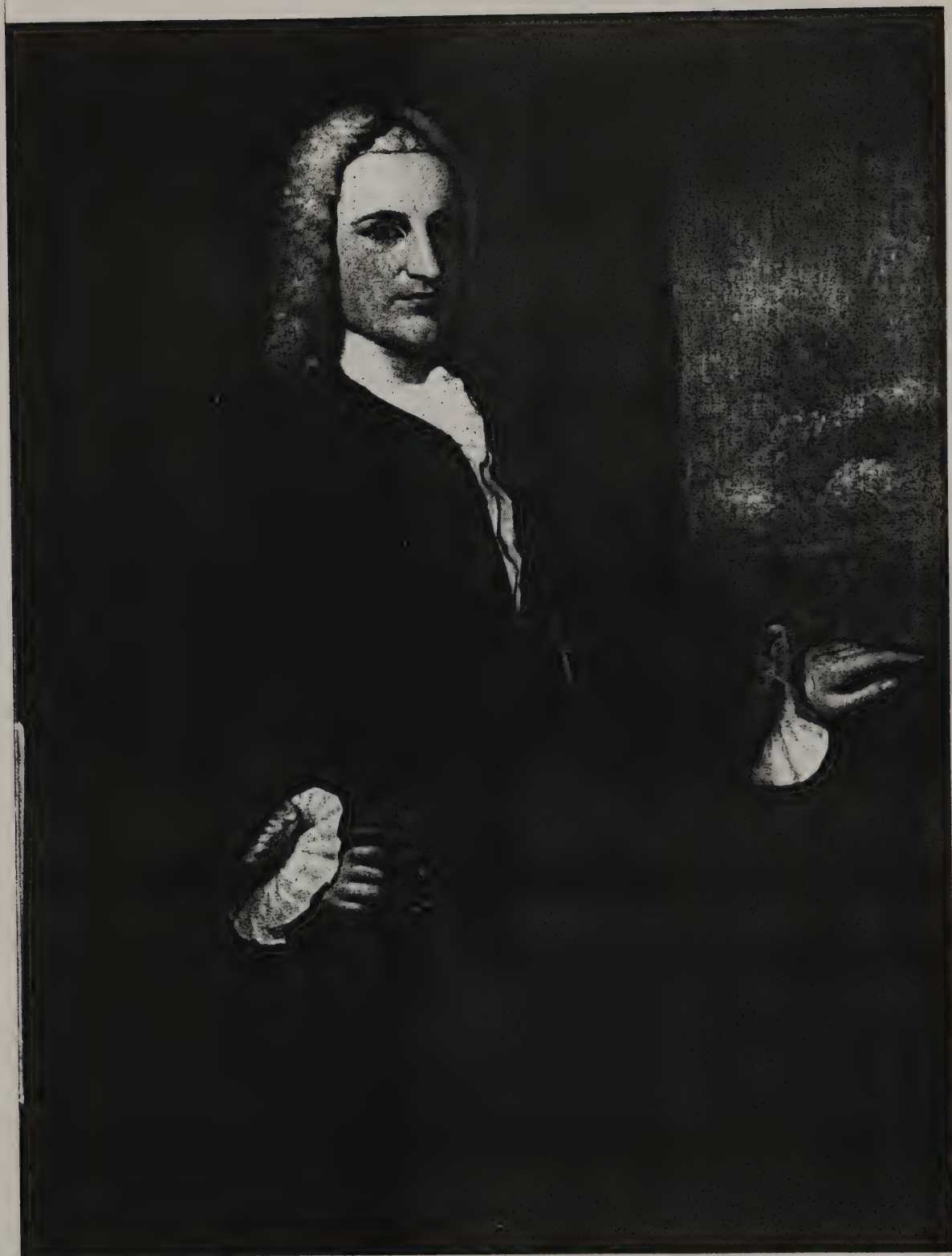
*Arms*—Azure, on a chevron argent, between three estoiles or, as many lozenges gules a bordure of the third.

*Crest*—A demi-lion rampant sable armed and incensed gules.

*Motto*—*Semper paratus.*

(Burke: "General Armory.")

(Family data.)



*Thomas Hopkinson*

it is therefore supposed that they died young. He was buried in Paddington Churchyard.

2. Isaac.

3. Thomas, of whom further.

(G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," pp. 8-9.)

(IV) THOMAS HOPKINSON, son of Matthew Hopkinson, resided in St. Anne Parish. According to family tradition, he was a merchant, but there is no record in the Guild Hall or other London libraries of a merchant of that name in the city. It is certain that he was a scrivener and engaged in many land transactions. He married, in St. James' Parish, Westminster, May 6, 1708, Mary Nicholls. They had a son:

1. Thomas, Jr., of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Family in America).

(I) THOMAS HOPKINSON, JR., son of Thomas and Mary (Nicholls) Hopkinson, and founder of the Philadelphia family of Hopkinson, was born April 6, 1709. He is regarded as identical with the Thomas Hopkinson recorded in St. James' Parish, because the latter was baptized April 10, 1709, and because there is a record of his son, Francis Hopkinson, visiting the grave of his great-uncle, Matthew Hopkinson, in Paddington Churchyard. There is no record of Matthew Hopkinson having another nephew, Thomas.

According to family tradition, Thomas Hopkinson attended Oxford University, and later appeared in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his attendance at the first meeting of the Library Company, November 8, 1731, was recorded. The following spring he was appointed purchaser of books for this library, in which Benjamin Franklin was deeply interested. His rise in the legal profession was rapid. For several years after his arrival in America he was agent for a number of London firms. On October 6, 1741, he was elected a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia. On January 17, 1744, he succeeded Andrew Hamilton as Judge of Vice-Admiralty for the Province of Pennsylvania, which office he held until his death. Thomas Hopkinson was commissioned prothonotary of the court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, November 24, 1748, and on June 30, of the following year, became a justice of that body as well as of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and the Orphans' Court. His last important political appointment was on the commission to settle the boundary dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1750. He was associated with Benjamin Franklin in many intellectual activities. In 1743, Franklin established an organization called the American Philosophical Society, of which Thomas Hopkinson was first president. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, of Philadelphia, which is regarded as the first Masonic lodge in America.

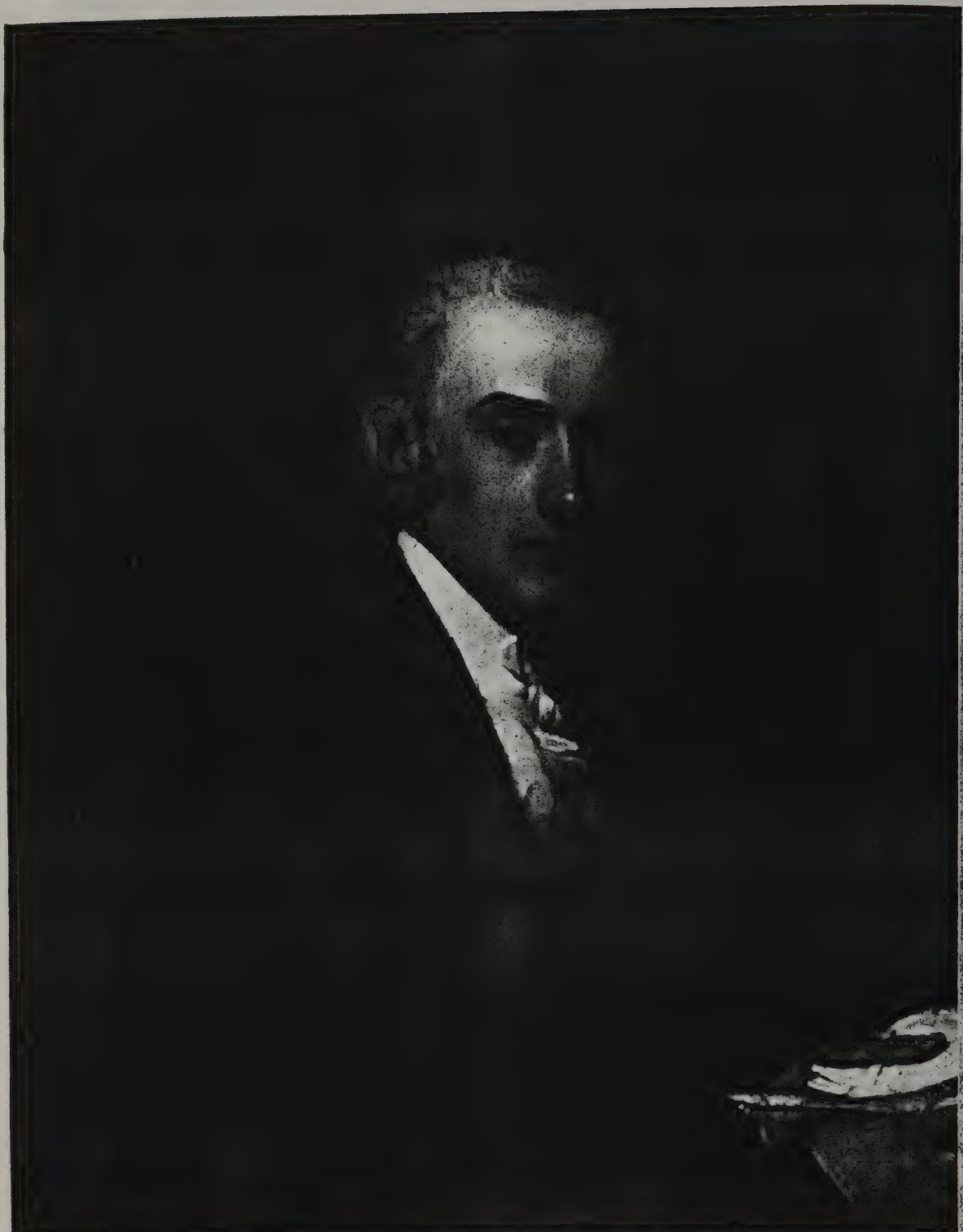
Thomas Hopkinson died November 5, 1751. His will was dated April 11, 1751, and proved November 21 of that year. He married, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, September 9, 1736, Mary Johnson, niece of the Bishop of Worcester. (Johnson—American Line—II.) Among their children was Francis, of whom further.

(C. P. Keith: "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," p. 266. G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," p. 27.)

(II) JUDGE FRANCIS HOPKINSON, son of Thomas and Mary (Johnson) Hopkinson, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1737, and died May 9, 1791. He attended the College of Philadelphia, which later became the University of Pennsylvania. He was secretary of a conference between the chiefs of several Indian nations and representatives of the Pennsylvania Colonial Government held on the banks of the Lehigh River in 1761, about which he wrote the poem "The Treaty." In May, 1766, he sailed for England. After stopping in Londonderry and Dublin, Ireland, he reached London late in July and soon after his arrival visited his mother's uncle, James Johnson, Bishop of Worcester, at Hartlebury Castle. He returned home in October of the following year convinced that he could advance in life only by making a career for himself without depending on patronage and soon opened a retail store in Philadelphia. From 1769 to 1773, he was vestryman of Christ Church and warden in 1770. On May 1, 1772, he received a commission as collector of customs for the port of New Castle. He removed to Bordentown, New Jersey, late in 1773, since he had married Anne Borden, a representative of a prominent family there. His home in Bordentown, known as the Hopkinson Mansion, which is still standing, was built in 1750 and remained in possession of the family until recently. On February 21, 1774, Governor Franklin, of New Jersey, appointed Francis Hopkinson justice of the peace of Burlington County, and in May of that year he was given a place on the Council. Although he had been admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1761, there is no record of his practicing until after his removal to New Jersey. About this time trouble was developing in Boston between the colonies and the English government, and in September, 1774, Francis Hopkinson wrote a small book, entitled "A Pretty Story," which was an allegory relating these events in a semi-humorous manner. In 1774, Mr. Hopkinson protested against the policy displayed toward Boston and the following year he exhorted his fellow-countrymen to courage and faith in the struggle for liberty, and boldly declared himself for separation early in 1776. On June 21 of that year he was elected to the New Jersey delegation in the Continental Congress and, arriving shortly before the vote on independence was taken, he asked to hear the arguments. John Adams summed them up and with his colleagues Mr. Hopkinson signed the Declaration of Independence. On the day of his arrival he was appointed a member of the commission to prepare a plan of confederation for the colonies. During the summer he served on other committees, including the Committee of Intelligence appointed to select and report authentic accounts of the state of the army and navy. In September, he was appointed an associate judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, but declined on account of his other duties. On November 18, 1776, he was appointed one of the three commissioners on what was known as the Continental Navy Board, the other members being John Nixon and John Wharton. He was appointed, July 16, 1779, judge of the Court of Admiralty of Pennsylvania, and the following year he became a member of the High Court of Errors and Appeals. Francis Hopkinson had long been interested in heraldry and in 1776 he designed the State Seal of New Jersey. In 1782, he did similar work for the College of Philadelphia, and when that institution became the University of Pennsylvania, he designed a new one. He also designed several seals for the United States Government, including those for the Board of the Treasury and the Admiralty, as well as



*Francis Hopkinson*



GREAT STAMPA

*Joseph Hopkinson*

the Great Seal of the government and several designs for continental currency. In presenting a bill for this he mentions the design of a flag of the United States, which in later correspondence he calls the great naval flag. The resolution of Congress, dated July 14, 1777, that the flag of the United States should be "thirteen stripes, alternate red and white," with "thirteen stars, white in a blue field," is preceded by two and followed by three resolutions reported by the Marine Committee. Mr. Hopkinson was at that time chairman of the Navy Board. Although his attempts to have the bill paid were blocked by the Board of the Treasury through technicalities, they did not deny that he had made the devices listed.

After the close of Revolutionary hostilities, Francis Hopkinson continued his work as admiralty judge of Pennsylvania until 1789. He was then appointed judge in the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, an office he held until his death. In 1786, he was a member of a commission to confer with representatives of other States on the improvement of navigation on the Susquehanna River. His correspondence at this time was voluminous and included letters to Franklin, Washington, and Jefferson. One of the subjects of his letters to Jefferson was aeronautics.

In 1783, Mr. Hopkinson made an improvement in the harpsichord by substituting tongues of sole leather and cork for the quill picks which had been used to produce the vibration of the strings. He was chairman of the Convention of 1789, which completed the organization of the Episcopal Church in this country as distinguished from the Established Church of England. During the last three years of his life he was vestryman of Christ Church and St. Peter's.

During the Revolution, and after it, he wrote many essays and political "squibs." "The Battle of the Kegs," in which he related the incidents occurring when kegs of powder were sent floating down the Delaware River against the English fleet, was one of the most popular ballads of the Revolution and the best known of his writings. In 1792 his "Miscellaneous Essays" appeared, which, however, contain only a portion of his writings. Selections from his musical works have frequently appeared on concert programs. May 28, 1919, the New York Symphony Orchestra gave a Hopkinson memorial concert and during the last six years the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames sponsored three recitals in which some of his songs were sung. His musical reputation is likely to grow, rather than diminish, in the future.

Francis Hopkinson married, September 1, 1768, Anne Borden. (Borden—American Line—V.) They had nine children, including Joseph, of whom further.

(G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," pp. 43, 50, 63, 68, 118, 119, 156, 157, 196, 210, 216, 217, 238, 254, 257, 281, 319, 320, 326, 370, 371, 446, 449, 463.)

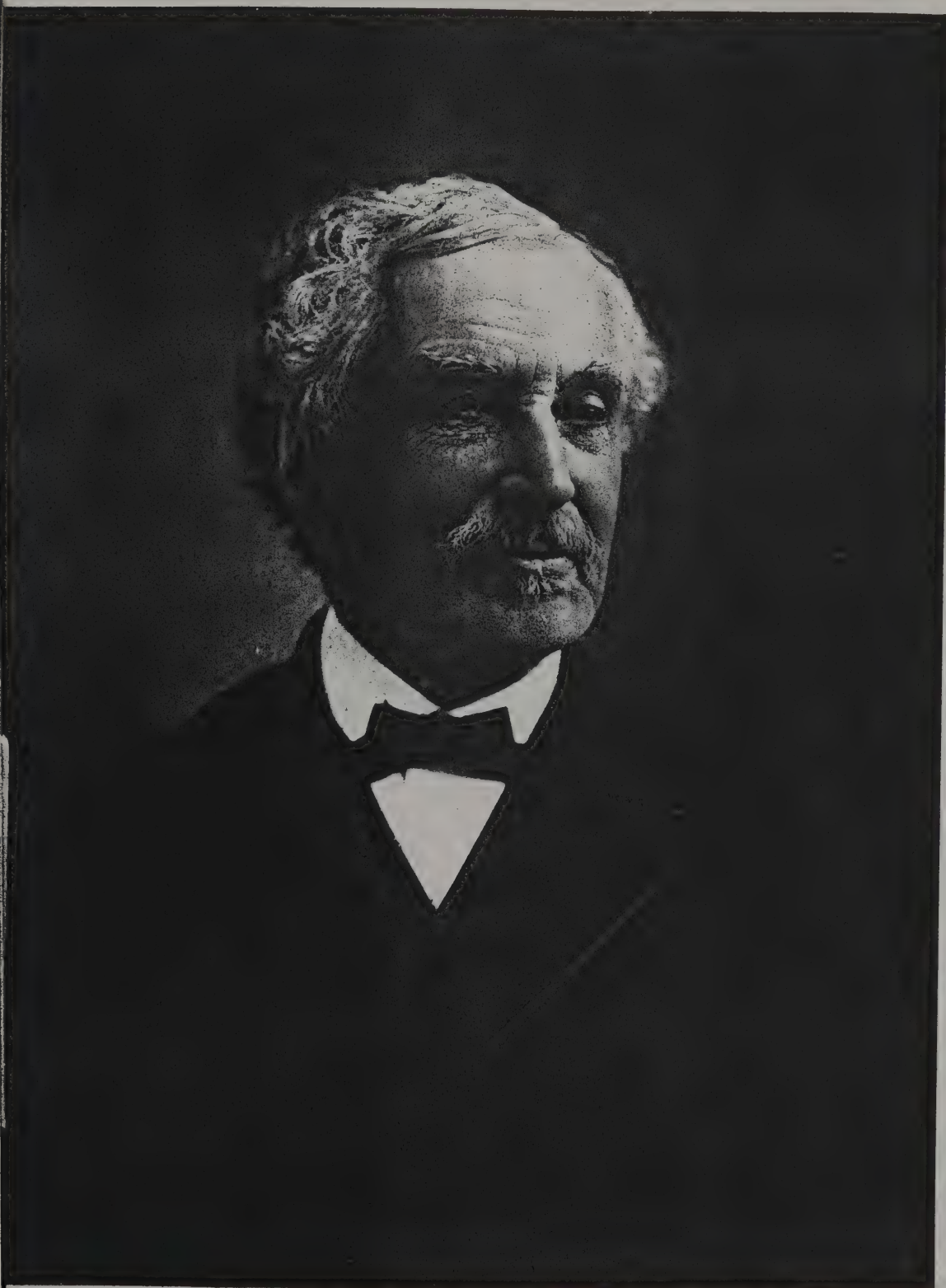
(III) HON. JOSEPH HOPKINSON, son of Francis and Anne (Borden) Hopkinson, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1770, and was baptized at Christ Church, January 5, 1773. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1842. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1786 and studied law with James Wilson and William Rawle. He began practice at Easton, but soon returned to Philadelphia, and became one of the most brilliant members of the bar. He was counsel for Samuel Chase, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in his impeachment trial before the United States Senate, and at the suggestion of Daniel Webster he

was retained as associate counsel in the Dartmouth College case. He was a member of the National House of Representatives from 1815 to 1819, and voted against the rechartering of the United States Bank. He had a very wide reputation as a public speaker. Sanderson, in his "Life of the Signers," referring to the impeachment proceedings against Judge Samuel Chase, said: "The speech of Mr. Hopkinson, then a very young man, has not been exceeded as a specimen of powerful and brilliant eloquence, in the forensic oratory of the country." He was appointed by President Adams, October 23, 1828, judge of the United States District Court, which office he filled until his death in 1842. He was vice-president of the American Philosophical Society and president of the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts. In politics he was a Federalist. Joseph Hopkinson was chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, in 1837. He was made a Doctor of Laws by Harvard College, in 1831. He served the University of Pennsylvania as secretary of the board of trustees in 1790-91, as trustee, 1806-19, and 1822-42. He was the author of various addresses and published articles on legal and ethical subjects. His authorship of the national song, "Hail Columbia," came about in rather a singular manner. In 1798, when war with France was thought to be imminent, Congress was in session in Philadelphia and political excitement on this subject ran high. A friend of Joseph Hopkinson connected with the theatre in Philadelphia was producing a benefit and realized that the only way to insure a full house was to introduce something of a political nature which would appeal to the public mind which was at that time so engrossed with political questions. The producer, therefore, appealed to his old friend and schoolmate, Mr. Hopkinson, for advice and assistance in securing a political song to be sung at his performance. Joseph Hopkinson suggested that his friend call the next afternoon and he would furnish him with a song. In the meantime he wrote "Hail Columbia" and it was an immense success at the benefit and was encored and repeated night after night for weeks. The audience joined in the chorus and it was sung in the streets, in large assemblies and processions; and in an incredibly short space of time was being sung and applauded in all parts of the United States.

Joseph Hopkinson married, February 27, 1794, Emily Mifflin. (Mifflin VI.) Their children included Oliver, of whom further.

(John W. Jordan, LL. D.: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1193-94. "Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1927," pp. 1113-14.)

(IV) OLIVER HOPKINSON, son of Joseph and Emily (Mifflin) Hopkinson, was born in Philadelphia, July 24, 1812, and died in his native city, March 10, 1905. At a very early age he went to school at Basking Ridge, New Jersey, of which Rev. Dr. Brownlie was principal. He subsequently attended the academy of Dr. Wiltbank in Philadelphia, then the Rockhill Academy, conducted by Mr. Sams at Elliccott's Mills, Maryland, where he remained two years. On the completion of his preparatory courses Oliver Hopkinson entered the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Arts, and received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1832 and the degree of Master of Arts in 1835. At his death he was the oldest living graduate. While at the university he was a member of the Zelosophic Society and took an active part in its exercises. Following his graduation he took up the study of law in the office of Hon. John Sergeant, but discontinued it and entered the corps of



*O. H. Hinson*



Edward Hopkinson



Edward Hopkins, Jr.

civil engineers of Moncure Robinson, and under him was engaged for two years in surveys of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Among these surveys was the experimental survey for the Philadelphia & Reading Railway between Philadelphia and Reading. Mr. Hopkinson again resumed the study of law in the offices of William M. Meredith and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1837. He was assistant to Mr. Meredith, then United States District Attorney, and conducted before Justice Baldwin the memorable trial of Alexander W. Holmes.

Oliver Hopkinson was a member of the Volunteer Grays, Captain Fritz, and subsequently a lieutenant in the Cadwalader Grays, Captain Scott, with which company he took part in the suppression of the riot in Queen Street, in Philadelphia, in 1844, when an attempt to burn a Catholic Church was frustrated. He served in the War of the Rebellion, as lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, Delaware Volunteers, and was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam. He resigned his commission on a surgeon's certificate of physical disability, but in 1863, when General Robert E. Lee invaded Pennsylvania, he was given command of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania (Second Coal Regiment), at whose head he remained during that regiment's term of service.

Oliver Hopkinson married, March 1, 1845, Elisa Swaim. (Swaim II.) They had a son:

1. Edward, of whom further.

(John W. Jordan, LL. D.: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1195-97.)

(V) EDWARD HOPKINSON, son of Oliver and Elisa (Swaim) Hopkinson, was born in Philadelphia, November 11, 1850. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with a degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1872, and received his Master of Arts degree in 1875. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1876. In the business world of Philadelphia, Mr. Hopkinson has attained prominence. He is president of the Philadelphia and Grays Ferry Passenger Railway Company; a director of the Insurance Company of North America, and a director of the Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway. He is a birthright member of the Society of Colonial Wars, belongs to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and is a director of the University Extension Society and the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind at Overbrook. He is an honorary life member of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and is associated with the Wistar Institute. In politics he is a Republican.

Edward Hopkinson married, in Philadelphia, November 11, 1884, Abbie Woodruff Dale. (Dale V.) Children:

1. Edward, Jr., of whom further.

2. Richard Dale, born in Philadelphia, July 11, 1887; was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1909; graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1912; captain in the Medical Department of the United States Army during the World War; practices medicine in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania; married (first), in Philadelphia, in November, 1914, Florence A. Savage, who died December 17, 1924, daughter of Charles Gustav and Adele (Clayton) Savage; they were the parents of Richard Dale, Jr., Charles Savage, Abbie Dale, and Jean; he married (second), April 24, 1929, Leona Davis.

(John W. Jordan, LL. D.: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 96. Family records.)

(VI) EDWARD HOPKINSON, JR., son of Edward and Abbie Woodruff (Dale) Hopkinson, was born in Philadelphia, September 29, 1885. He was graduated

from the William Penn Charter School in that city in 1903, and entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his Bachelor of Arts degree at graduation in the class of 1907, and his Bachelor of Laws on graduation from the Law School in 1910. In athletic and non-athletic activities he achieved an excellent record as an undergraduate. In the distance swims he excelled also, being a member of the university swimming team for three years, serving as captain in his junior and senior years. In 1905 and 1906, he held the championship for the mile in the Atlantic Division of the American Athletic Union. He was indoor champion in the three hundred-yard and the six hundred-yard swims and inter-collegiate champion in the three hundred-yard event. He was also on the water polo and cricket teams. He was editor-in-chief of "The Pennsylvanian," and president of the senior class. He was a member of the Sphinx Senior Society and Zeta Psi Fraternity. He was elected spade man by his classmates.

Mr. Hopkinson was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1910, and became a member of the law firm of Dickson, Beitler & McCouch, with whom he remained from 1910 to July, 1926, at which time he was invited to become a partner in the banking house of Drexel & Company in Philadelphia. On January 1, 1929, he was admitted to partnership in the international banking house of J. P. Morgan & Company, of New York, and its foreign firms, Morgan, Grenfell & Company, of London, and Morgan et Cie, of Paris. He also serves as manager of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society and Gerard Trust Company, and as a director of the Germantown Trust Company, the Keystone Watch Case Company, the Frankford and Southwark Philadelphia City Passenger Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, the United Gas Improvement Company, United Corporation, Second and Third Street Passenger Railway Company, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, Philadelphia Electric Company, and Philadelphia Electric Power Company.

On September 20, 1926, Mr. Hopkinson was elected a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Randal Morgan. Mr. Hopkinson was at that time the youngest graduate ever elected to membership on the board of trustees. He has served the University of Pennsylvania as consulting attorney on frequent occasions, and as a member of the executive board of the trustees and chairman of the law board. He is governor of the Investment Bankers' Association, president of the Philadelphia Bond Club, and chairman of the Eastern Pennsylvania Group of the Investment Bankers' Association. In political alliance Mr. Hopkinson is a Republican. His clubs are the Philadelphia, Rabbit, Rittenhouse, Philadelphia Cricket, Penn, Penn Athletic, University of Pennsylvania (New York), Sunnybrook Golf, Pine Valley Golf, Boca Raton (Florida), Incogniti Cricket (England), Sharswood Law and Pennsylvania Varsity. His chief recreational sports are golf and cricket. He is a member and vestryman of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia.

Edward Hopkinson, Jr., married (first), October 9, 1911, May T. Sullivan, daughter of the late Jeremiah and Anne (Patterson) Sullivan, of Philadelphia. She died February 20, 1925, and Mr. Hopkinson married (second), March 6, 1928, Edith D. Sullivan, sister of his first wife. Children of the first marriage are:

1. Edward, 3d, born August 27, 1912.
2. Ruth Ann, born March 23, 1914.

3. Francis, born September 20, 1915.
4. Joan, born October 9, 1918.
5. Martha, born December 19, 1921.
6. James, born February 7, 1925.

Child of the second marriage:

7. John, born December 13, 1928.  
(Family records.)

(The Dale Line).

Dale is an English surname which originally designated a residence in a dale. Ralph and Thomas de la Dale were recorded in the Hundred Rolls of the County Suffolk, in 1273 A. D. The names of Johannes and Willelmus at Dale, and Thomas del Dale appeared in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, in 1379 A. D.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JOHN DALE (or DAIL), was probably born in England, and died near Joppa settlement in Harford County, Maryland, in July, 1778, where he was interred. He came by the nearest port at New Castle, Delaware, to Maryland with his brother, William, and his sisters, Anne and Margaret, about 1720. John "Dail" was a witness to the will of Joseph Alexander, New Munster, Cecil County, Maryland, December 13, 1726. He was a merchant and lived for a time at Newark in New Castle County, but later removed to near Joppa settlement in Harford County, Maryland, which adjoins Cecil County. John Dale married, in Delaware, in 1746, probably near Newark, Mary (Jones) Brown, widow of George Brown. They had a son:

1. John, of whom further.

(J. Baldwin: "Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. VI, p. 195.)

(II) DOCTOR JOHN DALE, JR., son of John and Mary (Jones-Brown) Dale, was born near Newark, Delaware, in 1747, and died at Joppa, Harford County, Maryland, in February, 1775, and was buried there. He was a physician. He married, at St. John's Church, in Joppa, April 11, 1767, Mary Colegate. (Colegate—American Line—III.) They had a son:

1. Richard Colegate, of whom further.

("Calendar of Wills, New Castle County," p. 88. Family records.)

(III) DOCTOR RICHARD COLEGATE DALE, son of Dr. John, Jr., and Mary (Colegate) Dale, was born in Joppa, Maryland, in August, 1770, and died in Wilmington, Delaware, May 10, 1818, and was buried there at Trinity (Old Swedes) Church. He was a captain in the First Delaware Militia Brigade, Second Regiment, in July, 1799. He was a member of the Third Regiment in February, 1800. On May 26, 1802, the Governor appointed him captain of a company of light infantry in the Second Battalion of the Third Regiment of Delaware Militia, and captain of the Eighth Company, May 3, 1808. He was a private in the Delaware Artillery, May 1 to May 29, 1813. Dr. Dale also served as a surgeon under General Wilkinson in the division commanded by General Andrew Jackson. At the end of the war he received a captain's commission in the regular army, which he resigned, however, to resume his practice in Wilmington, Delaware. He served as sheriff of New Castle County, and was a Master Mason. Richard Colegate

Dale was married by the Rev. John Burton, at Port Penn, Delaware, May 6, 1806, to Margaret Fitzgerald. (Fitzgerald of Kildare—American Line—II.) Among their children was Richard Colegate, Jr., of whom further.

("Delaware Archives, Military Records," Vol. IV, pp. 54, 73, 124, 129, 615. "Biographical and Genealogical History of Delaware," Vol. II, pp. 1142, 1144. Family records.)

(IV) RICHARD COLEGATE DALE, JR., son of Dr. Richard Colegate and Margaret (Fitzgerald) Dale, was born in New Castle County, Delaware, October 17, 1810, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was interred November 18, 1876. "Soldier Dick," as he was called, was only seven years old when his father died, but he seemed to feel that the responsibility of the family rested upon him. His mother, with her seven little children and two orphaned nieces, went to live with her father in Philadelphia, following her husband's death. Richard Colegate Dale attended Mr. Goodfellow's School in Philadelphia, but sacrificed a college education to go to work when he was fifteen years of age in order to help provide for the family. He became a large silk importer and in the course of his work travelled extensively in the South and West by stagecoach, horseback, or boat. Through his diligence and business integrity he acquired a large fortune, but it was swept away by the War Between the States.

Richard Colegate Dale, Jr., was married in Philadelphia, May 4, 1852, by the Rev. Albert Barnes, to Elizabeth Matilda Woodruff. (Woodruff VIII.) Children:

1. Richard Colegate, 3d, born March 29, 1853, died May 22, 1891; married, January 3, 1891, Maida Wade.
2. Anna Jones, born in 1854, died March 16, 1888.
3. Margaret Fitzgerald, born June 14, 1856.
4. Abbie Woodruff, of whom further.
5. Elizabeth Woodruff, born August 26, 1860.
6. Mary Colegate, born June 1, 1863, died November 8, 1898.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) ABBIE WOODRUFF DALE, daughter of Richard Colegate, Jr., and Elizabeth Matilda (Woodruff) Dale, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1858, and died there July 12, 1887. She married Edward Hopkinson. (Hopkinson V.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Swaim Line).

According to family tradition, this family settled in the early seventeenth century in Connecticut where, according to John Warner Barber's "Connecticut Historical Collection," one of its members, William Swaim, served in the first General Court of Connecticut, "holden at Hartford," April 26, 1636. We find a William Swaine, who was commissioned among others by the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, to go as a judge to the new settlement on the Connecticut River in 1635. At the third General Court held at Hartford, September 1, 1636, there was a Samuel Swaine, who was a member of the General Court for many years, and who removed to Newark, New Jersey, as an early settler. He was of English ancestry and the son of William Swaine, who emigrated from London, England, to Massachusetts in 1635. His wife was supposed to be of Huguenot ancestry. The will of Johanna Swaine, the widow of Samuel, mentioned five daughters but no sons. However, there may possibly have been sons, who died prior to the writ-

ing of their mother's will, or perhaps had removed to some distant town. At all events, it seems probable that Samuel and Johanna Swaine may have been ancestors of William Swaim, of whom further.

("Abstracts of New Jersey Wills," p. 449. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 236. W. Shaw: "History of Essex and Hudson Counties," p. 366.)

(I) WILLIAM SWAIM was born probably in New Jersey, February 7, 1781, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1846. The name of his father has not been ascertained, but his mother was Rebecca (probably Bogart, or Eustace.) She was born November 2, 1757, and died in New York City, February 1, 1831, and was removed to Philadelphia and buried in the family cemetery. She married (second) a Meyers, and they had a son, Peter D. Meyers, whom William Swaim mentioned in his will.

William Swaim served in the War of 1812 as a first lieutenant in Captain John Cooke's company, Third Regiment, New York State Artillery, having, on September 15, 1812, commenced his service which expired December 15, 1812. He was promoted to the rank of captain and served in Captain William Swaim's company, Third Regiment, New York State Artillery, from September 2, 1814, to December 3, 1814.

William Swaim was living in Philadelphia in 1820, at which time his occupation was that of "paper marbler." In 1822 he became known to the public as the "discoverer of Swaim's Panacea," a syrup for the cure of ulcers, scrofula and kindred diseases. In 1828, the Philadelphia County Medical Society investigated Mr. Swaim's prescription and published an adverse report. In reply William Swaim issued a pamphlet alleging unfairness in the society's report and quoting numerous testimonials from patients and physicians of high standing and also editorials from the "National Gazette" and the "New York Evening Post." Dr. Gibson, of the University of Pennsylvania, commended him for the generosity he had shown in the distribution of his medicine to the poor. The real value of the "Panacea" seems to be indicated by the number of fraudulent imitations placed upon the market. A record dated December 23, 1825, states that John C. Lohra sold to William Swaim, of Philadelphia, physician, a three-story brick tenement house and a two-story brick kitchen on the west side of Chestnut Street. In 1826, Mr. Swaim purchased land at the corner of Chestnut and Seventh streets for his residence, office and laboratory, adding later a public bathing establishment at Seventh and George streets. Among other properties which he acquired in that neighborhood was the Washington House.

William Swaim married (first) Fanny Stewart; and (second), December 11, 1817, Elizabeth Wilson, who died July 21, 1866. She was buried in the Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia with her husband and children. Child of the second marriage:

1. Elisa, of whom further.

(Laurel Hill Cemetery Records. Wescott: "Philadelphia Marriages." Bureau of Health, Philadelphia City Hall. Will Book XVIII, p. 417. Deed Book GWR-11, pp. 268-69. Pamphlets at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. War of 1812, New Jersey, Records, p. 96. Directory of Philadelphia, 1820-21; 1822. Poulson: "American Daily Advertiser." Record in office of the Adjutant-General in Washington, District of Columbia.)

(II) ELISA SWAIM, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Wilson) Swaim, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and died at Atlantic City in 1911. She married Oliver Hopkinson. (Hopkinson IV.)

(Poulson: "American Daily Advertiser." Family records.)

(The Woodruffe Line).

Woodrooffe, Woodroffe, Woodruff, or the old English Woderove, is an English family name derived from the office of wood-reeve, or wood-bailiff.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) THOMAS WOODROVE resided at Fordwich, County Kent, England, in the reign of Henry VIII, and died there in 1553. A deed of 1538 makes him owner of two messuages comprising thirty acres of land, three gardens, five acres of meadow, and eighteen acres of forest, situated in Fordwich. He was a rider or envoy for the court, taking long journeys to summon different members of the court. He became a jurat in 1538 and a magistrate in 1539. He had a son:

1. William, of whom further.

(F. B. Lee: "Genealogical and Memorial History of New Jersey," Vol. I, p. 368. F. E. Woodruff: "The Woodruffs of New Jersey," pp. 11, 12.)

(II) WILLIAM WOODROVE, son of Thomas Woodrove, was born at Fordwich, County Kent, and died there in 1587. He was keeper of the key of the town chest, an honor supposed to be conferred on the most responsible citizen of the town, having custody of the town records, deeds, wills, etc., and paid by fees. He was enrolled in a military company in 1573-74, a strict churchman, and in close association with the mayor of Fordwich, often acting in his stead. He had a son:

1. Robert, of whom further.

(F. B. Lee: "Genealogical and Memorial History of New Jersey," Vol. I, p. 369.)

(III) ROBERT WOODRUFF, as he spelled the name, son of William Woodrove, was born at Fordwich, County Kent, England, about 1547, and died there in 1611. He was prominent in the important affairs of Fordwich, a freeman 1580, and later a magistrate, and church warden in 1584. Robert Woodruff married, in 1572, Alice Russell, of Northgate. He had a son:

1. John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) JOHN WOODRUFF, son of Robert and Alice (Russell) Woodruff, was baptized at Fordwich, Kent, in 1574, and his will was proved October, 1611, soon after his death. John Woodruff married, in 1601-02, Elizabeth Cartwright, who married (second), October 24, 1611, John Gosmer. Child:

1. John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Family in America.)

(I) JOHN (2) WOODRUFF, only son of John and Elizabeth (Cartwright) Woodruff, was baptized in Northgate, Kent, England, in 1604, and died in Southampton, Long Island, in May, 1670. He returned to Fordwich with his mother and stepfather and served there as church warden. He was living in the parish of

#### BORDEN.

*Arms*—Azure, a chevron engrailed ermine, two pilgrims' staves proper in chief, a cross-crosslet in base or.

*Crest*—A lion rampant holding a battle-axe proper, above the crest the word "Excelsior."

*Motto*—*Palma virtuti.*

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

#### JOHNSON.

*Arms*—Argent, a bend sable on a chief gules three woolpacks or.

*Crest*—A spur or, strap gules, between two wings gold.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

*Motto*—*Nunquam non paratus.*

(Family records.)

#### MIFFLIN.

*Arms*—Or, a chevron azure, in the sinister chief a star of six points gules.

*Crest*—A bird holding a twig.

*Motto*—*Nil desperandum.*

(Bolton: "American Armory." Family records.)

#### WOODROFFE (WOODRUFFE).

*Arms*—Azure, on a chevron engrailed argent three bucks' heads coupéd gules, a chief per fess ermines and ermine.

*Crest*—A dexter arm embowed habited ermines, the cuff argent holding in the hand proper a like buck's head.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### FITZGERALD.

*Arms*—Argent, a saltire gules.

*Crest*—A monkey statant proper environed about the middle with a plain collar and chained or.

*Supporters*—Two monkeys environed and chained as the crest.

*Motto*—*Crom a boo.*

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### SWAIN (SWAIM).

*Arms*—Azure, a chevron between three pheons or, on a chief gules as many maidens' heads coupéd proper, crined of the second.

*Crest*—A maiden's head coupéd proper, crined or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### WHITEHALL (WHITALL).

*Arms*—Argent, a fess chequy gules and sable between three helmets proper.

*Crest*—Out of mural coronet argent a demi-lion rampant or, holding in the dexter paw an ostrich's feather argent.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### FLEMING.

*Arms*—Vair, a chief chequy or and gules.

*Crest*—A mortar piece casting out a bomb with flames all proper chains and rings gold.

*Motto*—*Nos victores.*

(Family records.)

#### COLGATE (COLEGATE).

*Arms*—Argent, a chevron between three escallops sable.

*Crest*—A demi-wolf rampant holding in the dexter paw a sword proper.

*Motto*—*Omne bonum desuper.* (Matthews: "American Armoury.")



Sturry, half a mile from Fordwich in 1637. John Woodruff married Anne Gosmer, possibly the daughter of his mother's second husband, and with his mother, his stepfather and his wife, Anne, came in 1639 to Lynn, Massachusetts; thence they went to Southampton, Long Island. In 1657, John Woodruff succeeded his stepfather in the whaling squadron, and July 29, 1660-61, he received from his stepfather goods, chattels, house and land. Among his children was John, of whom further.

(F. E. Woodruff: "Woodruffs of New Jersey," p. 13.)

(II) JOHN (3) WOODRUFF, eldest son of John and Anne (Gosmer) Woodruff, was baptized at Sturry, County Kent, in 1637, and died at Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, in May, 1691. His name appears in the list of those able to bear arms April 30, 1659, and on February 20, 1659, he became a land owner of Southampton. In 1664, owing to the bitter feeling at Southampton, due to King Charles II transferring Long Island from the jurisdiction of Connecticut to that of his brother, James, Duke of York, as a part of New York, many Long Island settlers emigrated with Connecticut colonists to Elizabeth Town. Among them was John Woodruff, 3d, who sold his property in Southampton in 1665. In Elizabeth he had a town lot of one and one-half acres on the corner of the present Elizabeth Avenue and Spring Street, and also a farm of two hundred ninety-two acres, later known as Woodruff Farms. John Woodruff was chosen constable, December 11, 1674, and high sheriff, November 28, 1684; and was commissioned ensign of the Elizabeth Foot Company, under Lieutenant Lake Watson, for service from August 4, 1668, to October 31, 1670. He served again under Captain Knapp during the Dutch occupation of New York, September 14, 1673-74, and in the same company, December 3, 1683. The inventory of his estate was taken May 4, 1691. John Woodruff married, about 1659, Mary Ogden. (Ogden—American Line—II.) Child:

1. John, of whom further.

(F. E. Woodruff: "The Woodruffs of New Jersey," pp. 21-22. "New Jersey Archives," Series I, Vol. XXI, p. 186.)

(III) JOHN (4) WOODRUFF, son of John (3) and Mary (Ogden) Woodruff, was born in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, in 1665, and died there after 1749. He was one of the burgesses of the Colonial Legislature of New Jersey, and was appointed high sheriff of Essex County, May 30, 1697. He married, in 1683, Sarah Cooper. (Cooper III.) He had a son:

1. David, of whom further.

(E. F. Hatfield: "History of Elizabeth, New Jersey," pp. 244, 545.)

(IV) DAVID WOODRUFF, son of John and Sarah (Cooper) Woodruff, was born in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, February 27, 1695, and died before July 12, 1749, when his will was proved. He was a weaver, and married, in 1722, Eunice Ward. (Ward IV.) His children were all under age in April, 1749, when he wrote his will. Among his children was Elias, see further.

("Archives of New Jersey," Series I, Vol. XXIX, p. 545. Family records.)

(V) ELIAS WOODRUFF, son of David and Eunice (Ward) Woodruff, was born in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, in March, 1739, and died at Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey, May 1, 1802. He lived at Elizabeth Town until after 1774,

for he and Oliver Spencer were administrators on the estate of Uzal Woodruff, advertised on December 12, 1774, the advertisement appearing in the New York "Journal or General Advertiser," December 15, 1774, a sale of the effects of Uzal Woodruff. Elias Woodruff married, at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, Mary Joline. (Joline III.) Child:

1. Aaron Dickinson, of whom further.

("Archives of New Jersey," Series I, Vol. XXIX, p. 545. Family records.)

(VI) AARON DICKINSON WOODRUFF, son of Elias and Mary (Joline) Woodruff, was born in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, September 12, 1762, and died at Changewater, New Jersey, June 24, 1817. He was graduated from Princeton College, where he was the valedictorian of his class in 1779. He was admitted to the bar in 1784. In 1791 he was elected to the Assembly from Hunterdon County, and in 1793 he was appointed Attorney-General of New Jersey, which office he held, except for a short period in 1811, until his death. He and his family lived at Trenton.

Aaron Dickinson Woodruff married, September 14, 1786, Grace Lowrey. (Lowrey II.) He had a son:

1. Elias de Cou Lowrey, of whom further.

(H. Race: "Historico-Genealogical Sketch of Colonel Thomas Lowrey," p. 14.)

(VII) ELIAS DE COU LOWREY WOODRUFF, son of Aaron Dickinson and Grace (Lowrey) Woodruff, was born at Trenton, New Jersey, September 15, 1787, and died there September 14, 1824. He married, December 24, 1816, Abigail Ellis Whitall. (Whitall VI.) Child:

1. Elizabeth Matilda, of whom further.

(H. Race: "Historico-Genealogical Sketch of Colonel Thomas Lowrey," pp. 14, 15.)

(VIII) ELIZABETH MATILDA WOODRUFF, daughter of Elias de Cou Lowrey and Abigail Ellis (Whitall) Woodruff, was born April 2, 1822, and died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, February 28, 1910. She married Richard Colegate Dale, Jr. (Dale IV.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Mifflin Line).

(I) JOHN MIFFLIN, SR., was born in England in 1638, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1715-16. He came to America prior to 1679 from Warminster in Wiltshire. It is probable that he sailed in one of the five ships containing members of the Society of Friends which landed at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1677 or 1678. The first record of him in America is a petition signed by several of the Friends asking for land "between Mr. Pitter Alderridges' Plantation and the ffals of Dellowar River," dated June 23, 1679, at Burlington. On the 13th day of 8th month of the following year the court, sitting at Upland under the authority of Governor Andros, granted him one hundred and fifty acres of land. At the same time his son, John, Jr., also received a grant for the same amount. The date was two years prior to the arrival of William Penn and places the family among the earliest English settlers in Pennsylvania. Their property was located on the east bank of the Schuylkill River and is now a part of Fairmount Park. In 1684 their patent was confirmed by Pennsylvania.

John Mifflin married Eleanor, and they were the parents of:

1. John, of whom further.

(J. H. Merrill: "Memoranda Relating to the Mifflin Family," pp. 5, 11.)

(II) JOHN MIFFLIN, JR., son of John and Eleanor Mifflin, was born in England in 1661 and died after 1713, when he wrote his will. He accompanied his parents to America and in 1680 was granted one hundred and fifty acres of land on the Schuylkill River adjacent to his father's plantation in what is today Fairmount Park in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Society of Friends. John Mifflin married, February 6, 1683-84, Elizabeth Hardy. She was from Darby in Old England and came to America at the same time as William Penn, locating about five miles from the Mifflin home. Among their children was George, of whom further.

(J. H. Merrill: "Memoranda Relating to the Mifflin Family," p. 12.)

(III) GEORGE MIFFLIN, son of John and Elizabeth (Hardy) Mifflin, was born at Fountain Green in 1688 and died in Philadelphia, "4 month 13, 1758." He resided at Philadelphia, where he was admitted freeman of the city in April or May, 1717. By his father's will he received a house and lot on the south side of High Street and subsequently purchased an adjoining one from his brother, John. He engaged in business as a merchant as early as 1726 and in 1731 was owner of a twelfth interest in the Colebrookdale Furnace, which is said to be the oldest in the State. In 1730, he was a member of the common council and also of the Governor's Council. His will was dated January 2, 1755, and proved May 16, 1758.

George Mifflin married, "11 month 29, 1713," Esther Cordery, who was born May 20, 1692, and died September 20, 1776, daughter of Hugh and Deborah Cordery. They had a son:

1. John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 14-15, 32.)

(IV) JOHN (3) MIFFLIN, son of George and Esther (Cordery) Mifflin, was born in Philadelphia, January 18, 1714-15, and died there "2 month 10, 1759," and was buried in the Friends' Burying Ground. He was a wealthy merchant and prominent in civic affairs. In 1745, he was one of the two commissioners appointed by Act of the Assembly to spend £60,000 granted for the defense of the Province. He was a member of the common council in 1747; alderman in 1751; justice of the peace in 1752, and justice of the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court in 1752. In 1747, he was one of the signers of a petition to the Assembly for the erection of a hospital. On November 2, 1755, he was chosen to the Privy Council. He served as a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania after 1749 and for twelve years was director of the Philadelphia Library, of which he was one of the incorporators. John (3) Mifflin married (first) Elizabeth Bagnell, and (second) Sarah Fishbourne, who was born October 20, 1733, and died May 16, 1816, daughter of William and Sarah (Roberts) Fishbourne. Sarah (Fishbourne) Mifflin later married October 8, 1776, John Beale Bordley. Of the children of the first marriage was Thomas, of whom further.

(J. H. Merrill: "Memoranda Relating to the Mifflin Family," pp. 16, 18.)

(V) MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS MIFFLIN, son of John (3) and Elizabeth (Bagnell) Mifflin, was born in Philadelphia, January 10, 1744, and died at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1800. He was sent abroad for a year in England and France, as part of his education following graduation from the University of Pennsylvania. Returning home he entered into a business partnership with his brother, George Mifflin, and was successful in the venture. His talent for public speaking and fitness for public life were early recognized and his election as one of the two burgesses to represent Philadelphia in the Provincial Legislature in 1771 was the beginning of a life devoted to public service. He strongly urged his fellow-citizens to support the cause of Boston when that port was closed on account of its resistance to the tea duty. He accepted a commission as major of one of the newly-organized regiments and accompanied Washington to Boston as aide-de-camp. He was in command of a body of militia which successfully repulsed a detachment of troops from the British Army who had been sent to Lechmire's Point to collect, and subsequently won the praise of the aged General Craig for personal bravery. Washington appointed him quartermaster-general in August, 1775, and he was shortly afterwards made adjutant-general. On May 19, 1776, after Boston had been evacuated by the British and most of the troops had returned home, he entered active duties in the field as brigadier-general and in the summer of that year took part in the operations on Long Island. He claimed for his brigade the honor of being last to leave in the memorable retreat from the island and stood at their posts while the main body of the army quietly embarked under cover of night. After a few months' further service in the Highlands he was chosen bearer of a confidential letter to Congress at Philadelphia. News of the battle of Trenton aided him in his addresses, which were made to arouse patriotism, and a wave of enthusiasm swept through the State. Thomas Mifflin then marched to New Jersey at the head of eighteen hundred men to take part in the battle of Princeton and on February 19, 1777, Congress conferred on him the rank of major-general. After the battle of Germantown he resigned and unfortunately became identified with the opponents of Washington, and then followed a time of bitterness and partisanship that unfortunately detracted from the well-earned reputation of General Mifflin. He probably realized it was the most serious mistake in his life. He still, however, had the confidence of his neighbors, who, in 1782, elected him to Congress. He presided over that body the following year as its president on the occasion of the resignation of Washington from his military command after the close of hostilities. In 1787 Thomas Mifflin was a delegate to the convention which gave the country the Constitution by which it has ever since been governed. From October, 1788, to December, 1790, General Mifflin was president of the Supreme Executive Council. In 1790 he was president of the convention which framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania which went into effect the same year. At the first election held under it, General Mifflin was chosen Governor. His term lasted from December, 1790, to December, 1799, and included two reëlections. He supported the administration of Washington and during the Whiskey Rebellion commanded the Pennsylvania troops. After his term as Governor expired he was elected to the Legislature, where he served for the short time that remained before his death.

General Thomas Mifflin married, at Fair Hill Meeting, March 4, 1767, Sarah Morris. (Morris IV.) They left no male issue, but did leave four daughters, mistakenly omitted by some writers. They were "all beautiful women," writes Benjamin C. Mifflin, in his memorial to his father, Charles Mifflin, M. D. (1876). "One died insane; another married Judge Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, and it is to her that Moore alludes in his ballad—

Alone by the Schuylkill a wanderer roved.

The third married a Southern gentleman, whose name I do not know (I believe he came from New Orleans); and the fourth married a Mr. Seibenstein, of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. Their descendants still live in the neighborhood, and are plain respectable country people. The tomb of certain members of the family can still be seen in St. Peter's Churchyard, Philadelphia."

(Family data.)

(VI) EMILY MIFFLIN, daughter of Major-General Thomas and Sarah (Morris) Mifflin, married Hon. Joseph Hopkinson. (Hopkinson III.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Morris Line).

Morris, Morriss, Maurice, Morse, etc., is a common surname and may be traced to various sources. "Of the English families of that time," writes Burke, in his "Commoners," Vol. IV, p. 488, "there are two classes, those of native and those of foreign extraction. The latter came over with the Conqueror. Of the former, the most ancient are derived from Wales."

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) EVAN MORRIS was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, about 1654, and died in Abington, Pennsylvania, in 1708. In 1683, he was converted to the Quaker faith in Wales, and the account of his subsequent sufferings and imprisonment for his faith is recorded in Quaker documents. He came to Pennsylvania in 1690, bringing a certificate from the "Quarterly Meeting at Tydden y Garreg in ye County Merioneth," Wales, dated "6 mo. 8, 1690," and the certificate included the names of Evan Morris, wife Gainor, and two children, Morris and Catherine. He was a glover and carried on this business in Philadelphia before settling in Abington (now in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.) Evan Morris married, in Wales, Gainor. They had a son:

I. Morris, of whom further.

(C. Roberts: "Early Friends in Upper Bucks County, Pennsylvania," pp. 389-91.)

(II) MORRIS MORRIS, son of Evan and Gainor Morris, was born at Criketh, Carnarvonshire, Wales, 8 mo. 5, 1677, and died at Richland, Pennsylvania, 6 mo. 2, 1764. In 1690, he came to Pennsylvania with his parents. After a brief residence in Philadelphia the family settled in Abington Township, Pennsylvania. Morris Morris inherited his father's four hundred acres in Abington and resided there until about 1744, but he had already bought extensive land tracts in the Manor of Richland. He had land also in Milford Township and about 1,000 additional acres within the Manor of Richland. His wife was a minister of the Friends. Both, in later life, were of Richland Friends' Meeting, of which they were prominent organizers. Morris Morris married, 8 mo. 2, 1703, Susanna

Heath, daughter of Robert and Susanna (Woodrich) Heath. Their children included Morris, Jr., of whom further.

(C. Roberts: "Early Friends of Upper Bucks County, Pennsylvania," pp. 389, 390-91. H. M. Jenkins: "Historical Collections Relating to Gwynedd, Pennsylvania," p. 135.)

(III) MORRIS MORRIS, JR., son of Morris and Susanna (Heath) Morris, was of Upper Dublin Township (now Montgomery County, Pennsylvania). He married, at Philadelphia, "1 mo. 22, 1743-44, Elizabeth Mifflin, born 3 mo. 19, 1727, buried December 17, 1760, daughter of Jonathan and first wife Sarah (Robinson) Mifflin." Among their children was Sarah, of whom further.

(J. H. Merrill: "Memoranda Relating to the Mifflin Family," p. 34.)

(IV) SARAH MORRIS, daughter of Morris and Elizabeth (Mifflin) Morris, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, "4 mo. 5, 1747" (old style), and died August 1, 1790. She married Major-General Thomas Mifflin. (Mifflin V.)

(J. H. Merrill: "Memoranda Relating to the Mifflin Family" (1890), pp. 21, 34, 45. C. P. Keith: "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," pp. 362, 364.)

(The Line of Fitzgerald of Kildare).

The statement is often made that the Fitzgerald family is of Italian origin and descended from one of the followers of Aeneas, who located at what is now Florence, after the siege of Troy. The only early evidence is the resemblance of the name to that of the Gherardini family of Florence. The earliest authentic record of the family of our interest is that found in the Domesday Book compiled in 1086. It shows that Walter Fitz Other held one and three-fourths hides of land and some woodland at Windsor "which King Edward had given his predecessor" out of the royal desmesne for custody of the forest. It was the Norman custom to add the prefix Fitz to the Christian name of the father to form a surname for the children. In early days sometimes the name was hyphenated as it properly was in the beginning, later usage generally making one word. In this case it would denote that Walter was the son of Other, in some accounts spelled Otto, but the predecessor at Windsor was not necessarily his father. This statement of land at Windsor belonging to a predecessor of Walter is the origin of the story that the family preceded William the Conqueror to England and that Otto (or Other) was one of those foreigners so favored by Edward the Confessor as to excite the jealousy of the native Anglo-Saxon nobles.

(J. H. Round: "Origin of the Fitzgeralds' Ancestor," Vol. I, pp. 119-21, 122-23.)

(I) WALTER FITZ OTHER, in addition to owning land at Windsor was, according to the Domesday Book, tenant in chief, holding the manor of the King in Berkshire, Bucks, Middlesex, Surrey and Hants. He also held Winchfield in Hampshire under Chertsey Abbey. As tenant in chief his barony was reckoned at fifteen or twenty knights' fees, of whom fifteen knights were owed as a castle guard at Windsor. The Abingdon Cartulary shows that he was living as late as 1100 and that the name of his wife was Beatrice. The Duke of Leincester, in his "Earls of Kildare," and Burke's "Peerage" both gave the name of his wife as Gladys, daughter of Rhiwallon ap Cynfyn, Prince of North Wales. It is possible that he married twice. His children included:

1. Gerald, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 91-97.)

(II) GERALD FITZ WALTER, son of Walter Fitz Other and Gladys (or Beatrice), his wife, was appointed constable of Pembroke Castle by Henry I and was later made president of the county of Pembroke. In 1094, he defended the castle when it was besieged by the Welsh. He married Nesta, daughter of Rhys ap Ruffydh ap Tudor Mawr, Prince of South Wales, and widow of Stephen, constable of Cardigan. He had a son:

1. Maurice, of whom further.

(C. W. Fitzgerald: "Earls of Kildare," pp. 3-4.)

(III) MAURICE FITZ GERALD, son of Gerald Fitz Walter and Nesta, his wife, was the first of the family to locate in Ireland. Dermot Mac Nurrough, King of Leinster, had been driven from his kingdom by Roderick O'Connor, King of Ireland, and went to England, where he was hospitably received by David Fitz Gerald, Bishop of St. Davids. While in England he obtained the aid of some of the Norman nobles to regain the kingdom and offered Maurice Fitz Gerald and his half-brother, Robert Fitz Stephen, the town of Wexford and two baronies in its neighborhood. They accepted the offer and, in 1169, landed in Ireland. Maurice accompanied Dermot when he took Dublin and was in that city in 1171 when it was besieged by Roderick O'Connor. The siege was broken when Maurice, with a force of six hundred men, attacked the much more numerous troops of O'Connor and put them to flight in great confusion. In April of the following year Henry II of England landed in Ireland and appointed Maurice Fitz Gerald and Robert Fitz Stephen wardens of Dublin under Hugh de Lacy, chief governor of Ireland. Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow, had also played an important part in the invasion, but became so jealous of Maurice that he retired into Wales as soon as de Lacy was recalled. In 1176, Strongbow found that he could not maintain his position without the aid of Geraldines and granted Maurice the barony of Offaly. It included Rathangen and the territory of Offelan in which Maynooth and Naas were located. He also obtained the castle Wicklow in place of the promised grant at Wexford, which the King claimed for himself. In defense of his property Maurice built the Castle of Maynooth. He died at Wexford in September, 1177, and was buried in the Abbey of Grey Friars.

He married Alice de Montgomery, daughter of Arnulph, fourth son of Roger de Montgomery. He had a son:

1. Gerald, of whom further.

(C. W. Fitzgerald: "Earls of Kildare," pp. 5-10.)

(IV) GERALD FITZ MAURICE, son of Maurice and Alice (de Montgomery) Fitz Gerald, was with his father at the siege of Dublin in 1171 and distinguished himself in the sortie. Soon after the death of his father he was induced to exchange the Castle of Wicklow for that of Ferns in Wexford. He is said to have been Lord Justice of Ireland and was the first to use the title Baron of Offaly. In 1205 he was summoned to Parliament as holding that barony which was located in the county of Kildare. He died the same year. Gerald Fitz Maurice married Catherine de Valois, daughter of Hamo de Valois, a gentleman of Suffolk, who had been Lord Justice of Ireland in 1197. He was the father of:

1. Maurice, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 10-11.)

(V) MAURICE FITZ GERALD, son of Gerald and Catherine (de Valois) Fitz Maurice, was second Baron of Offaly. He received, in 1216, a royal grant of the Castles of Croom and Dungarvan, the latter of these being resumed by the crown after his death, and in 1260 granted to John Fitz Thomas, ancestor of the Earls of Desmond. Maurice Fitz Gerald introduced into Ireland the Order of the Franciscans in 1215, and in 1216 that of the Dominicans. In 1232 he was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland and was later reappointed to that post after commanding a large force to aid the King overseas. He built two abbeys in 1236, that of the Franciscans at Youghal in 1232 and the Dominican Abbey at Sligo. Among the military campaigns in which he participated was that of reducing the province of Connaught to submission in 1235. In 1246, he advanced to Tyrconnell, and in 1248 into Tyrone with the same results against the native chiefs, O'Donnell and O'Neill. In addition to his already large gifts to the church he founded the preceptory of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem at Kilted in the County Kildare and granted the chapel at Maynooth to the Cathedral of St. Patrick and the church of Tachtodh (or Taghadoe) to the monastery of All Saints near Dublin. The last years of his life were spent in the monastery at Youghal which he had founded and where, after assuming the habit of the Franciscan Order, he died in 1257.

Maurice Fitz Gerald married Juliana de Cogan, daughter of John de Cogan, who was Lord Justice in 1247. He had a son:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(C. W. Fitzgerald: "Earls of Kildare," pp. 11-19.)

(VI) THOMAS FITZ MAURICE, third son of Maurice and Juliana (de Cogan) Fitz Gerald, like his father, was generous in his gifts to the church. He founded the Franciscan Abbey at Castledermot, the ruins of which remain, and the Trinitarian Abbey at Adare, which is still used as a chapel. Thomas Fitz Maurice married (first) Rose de St. Michael, daughter of Richard de St. Michael, Lord of Rheban and heiress of Athy and Woodstock. He married (second) Margaret Mandeville, daughter of Thomas Lord Mandeville, and (third) Mary Walter, daughter of Theobald Walter. Child:

1. John, of whom further.

(C. W. Fitzgerald: "Earls of Kildare," pp. 19-21.)

(VII) JOHN FITZ THOMAS FITZGERALD, son of Thomas Fitz Maurice and Rose (de St. Michael) FitzGerald, because neither of his cousins had issue, was the last surviving male descendant of Gerald, first Baron of Offaly, and succeeded to that title. He later gained that of the first Earl of Kildare. According to a tradition in the family, when he was a child in the Castle of Woodstock, there was an alarm of fire and in the confusion the child was forgotten. When a search was made the room in which he had been was in ruins. A noise was soon heard on one of the towers and an ape was found holding the child in his arms. He afterwards in gratitude adopted the monkey for his crest. One of his neighbors was William De Vesce, Lord of Kildare, but on account of the contiguity of their estates they were constantly quarreling. Each accused the other of being a traitor to the King, who summoned them to his court in England. Fitz Thomas challenged his adversary to combat and the King fixed the day. DeVesce, instead of appearing, fled to France and the King declaring Fitz Thomas innocent, granted him the lands de

Vesci had left in Ireland. In this way he gained possession of the manor and town of Kildare. In 1294 the Irish, under Calvagh, brother of O'Connor Faly, invaded the Pale or that part of Ireland under English control, and seized the Castle of Kildare. Fitz Thomas defeated them and invaded Connaught. In 1296, he took his forces to Scotland to assist King Edward I and he later returned to Scotland twice for the same purpose. For many years there had been disputes between the Geraldines and the deBurghs, Earls of Ulster, which were settled in 1298 through the interference of Sir John Wogan, Lord Justice. It was agreed that the Earl of Ulster should give his daughter in marriage to Thomas, the Baron's son, while Lord Offaly should pay 3,000 marks indemnity, including Sligo Castle. In 1315, when the Scotch invaded Ireland, the Baron of Offaly and other lords of Leinster and Munster led in the opposition. Fitz Thomas received the title Earl of Kildare, May 14, 1316, the patent being granted by Edward II, and died September 10 of that year at Maynooth, or Laraghbryan, and was buried in the Grey Abbey at Kildare. John Fitz Thomas married Blanche Roche, daughter of John Baron, of Fermoy. Of his children was Thomas, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 22-28.)

(VIII) THOMAS FITZGERALD, second Earl of Kildare, son of John Fitz Thomas and Blanche (Roche) Fitzgerald, succeeded his father in 1316. At the end of the same year he was appointed by the King to command an army of 30,000 raised to oppose the Scots. The office of sheriff of Kildare was granted to Thomas Fitzgerald in 1317, and was still possessed by his descendant, the ninth Earl, in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1320 he was Lord Justice of Ireland. Two years later he was reappointed and held the office until his death at Maynooth April 9, 1328. Thomas Fitzgerald married, in 1312, Lady Joan de Burgh, daughter of Richard, Earl of Ulster. They had a son:

1. Maurice, of whom further.

(C. W. Fitzgerald: "Earls of Kildare," p. 31.)

(IX) MAURICE FITZGERALD, fourth Earl of Kildare, son of Thomas and Joan (de Burgh) Fitzgerald, was born in 1318. During his minority King Edward III, as guardian, granted the family lands to Sir John Darey, his stepfather. In 1339, Maurice Fitzgerald became of age and took possession of the lands at Kildare, Maynooth, Croom, Adare, and Estgrene. The same year Kildare was invaded by the O'Dempseys, but the young Earl pursued them so closely that many were drowned in the River Barrow and he brought back to Dublin the greatest booty ever taken at that time in Ireland. Edward III, in 1342, issued an ordinance that Englishmen alone should hold office in Ireland, with the result that there were serious dissensions between the "English by blood" and the "English by birth." The Earl of Kildare with other Anglo-Irish lords called an assembly at Kilkenny, which petitioned the King, who returned an answer which allayed the discontent. The Lord Justice Sir Ralph Ufford determined to restrain the increasing power of the Earl of Kildare, and for a time imprisoned him in Dublin Castle. Soon after his release he was summoned to England and from there he accompanied the King to France, where he was present at the siege of Calais. For his gallant conduct as leader of the Irish Division he was knighted by Edward III. He was appointed Justiciary of Ireland in 1357 and in March, 1371, Lord Deputy and Custor of the

Realm. He died August 25, 1390, and was buried in the Church of the Holy Trinity, now Christ Church Cathedral in Dublin.

Maurice Fitzgerald married Elizabeth Burghersh, daughter of Sir Bartholomew Burghersh, Knight of the Garter. He had a son:

1. Gerald, of whom further.

(C. W. Fitzgerald: "Earls of Kildare," p. 35.)

(X) GERALD FITZGERALD, fifth Earl of Kildare, son of Maurice and Elizabeth (Burghersh) Fitzgerald, succeeded his father in 1390. He was taken prisoner by Calvagh, son of Murrough O'Connor Faly, and held for ransom. In June, 1400, he with two others, was appointed keeper and supervisor of the peace for the counties of Cork, Limerick and Kerry and was deputy to the Lord Lieutenant for one year. His chief military engagement was in 1407, when he defeated O'Carroll in the battle of Callan in Kilkenny. The fifth Earl died in 1410 and was buried with his ancestors in the Grey Abbey at Kildare. Gerald Fitzgerald married Margaret Rochfort, daughter and heiress of Sir John Rochfort. Their son was:

1. John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 37.)

(XI) JOHN FITZGERALD, sixth Earl of Kildare, son of Gerald and Margaret (Rochfort) Fitzgerald, succeeded his father in 1410. He was arrested and imprisoned in the Castle of Trim in 1418 "for having communicated with the Prior of Kilmainham," but it is not known what the offense really was. He seems to have quickly gained the favor of the government, for two years later he received twenty marks to defray the expenses he had incurred in resisting the enemies on the frontiers of the Pale. He strengthened and enlarged the Castles of Maynooth and Kilkea. The former of these was the principal residence of the earls for more than a century and was described as "one of the largest and richest earl's houses in Ireland." John Fitzgerald married Margaret de la Herne. They had a son:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 38.)

(XII) THOMAS FITZGERALD, seventh Earl of Kildare, son of John and Margaret (de la Herne) Fitzgerald, succeeded his father in 1427. From 1454 to 1459 he was Lord Deputy to Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, and in 1460 he was made Lord Justice. In January, 1463, he was appointed Lord Chancellor for life. He established the Order of the Brothers of St. George, consisting of thirteen persons of the highest rank and loyalty belonging to Dublin, Kildare, Meath, and Louth. Its object was to resist Irish enemies and English rebels. It was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1494. The seventh Earl died March 25, 1477, and was buried in the Monastery of All Hallows, near Dublin. Thomas Fitzgerald married Lady Joan Fitzgerald, daughter of James, sixth Earl of Desmond. (Fitzgerald of Desmond XI.) Their son was:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(C. W. Fitzgerald: "Earls of Kildare," pp. 38-42, 43, 48, 71, 77.)

(XIII) THOMAS FITZGERALD, son of Thomas and Lady Joan (Fitzgerald) Fitzgerald, was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1484. Like his brother,

Gerald, the eighth Earl of Kildare, and many of the nobility of Ireland, he championed the side of Lambert Sinner, who claimed he was the last Earl of Warwick, and joining in the invasion of England, was slain at the battle of Stoke. Thomas Fitzgerald married Joan Fitz Gibbon. They were the ancestors of the Fitzgeralds of Lackagh, Kilbrush and Narraghbeg, all in the County Kildare.

(Burke: "Peerage and Baronetage," p. 448.)

(XIV) JOHN FITZGERALD, according to the "Ancestry of Richard Colgate Dale," is the next in line, although Irish records do not appear to mention this. He resided at Dromana, Waterford County, Ireland, and married Ellen Fitz Gibbon there, and had a son:

1. Patrick, of whom further.

(W. Dickinson: "Ancestry of Richard Colgate Dale.")

(XV) PATRICK FITZGERALD, son of John and Ellen (Fitz Gibbon) Fitzgerald, resided at Dromana, County Waterford. He married Ann Fitzgerald, and they had:

1. James, of whom further.

(W. Dickinson: "Ancestry of Richard Colgate Dale.")

(XVI) JAMES FITZGERALD, son of Patrick and Ann (Fitzgerald) Fitzgerald, married Margaret Garrett, and they had Garrett, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(XVII) GARRETT FITZGERALD, second son of James and Margaret (Garrett) Fitzgerald, was of County Waterford, Ireland, in 1616.

(*Ibid.*)

(XVIII) JOHN FITZGERALD, second son of Garrett Fitzgerald, died in 1675.

(*Ibid.*)

(XIX) RICHARD FITZGERALD, son of John Fitzgerald, died in 1692. He had at least four sons, the fourth being Andrew, of whom further.

(W. Dickinson: "Ancestry of Richard Colgate Dale.")

(XX) ANDREW FITZGERALD, son of Richard Fitzgerald, died in 1750. He had a son:

1. Garrett, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(XXI) GARRETT FITZGERALD, son of Andrew Fitzgerald, died in 1792. He married Johanna O'Brian (O'Bryan), and they had:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Family in America.)

(I) THOMAS FITZGERALD, son of Garrett and Johanna (O'Brian) Fitzgerald, was born in Farnane, Waterford County, Ireland, in December, 1749. In 1767 he sailed for America and located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he died December 30, 1822. He married, August 5, 1777, Catharine Francis, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Cornogg) Francis, and they had a daughter:

1. Margaret, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(II) MARGARET FITZGERALD, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Francis) Fitzgerald, was born October 3, 1783, according to family records, although given as 1793 in the "Ancestry of Richard Colgate Dale." The former appears to be the logical date. She died August 28, 1865. She married Dr. Richard Colegate Dale. (Dale III.)

(W. Dickinson: "Ancestry of Richard Colgate Dale.")

(The Line of Fitzgerald of Desmond).

Generations I-III are the same as generations I-III of the Fitz Gerald of Kildare Line.

(IV) THOMAS FITZ MAURICE, son of Maurice and Alice (de Montgomery) Fitz Gerald, was the ancestor of several branches of the Fitz Gerald family, including the Earls of Desmond, the White Knight, the Knight of Glyn, the Knight of Kerry, the Fitz Maurices, the Lord of Kerry and the present Marquis of Lansdowne. He was given five knights' fees in the Tuath of Elevri in the Cantred of Fontemel, five knights' fee in the Tuath of Huamerith in Thomond on the Shannon and a burgage within the walls of Limerick by the King, September 6, 1199. He died in 1213 or 1214. Authorities differ as to his marriage. Some claim he married Eleanor, daughter of Jordan and sister of Geoffrey de Marisco (or Moryson), Lord Justice. The Fine Rolls show that Sabina, late wife of Thomas Fitz Maurice, paid 600 marks for custody of his land and his heir:

i. John, of whom further.

(Burke: "Peerage and Baronetage," p. 1448. G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage" (1919), Vol. IV, p. 233.)

(V) JOHN FITZ THOMAS, son of Thomas Fitz Maurice and Sabina, his wife, succeeded to his father's estate. He was slain July 23, 1261, in battle with the MacCarthys of Carbery at Callen in the County Kerry and was buried in the Dominican Friary at Tralee in the same county, which friary he had founded. John Fitz Thomas married Margery Fitz Anthony, daughter of Thomas Fitz Anthony, Seneschal of Leinster, who had received from the King lands of Decies and Desmond, comprising most of the county of Waterford and the southern part of the County Tipperary. Since Thomas Fitz Anthony died without male issue his estate was divided among his daughters and in 1259 came into the hands of John Fitz Thomas. He had a son:

i. Maurice, of whom further.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage" (1919), Vol. IV, pp. 233-34.)

(VI) MAURICE FITZ JOHN, son of John Fitz Thomas and Margery Fitz Anthony, his wife, was slain at the battle of Callan at the same time as his father. He married Maud de Barry, and they had:

i. Thomas, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 234.)

(VII) THOMAS FITZ MAURICE, Lord of Decies and Desmond, son of Maurice Fitz John and Maud de Barry, was only a few months old at the time of the death of his father and his grandfather. He received the lands at Decies and Desmond, together with the custody of the Castle of Dungarvan from the King, February 6, 1291-92. In 1294, he was summoned for military service by Edward I and the fol-

lowing year was justiciar of Ireland. He died June 4, 1298, at Knicking, County Limerick, and was buried at the Dominican Friary at Tralee. He married Margaret de Berkeley, daughter of Sir Thomas de Berkeley by Joan, daughter of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. He had a son:

1. Maurice, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 236.)

(VIII) MAURICE FITZ THOMAS, first Earl of Desmond, son of Thomas Fitz Maurice and Margaret de Berkeley, was born in 1293. On account of the death of his elder brother he became heir of his father and in 1314 did homage to the King for his property and in 1329 was made Earl of Desmond. Maurice Fitz Thomas married (first) at Green Castle, County Down, August 5, 1312, Katherine de Burgh, sixth daughter of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster. She died November 1, 1331, and he married (second) Margaret O'Brien, daughter of Conor O'Brien, of Thomand, and (third) prior to April 20, 1344, Aveline, daughter of Nicholas Fitz Maurice, of Kerry. He had a son:

1. Gerald, of whom further.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage" (1919), Vol. IV, p. 237.)

(IX) GERALD FITZ MAURICE, third Earl of Desmond, son of Maurice Fitz Thomas and Aveline Fitz Maurice, was given custody of the family lands in 1358. He was a commissioner to make inquiries regarding the oppressions caused by the King's ministers in 1363, and in 1366 was appointed Justiciar of Ireland besides holding many other offices of trust. He was a poet, a chronicler and a mathematician. Like many others interested in science at that time he was accused of being a magician. His renown was so great that, although he died in 1398, three hundred years later, when the Irish were besieged at Limerick in 1691, they expected he would come to their assistance. In 1359 Gerald Fitz Maurice married Alianore, daughter of James, Earl of Ormond by Elizabeth, daughter of John Darcy, of Knaith, County Lincoln. They had a son:

1. James, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 243, 244, 245.)

(X) JAMES FITZGERALD, sixth Earl of Desmond, son of Gerald Fitz Maurice and Alianore, was appointed justice and guardian of the peace in the counties of Waterford, Cork and Limerick. In 1462 he died at Mocollop and was buried at Youghal. James Fitzgerald married Mary Burk, daughter of Ulick Mac Rickard Burk. They were the parents of:

1. Joan, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 246-47.)

(XI) JOAN FITZGERALD, daughter of James, sixth Earl of Desmond, and Mary (Burk) Fitzgerald, married Thomas Fitzgerald, seventh Earl of Kildare. (Fitzgerald of Kildare XII.)

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage" (1919), Vol. VIII, p. 229.)

(The Whitall Line).

Whitall, which is of English derivation, has three probable sources of origin, the English forms being Whittall, interchangeable with Whittle, and designating

"Dweller at the White Hall," or the Old English derivative which is "hwt and h(e)all." Another interesting phase of this surname comes from the English Whittle, signifying "belonging to Whittle," "the White Hill" and "the White Nook" or "Corner." The third corruption of Whitall is found in Worcester County during the thirteenth century in the surname Whithale or "Wita's Hall."

(H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) JAMES WHITALL, who came to this country from a section near Litchfield, Staffordshire, England, about 1688, and located at Timber Creek, Gloucester, New Jersey, died between July 22, 1714 (date of his will), and August 7, 1714 (date of inventory of his estate). The hundred-acre tract, called "Upton," on which he made his first home, he sold in 1700, and purchased four hundred and eleven acres of land on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River. Fort Mercer, later constructed on the edge of this property, was the scene of a hard fought battle during the Revolution. The Whitall farm is now the property of the Federal Government, with the exception of twenty acres, which have been transferred to the County of Gloucester, New Jersey. James Whitall married Hannah Ogden. They had a son:

1. Job, of whom further.

("Descendants of Thomas French," Vol. II, p. 312. Stockton Manuscripts in the New Jersey Historical Society. J. Clement: "Sketches of Newtown, New Jersey," p. 65. "Archives of the State of New Jersey," 1st Series, Vol. XXIII, p. 507.

(II) JOB WHITALL, son of James and Hannah (Ogden) Whitall, resided at Red Bank, New Jersey, where he died between May 15, 1722 (the date of his will), and October 15, 1722 (the date of its probation). He married, October 4, 1716, Jane Siddon, and they were the parents of:

1. James, of whom further.

(H. Stanley Craig: "Gloucester County, New Jersey, Marriage Records," p. 241. "Archives of the State of New Jersey," 1st Series, Vol. XXIII, p. 507.)

(III) JAMES WHITALL, son of Job and Jane (Siddon) Whitall, was born September 4, 1717, and died September 29, 1808. He resided at Red Bank, New Jersey. In 1748, he built a house of imported brick, which is still standing, and is the property of the county. James Whitall married, at Haddonfield (Friends) Meeting, November 23, 1739, Ann Cooper, the daughter of John and Ann (Clarke) Cooper, who was born June 23, 1716, and died at Philadelphia, September 22, 1797. She was also a granddaughter of William and Mary (Bradway) Cooper and great-granddaughter of William and Margaret Cooper, who came to Burlington, New Jersey, in 1678, from Coleshill, Warwickshire, England. Her mother, Ann Clarke, was a daughter of Benjamin, Jr., and Ann (Giles) Clarke. James Whitall was the father of:

1. Benjamin, of whom further.

("Descendants of Thomas French," Vol. II, pp. 310-13. F. H. Stewart: "Notes on Old Gloucester County," p. 315. Gloucester County Historical Society: "Ann C. Whitall, Heroine of Red Bank," pp. 1-10.)

(IV) LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN WHITALL, son of James and Ann (Cooper) Whitall, was born October 3, 1747, and died from yellow fever on September 14, 1797. In spite of his training as a Friend, he served during the Revolutionary War. On January 10, 1776, he applied to the Committee of Safety for a command

WARD.

*Arms*—Azure, a cross flory or.

*Crest*—A wolf's head erased proper, langued gules.

*Mottos*—(1) *Non nobis solum*; (2) *Sub cruce salus*.

(Matthews: "American Armoury.")

HERBERT.

*Arms*—Argent, a cinquefoil azure, on a chief gules a lion passant or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

FRANCIS.

*Arms*—Gules, a saltire between four crosses formée or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

PRICE.

*Arms*—Argent, a chevron between three spear heads sable.

(Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

DALE.

*Arms*—Argent, two lions passant in pale azure.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

ELLIS.

*Arms*—Argent, on a cross sable five escallops or; in the first quarter a spear-head azure.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

COOPER.

*Arms*—Azure, a saltire or, on a chief of the last two chevrons paleways, point to point, of the first.

*Crest*—On a wheat sheaf a pelican vulning herself proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

DORSEY.

*Arms*—Azure, semée of crosses crosslet and three cinquefoils argent.

*Crest*—On a chapeau gules turned up ermine a bull sable.

*Motto*—*Un Dieu un Roi*.

(Bolton: "American Armoury.")

MOUNIER.

*Arms*—Vert, a saltire between three roses, one in chief and two in flanks, and a fish in base all or.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")



Herbert



Ward



Francis



Price



Dale



Ellis



Dorsey



Cooper



Mounier

in Colonel Maxwell's regiment and was made a second lieutenant in the artillery company, March 2 of that year. He was later promoted to first lieutenant and captain lieutenant. Benjamin Whitall married Elizabeth Hopper, who died December 11, 1808. They had:

1. Samuel, of whom further.

(Stockton Manuscripts in the New Jersey Historical Society. F. H. Stewart: "Notes on Old Gloucester County," p. 256.)

(V) SAMUEL WHITALL, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hopper) Whitall, was born at Red Bank, New Jersey, March 15, 1775, and died at Georgetown, District of Columbia, May 14, 1856. He married (first) Sarah Ellis. (Ellis V.) He married (second), October 15, 1807, Lydia Newbold. He had a daughter:

1. Abigail, of whom further.

(Stockton Manuscripts in the New Jersey Historical Society.)

(VI) ABIGAIL ELLIS WHITALL, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Ellis) Whitall, died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1865. She married Elias de Cou Woodruff. (Woodruff VII.)

(Stockton Manuscripts in the New Jersey Historical Society.)

(The Ellis Line).

In the whole range of family nomenclature, there is perhaps no name which admits of more variety of origin or a greater number of differing forms than Ellis. "Elles or Ellis in British," says Hals, in D. Gilbert's "Cornwall" (iii, 429), "is a son-in-law by the wife, and Els or Ells, a son-in-law by the husband." Ella, or Aella, is a well-known regal name of Anglo-Saxon times, and its genitive form would in later days become Ellis. From these two sources some of our very numerous families of Ellis may have sprung, but there is little doubt that the surname Ellis has, for the most part been formed from the Scripture name, Elias, which does not occur as an Anglo-Saxon name, but which was in use in France as early as the days of Charlemagne as a baptismal designation, and afterwards gave name to several families of Elis.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) THOMAS ELLIS was probably a resident "of Wooddale," inasmuch as it is stated by an historian of the descendants of his son, Simeon, that "Simeon Ellis, son of Thomas of Wooddale, presented certificate dated 1st 4 mo., 1683," at Newton, New Jersey, Friends' Meeting. Evidently Wooddale, New Castle County, Delaware, was meant. Although presumably of Welsh ancestry, the identity of this Thomas Ellis has not been established.

Thomas Ellis, "of Wooddale," had a son:

1. Simeon, of whom further.

(Frank H. Stewart: "Stewart's Genealogical and Historical Miscellany," No. I, p. 17. Thomas Allen Glenn: "Welsh Founders of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, pp. 163, 164. "The Jerseyman" (1901), Vol. VII, p. 14.)

(II) SIMEON ELLIS, son of Thomas Ellis, "of Wooddale," died in 1715. He presented certificate to Newton Friends' Meeting, Gloucester County, New Jersey, "4 mo. 1, 1683." In 1691, he bought two hundred acres from Francis Collins on the north side of the north branch of Cooper's Creek, in old Gloucester County,

New Jersey. His place was called "Springwell." He bought other considerable tracts of land in the vicinity. Simeon Ellis was of Springwell, Gloucester County, when he married at the old Newton, New Jersey, Friends' Meeting House, "4 mo. (June) 16, 1692," Sarah Bates, daughter of William Bates, of Newton. They had a son:

1. Jonathan, of whom further.

(Frank H. Stewart: "Stewart's Genealogical and Historical Miscellany," No. I (1918), p. 17. "New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. XII, p. 672. "Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey," Vol. III, p. 64; Vol. IV, p. 128.)

(III) JONATHAN ELLIS, "yeoman," son of Simeon and Sarah (Bates) Ellis, was born at Springwell, Gloucester County, New Jersey, and died a resident of Waterford, Gloucester County, in 1754. In his will, Jonathan Ellis disposed of real estate consisting of his home farm and of another farm bought of Richard Hains and also of personal property. Jonathan Ellis married, at Haddonfield, New Jersey, at the Friends' Meeting, "1 mo., 1737," Mary Hollingshead, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Adams) Hollingshead. Their son was:

1. Joseph, of whom further.

("New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. XXVIII, p. 207; Vol. XXXII, p. 104; Second Series, Vol. II, p. 151. "The Jerseyman" (1901), pp. 14, 15. "Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey," Vol. III, p. 68.)

(IV) JOSEPH ELLIS, son of Jonathan and Mary (Hollingshead) Ellis, was doubtless born in Gloucester County, New Jersey, between 1733 and 1740, as he was a minor in 1754 and was married by 1760. On November 1, 1768, he was appointed administrator of the estate of Jacob Hinchman, yeoman, of the same county, who had died intestate. His fellow-bondsman was William Hugg, of Gloucester. Joseph Ellis was a prominent citizen of Gloucester County, New Jersey, and served as a colonel in the second battalion of the county militia. From 1781 to 1785 he was a member of the House of Assembly, and from 1787 to 1794 he was a member of the Legislative Council. Joseph Ellis married (first) by license dated January 1, 1760, Mary Hinchman, of Gloucester, daughter of Jacob and Abigail (Harrison) Hinchman. He married (second) Abigail (Clement) Blackwood, widow of Samuel Blackwood. He had a daughter:

1. Sarah, of whom further.

("New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. XXII, p. 124; Vol. XXXII, p. 104; Vol. XXXIII, p. 193; Second Series, Vol. I, p. 557; Vol. III. Stockton Manuscript in the New Jersey Historical Society. "The Jerseyman," Vol. VII, p. 14 (1901.)

(V) SARAH ELLIS, daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Clement-Blackwood) Ellis, was born December 20, 1778, and died December 6, 1804. She married Samuel Whitall. (Whitall V.)

(Stockton Manuscript in the New Jersey Historical Society. Family records.)

(The Borden Line).

Kent seems to have been the earliest home of the Borden family in England, the family taking its name from the parish of Borden in Kent, known as the garden county of England. The family of Borden was possessed of good estates in this part of Kent and were distinguished persons among the landed gentry.

(H. B. Weld: "Historical and Genealogical Record of the Descendants as Far as Known of Richard and Joan Borden," pp. 24-25.)

(I) HENRY BORDEN was born about 1370-80 in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England, and is mentioned as dead in 1469. He appears to have held land both in the parish of Hedcorn and at Borden, and was doubtless a descendant of the Bordens of Borden. His grandson, John, left a request that a priest sing in the Church of Hedcorn for the soul of Henry and his wife, Robergia, for two years. Henry Borden married, in Hedcorn, Robergia. They had:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(T. A. Glenn: "Pedigree of Richard Borden," pp. 3-4.)

(II) THOMAS BORDEN, son of Henry and Robergia Borden, was born in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England, and died before April 26, 1469. Thomas Borden married Isabella. They had a son:

1. John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 4-5.)

(III) JOHN BORDEN, son of Thomas and Isabella Borden, was born in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England, and died there. He made his will April 26, 1469, and left a sum of money to all of his grandchildren and also a sum of money for an "honest Priest" to sing for the souls of his parents and grandparents as well as for one Thomas Saunder, for two years. ("Archæological Cantina," Vol. II, folio I, Latin.) John Borden married Benet Torner, daughter of Thomas Torner. They had:

1. William, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 5-7).

(IV) WILLIAM BORDEN, son of John and Benet (Torner) Borden, is recorded as under age April 26, 1496. He died in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England; will dated February 11, 1531, and proved September 25, 1531. He left quite a good sized estate to his wife and children, both in money and in land. In his will he mentions Sir Edward Wooten, Knight, as his overseer. ("Archæological Cantina," Vol. XIX, Section 10.) William Borden married (first) Joan; (second) Thomasin; (third) Rose, who survived him. Among his children was Edmund, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 7-10.)

(V) EDMUND BORDEN, son of William Borden, was born in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England, and died there, in 1539, probably in or about the month of June. His will, dated April 13, 1539, and proved June 18, 1539, requested that he be buried in the churchyard at Hedcorn. ("Archæological Cantina," Vol. XXI, Section 9.) Edmund Borden married Margaret. They had a son:

1. William, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) WILLIAM BORDEN, son of Edmund and Margaret Borden, was born in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, and died in or about the month of June, 1557. His will was proved June 8, 1557, and by it he left over £60 in money to his wife and children, as well as considerable real and personal property. ("Archæological Cantina," Vol. III, Section 3.) William Borden married Joan, and they had:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(T. A. Glenn: "Pedigree of Richard Borden," pp. 10-11.)

C. R. Ph.—4

(VII) THOMAS BORDEN, son of William and Joan Borden, was born in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England, and died there and was buried April 21, 1592. The will of Thomas Borden is dated April 13, 1592, and was proved April 26, 1592. ("Archæological Cantina," Vol. XLVIII, folio 279.) Thomas Borden's first wife was buried May 20, 1581. He married (second) Margaret, who was buried September 25, 1589. He was the father of:

1. Matthew, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 11-12.)

(VIII) MATTHEW BORDEN, son of Thomas Borden, was born in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, and died there October, 1620. He was churchwarden of Hedcorn in 1598. His will is dated September 26, 1620, and proved October 27, 1620. He was a well-to-do man, having several farms, a number of houses and leaving over £116 in money to three of his children. Matthew Borden married Joan. He had a son:

1. Richard, see further.

(The Family in America).

(I) RICHARD BORDEN, son of Matthew and Joan Borden, was baptized in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England, February 22, 1595-96, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, May 25, 1671. When the proposition of forming a settlement on Rhode Island was made to him he entered into it with all his heart and to it devoted all his energies. On June 10, 1638, Richard Borden was granted five acres at Bristol Ferry in which to place his cottage and his cabbage and turnip yard. In 1638 he was appointed to survey town lots and lay out farming lands in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. In 1653-54 he was assistant or senator; in 1654-55, he was general treasurer; in 1654-56-57 he was commissioner, and in 1667-70 he was deputy. He bought sixty acres of land in Providence, near Newtonkonut Hill, and in 1667 was one of the original purchasers of land in New Jersey. He was a Quaker and as a devout Christian gained high esteem. Richard Borden married, September 28, 1625, Joan Fowle, born February 15, 1604, died July 16, 1688, "aged 84 years, 6 months," daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Fowle. They had a son:

1. Benjamin, of whom further.

(H. B. Weld: "Historical and Genealogical Record of Richard and Joan Borden," pp. 35-36, 37-40, 43-57. J. O. Austin: "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," p. 23. W. H. Jennings: "Genealogical History of the Jennings Families," pp. 545-47. T. A. Glenn: "Pedigree of Richard Borden," pp. 13-14.)

(II) BENJAMIN BORDEN, son of Richard and Joan (Fowle) Borden, was born in May, 1649, and died in Burlington County, New Jersey, in 1718. In 1672 he removed to Middletown, New Jersey. As his legacy from his father's estate was only £40 he was dependent on his own efforts for a livelihood. Benjamin Borden married, September 22, 1670, Abigail Grover, daughter of James Grover, surveyor and secretary of the Gravesend Land Company. Among his children was Joseph, of whom further.

(H. B. Weld: "Historical and Genealogical Record of the Descendants as Far as Known of Richard and Joan Borden," pp. 57, 83-85.)

(III) JOSEPH BORDEN, son of Benjamin and Abigail (Grover) Borden, was born May 12, 1687, and died in 1765. He is buried in the cemetery which he himself selected at Bordentown, located on the banks of the Delaware River. He resided at Nottingham, Burlington, New Jersey, where he is frequently mentioned in land transactions being found in deeds as early as 1731. About 1750 he removed to what is now known as Bordentown, located on the Delaware River of New Jersey and is regarded as its founder. Joseph Borden married, in 1717, Ann Conover. They had a son:

1. Joseph, Jr., of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 85, 99, 103.)

(IV) JOSEPH BORDEN, JR., son of Joseph and Ann (Conover) Borden, was born August 1, 1719, and died April 8, 1791. He was thirty years of age at the time his father commenced the settlement of Bordentown and aided him in that work. Soon after locating there he established a new line of stage coaches to transport passengers, mail and merchandise between Philadelphia and New York. In 1765, he was elected with two others to represent New Jersey at the Congress of the colonies held at New York. Joseph Borden was a member of the New Jersey Committee of Correspondence in the period prior to the outbreak of Revolutionary hostilities and in 1775 was chosen to the Council of War of that Colony. He and his son were both attached to the New Jersey line and took part in most of the battles fought in the State. His commission was that of colonel. In retaliation for his leadership Lord Cornwallis used the home at Bordentown as headquarters and made life miserable for the wife and daughter of the colonel.

Joseph Borden, Jr., married Elizabeth Rogers. (Rogers II). They had a daughter:

1. Anne, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 99-103. G. Ward and L. Richards: "Sketch of Some of the Descendants of Samuel Rogers," pp. 5-7.)

(V) ANNE BORDEN, daughter of Colonel Joseph and Elizabeth (Rogers) Borden, was born at Bordentown, New Jersey. She married Judge Francis Hopkinson. (Hopkinson—American Line—II.)

(G. Ward and L. Richards: "A Sketch of Some of the Descendants of Samuel Rogers," p. 7. H. B. Weld: "Historical and Genealogical Record of the Descendants as Far as Known of Richard and Joan Borden," p. 131.)

(The Rogers Line).

Roger (or Rogers) was a personal name unknown here before the Conquest. Many persons called Roger and Rogers were mentioned as tenants in Domesday. The fact that Samuel Rogers was a Church of England man strongly points to the English origin of the family, rather than Scotch-Irish, which would naturally be Presbyterian.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) SAMUEL ROGERS, American progenitor of this family, was born in 1692 and died September 17, 1756, aged sixty-four years. He is believed to have come to New Jersey from Ireland about 1731. He brought with him servants and household effects and settled in Allentown, Upper Freehold Township. Being a staunch Church of England man, he gave a lot of land for the first Allentown Protestant

Episcopal Church, together with a cemetery plot in Allentown in 1750. In 1734, he bought three hundred and twenty-three acres on Crosswicks Creek, about eight miles from Bordentown, New Jersey, for £500 sterling. In his will, dated August 6, 1756, and proved September 22, 1756, he named his children, excepting James, who was then deceased. He called himself "Shopkeeper." Conveyances show him to have been an extensive landowner. Samuel Rogers married Mary, who was born in 1690 and died April 14, 1738, aged forty-eight years. They had a daughter:

I. Elizabeth, of whom further.

(Ward and Richards: "A Sketch of Some of the Descendants of Samuel Rogers," pp. 5-12. "New Jersey Archives," Series I, Vol. XXXII, p. 273. F. Ellis: "History of Monmouth County, New Jersey," p. 621.)

(II) ELIZABETH ROGERS, daughter of Samuel and Mary Rogers, was born July 10, 1725, and died November 2, 1807. She "was a woman of great ability and fine Christian character." She made her will September 15, 1798, and it was proved, November 5, 1807. Among her legatees mentioned in her will were her daughter, Ann Hopkinson, and the latter's three daughters; Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of Isaac Rogers, "my brother lately deceased"; also her grandson, Joseph Hopkinson, who had the use and occupancy of the old brick family mansion, still retained by his descendants in Bordentown, New Jersey. A Mary Rogers is buried in the plot near the Bordens, and Hopkinson in what is called the Hopkinson Cemetery, in Bordentown, New Jersey. Elizabeth Rogers married Joseph Borden, Jr. (Borden IV.)

("New Jersey Archives," Series I, Vol. XXXII, p. 273. H. B. Weld: "Historical and Genealogical Record of the Borden Family," pp. 99-100.)

(The Colegate Line).

(I) JOHN COLGATE, who died in 1639, resided at East Greenwich, Kent County, England. He married Christian Cripps, and they had one child:

I. Michael, of whom further.

(W. Dickinson: "Ancestors of Richard Colgate Dale.")

(II) MICHAEL COLGATE, son of John and Christian (Cripps) Colgate, died in September, 1638. He resided at Uckfield, County Sussex, England, and had one son:

I. Henry, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) HENRY COLGATE, son of Michael Colgate, was born in 1599. He resided at Cranbrook, County Kent, and married, September 16, 1625, Mary Taylor. They had one son:

I. John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) JOHN COLGATE, son of Henry and Mary (Taylor) Colgate, was born in 1626 and resided at Cranbrook. He married, May 5, 1651, Bridget Nipson, and they had one son:

I. Robert, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) ROBERT COLGATE, son of John and Bridget (Nipson) Colgate, was born in 1652 and resided at St. Peter's, Canterbury. He married, November 11, 1674, Rebecca Wymarke, and they had a son:

1. Richard, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Family in America).

(I) RICHARD COLEGATE, as he spelled the name, son of Robert and Rebecca (Wymarke) Colgate, was baptized September 11, 1675. He came to the New World and located in Maryland, where he died on January 18, 1722. Richard Colegate married, in 1700, Rebecca Harcourt, whose name appears in some records of the family as Herbert. They had a son:

1. Richard, Jr., of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(II) RICHARD COLEGATE, JR., son of Richard and Rebecca (Harcourt, or Herbert) Colegate, was born in Maryland, March 10, 1710, and died in June, 1759. He married, in 1735, Bridget Garretson, daughter of Hendrick and Elizabeth (Cantwell) Garretson. They had a daughter:

1. Mary, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) MARY COLEGATE, daughter of Richard, Jr., and Bridget (Garretson) Colegate, was born in 1744, and died at Middletown, Delaware, June 8, 1790. She married Dr. John Dale, Jr. (Dale II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Lowrey Line).

Lowrey and its variations, Lowry, Laurie, Laury, Lawrey, Lory and Lorey were derived from the personal name Lawrence. In the lowlands and on the borders it was popularly called Lowrie or Laurie, whence the many North English and Scottish variations of this name.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." John Lodge: "The Peerage of Ireland," by Rev. M. Archdall, Vol. VII, p. 193.)

(I) COLONEL THOMAS LOWREY was born in Ireland, September 3, 1737. When he was ten years old he came to America, accompanied by his widowed mother and her brother, Thomas Patterson, who later became the father of Governor William Patterson. Thomas Lowrey was brought up and educated under the kindly direction of his uncle, Thomas Patterson. In 1750, Thomas Lowrey purchased from his father-in-law, Samuel Fleming, six hundred fifty square feet of land on which he built the first store in what was then a hamlet known as Fleming's. The enterprise seems to have been successful. On June 12, 1762, Mr. Lowrey purchased of Henry Grave and Adam Dietz, executors of David Eveland, one hundred forty-seven acres of land in and around the present Flemington, New Jersey, and associated himself with Christopher Marshall, apothecary; James Eddy, merchant; William Morris, Jr., merchant, all of Philadelphia, and Gher-shom Lee, carpenter, of Amwells. The company formed by this group surveyed and laid out the part of their land adjoining the Trenton Road and sold a number of lots. William Morris, Jr., soon after died and on June 2, 1767, the rest of the

partners agreed to divide the remaining lots. Colonel Lowrey and Mr. Eddy gave half an acre for a Baptist church lot. Colonel Lowrey removed to Philadelphia, probably between 1782 and 1785. In 1775, he was elected a member of the Provincial Congress from Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and in 1791 and 1792 a member of the Legislative Assembly from Hunterdon County. On June 18, 1776, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in Colonel David Chambers' Third Regiment of Militia of the State Troops, belonging to the brigade of Major-General Dickinson. He was promoted to the rank of colonel, but was never in active service. In 1791-1803, he served as United States Marshal for the District of New Jersey. It is thought that he was the first to hold the office in the State, for he enjoyed the confidence and friendship of President Washington, who had been a guest at his house in Flemington during the Revolution. In 1798 Colonel Lowrey purchased the Burnt Mills property of three hundred thirty-three acres, on and near the present site of Milford, and built a frame gristmill by the river. The locality was for a short time called Lowrey town, but about 1803-04, became known as Milford. Colonel Lowrey sold several lots in Trenton to his son-in-law, Aaron Dickinson Woodruff, for \$2,000, in 1800. He was a stockholder in the Bank of North America. On November 10, 1806, Colonel Lowrey's active and useful life ended at the age of seventy-two years and seven months, at Milford, New Jersey, and he was buried in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church of Kingwood, formerly called the Old Stone. Colonel Thomas Lowrey married Esther Fleming. (Fleming II.) Among their children was Grace, of whom further.

(H. Race: "Historico-Genealogical Sketch of Colonel Thomas Lowrey and Esther Fleming, His Wife" (1892), pp. 3, 4, 8, 11-16. "Burlington Records," Book A, p. 132.)

(II) GRACE LOWREY, daughter of Colonel Thomas and Esther (Fleming) Lowrey, was born February 28, 1766, and died at Trenton, New Jersey, June 23, 1815. She married Aaron Dickinson Woodruff, of Trenton. (Woodruff VI.)

(H. Race: "Historico-Genealogical Sketch of Colonel Thomas Lowrey and Esther Fleming, His Wife" (1892), p. 14.)

(The Johnson Line).

The Scottish family of Johnstone originated from the estate of Johnstone in County Dumfries, with Hugo de Johnstone proprietor of large estates in East Lothian in the reign of Alexander II, King of Scotland (1214-49). He had a son, Sir John de Johnstone, who made a donation of lands to the monastery of Soltra in 1285. John de Johnstone, son of Sir John de Johnstone, was witness to a charter of lands in Annandale granted by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, before 1332.

(B. Burke: "Genealogical History of Dormant, Obeyant, Forfeited and Extinct Peerages of the British Empire," p. 300.)

(I) JOHN JOHNSTON, of Annandale, Scotland, emigrated to England in 1603, in the suite of James VI of Scotland, who then succeeded to the throne as James I of England. John Johnston settled in Wiltshire and acquired considerable property. His children included William, of whom further.

(G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," p. 16. "Transactions, Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society," Vol. III, Part II, pp. 324, 337.)

(II) WILLIAM JOHNSTON, son of John Johnston, of Annandale, died in March, 1663. He purchased of the Earl of Westmoreland, in April, 1662, Bowden Park, Wiltshire, which had been a part of the property of Lacock Nunnery. His portrait, painted by Lely, descended to the Rev. Edward Frederick Johnson, rector of Hinton Blewett about 1820. William Johnston married Elizabeth (Hyde) Low. (Hyde XIV.) They had a son:

1. George, of whom further.

("Transactions, Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society," Vol. VIII, Part II, pp. 324-25. G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," p. 17.)

(III) GEORGE JOHNSON, eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Hyde-Low) Johnston, seems to have been the first to drop the *t* from his name. He was born in Lacock Parish, Wiltshire, about 1620, and died May 28, 1683, and was buried in the St. Cyriack, Lacock. With his father he purchased, in Wiltshire, the estate known as Bowden Park, which came into his possession on the death of his father in 1663. He was called to the bar November 24, 1654, and became a bencher of the Middle Temple on October 28, 1670. On July 3, 1677, he became a sergeant-at-law, and on August 15, 1677, he was granted by Charles II the reversion of the office of Master of Rolls in succession to Sir Harbottle Grimston, but died two years before the death of Grimston. In 1681 he was a Member of Parliament for Devizes. He built the old house at Bowden, which became the family seat. George Johnson married Mary D'Oyle, daughter of James D'Oyle (or D'Oeiles), a merchant from Flanders. Among their children was Baldwin, of whom further.

(Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," p. 17. "Transactions, Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society," Vol. VIII, Part II, pp. 325-26, 339.)

(The Family in America.)

(I) BALDWIN JOHNSON, fourth son of George and Mary (D'Oyle) Johnson, was born in Lacock, Wiltshire, and was baptized October 25, 1672. He died in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, where his will of February 28, 1720, was proved March 6, 1721. For a time he was a merchant of Bristol, England, but while a young man emigrated to the island of Antigua, in the West Indies, where he acquired considerable property. He later removed to the Lower Counties on the Delaware, settling in New Castle County. Baldwin Johnson married Jane (Eyre) Dyer, widow of William Dyer, of County Kent, England, and daughter of Ann Eyre. They had a daughter:

1. Mary, of whom further.

(G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," p. 19. V. L. Oliver: "History of Antigua," Vol. I, pp. 72, 76, 77; Vol. II, p. 113; Vol. III, p. 33. "Calendar of Delaware Wills," pp. 23, 24.)

(II) MARY JOHNSON, daughter of Baldwin and Jane (Eyre-Dyer) Johnson, was born in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, August 4, 1718, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1804. Her brother, Edward, died young and she was sole heir to her father's estate in Antigua, but was unable to collect any of it. An attorney for the estate was brought to Boston as a prisoner during the Revolution, and when he was interviewed declared there was no possibility of finding its boundaries. Mary Johnson was known for her strength of character and religious piety. Mary Johnson married, at Christ

Church, Philadelphia, Thomas Hopkinson, Jr. (Hopkinson—American Line—I), whom she outlived more than fifty years.

("National Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. VII, p. 249. Keith: "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," p. 265. G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," pp. 31-41.)

(The Joline Line).

The house of Goulaine, Anglicized Joline, was among the most ancient and illustrious houses of Brittany, and during the years of the French monarchy was allied to the sovereign house of Brittany. The names Jean and Geoffrey Goulaine appear as early as the twelfth century.

(D. Mailhol: "Dictionnaire de la Noblesse Française," Vol. I, p. 1341. E. and E. Haag: "La France Protestante," Vol. V, pp. 325-28.)

(I) ANDRE (ANDREW) JOLINE came to this country from Saint Palais, a seaport in Saintonge, France. He was a firm believer in the Huguenot faith and on account of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV, in 1685, was obliged to leave home or change his religion. August 6, 1686, he obtained denization in New York City and was naturalized April 15, 1693. In 1688, he was a member of the Huguenot Church of New York City known as Église de St. Esprit, or simply as the French Church. He was master of the sloop "Woodbridge," which sailed between Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and Philadelphia, and also made trips to Rhode Island. Benjamin Trotter, of Elizabeth Town, Essex County, New Jersey, in his will, dated October 27, 1716, bequeathed him one hundred acres of land. At that time Andrew Joline was residing at Elizabeth Town and engaged in business as a cooper. In 1739, he signed a petition for the incorporation of the town and when it was granted he was elected one of the first aldermen. In the same year he was on the committee to settle the boundary line with Newark. His will, dated June 18, 1741, and proved February 13, 1742, mentions his wife, Mary; a daughter, Mary, and a son, John. Andre Joline married (first) Madeleine Poupin, who died later than 1701. He married (second) Mary (probably Mary Trotter), born in 1654, daughter of William Trotter, of Newbury, Massachusetts, and subsequently of Elizabeth Town, New Jersey. He had a son:

1. John (Jean), of whom further.

(Baird: "Huguenot Emigration to America," Vol. II. "New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. XI, pp. 112, 114, 116, 124, 127, 138; Vol. XXII, p. 472. "Register of Eglise de St. Esprit.")

(II) JOHN (JEAN) JOLINE, son of Andrew and Madeleine (Poupin) Joline, was born July 19, 1701, and was baptized at Église de St. Esprit, New York City, July 23, of that year. He resided at Elizabeth Town, Essex County, New Jersey. When John Graham, of Elizabeth Town, acquired an inn known as the "Sign of the Marquis of Granby," in 1764, it was described as formerly belonging to John Joline. He died about 1767. John Joline married Phœbe Price. Among their children was Mary, of whom further.

("Register of Église de St. Esprit." "New Jersey Archives," Vol. XXXIII. "Presbyterian Church Records, Westfield, New Jersey." "St. John's Church Records, Elizabeth Town, New Jersey." Stockton MSS. in New Jersey Historical Society.)

(III) MARY JOLINE, daughter of John (Jean) and Phœbe (Price) Joline, was born December 5, 1741, and died at Trenton, New Jersey, August 1, 1815. She married Elias Woodruff. (Woodruff V.)

(Ibid.)

MORRIS.

*Arms*—Sable a lion passant or, between three scaling ladders argent.  
(Burke: "General Armory.")

ROGERS.

*Arms*—Argent a mullet gules on a chief or, a fleur-de-lis of the second.  
(Burke: "General Armory.")

LOWRY (LOWREY).

*Arms*—Sable, a cup argent with a garland between two laurel branches, all issuing out of the same vert.

*Crest*—A garland of laurel between two branches of the same, proper.

*Motto*—*Floreat lauri.* (Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

GOULAINÉ (JOLINE).

*Arms*—Per pale, 1st, gules three lions passant guardant in pale or; 2nd, azure, three fleurs-de-lis or.  
(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

OGDEN.

*Arms*—Gyronny of eight argent and gules, in dexter chief an oak branch fructed proper.

*Crest*—An oak tree proper, a lion rampant supporting it.

*Motto*—*Et si ostendo non jacto.* (Matthews: "American Armoury.")

HYDE.

*Arms*—Azure a chevron between three lozenges or.

*Crest*—An eagle, wings endorsed sable beaked and membered or.  
(Burke: "General Armory.")

HARRISON.

*Arms*—Azure three demi-lions rampant or.

*Crest*—A demi-lion rampant argent holding a laurel branch vert.  
(Burke: "General Armory.")

BOND.

*Arms*—Argent on a chevron sable three bezants.

*Crest*—A demi-pegasus azure winged and semée of estoiles or.

*Motto*—*Non sufficit orbis.* (Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

NICHOLLS.

*Arms*—Sable, three pheons or.  
(Burke: "General Armory.")



Morris



Fowry  
(Fowrey)



Goulaine  
(Goline)



Rogers



Hyde



Harrison



Nicholls



Ogden



Bond

(The Ward Line).

The Ward family appears at an early date at Branford, Connecticut. Two families of the name located there and were probably related; descendants of both being among the founders of Newark, New Jersey. Joyce Ward, who was a widow of Richard Ward, of Stretton, County Rutland, England, resided at Wethersfield, Connecticut, and made her will there on November 15, 1640. Her son, John Ward, also resided there until 1661, when he removed to Branford; later joining a group of his fellow-townsmen who founded Newark, New Jersey. His children were: John, Sarah, Phebe, Nathaniel, Abigail, and Josiah. Since some of these names occur in the other family at Branford, who descended from George and Lawrence Ward, the two families may have been related and this family also may, therefore, have come from the vicinity of Stretton, County Rutland, England. One of the Wards, who resided in England, was the father of Lawrence, who came to New Haven as early as 1639 and removed to Branford and later to Newark, New Jersey, where he died in 1670; Isabel, wife of Joseph Baldwin, and George, the progenitor of our line.

(J. R. Hutchinson: "Ward of Connecticut." "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XLIX, p. 264.)

(I) GEORGE WARD, a ship carpenter, who died at Branford, Connecticut, April 7, 1653, came to New England and resided at New Haven, Connecticut, as early as 1639, at which time he signed the Covenant, in 1641; his land included fifteen acres in the first division, fourteen in the second, three and a half acres of meadow and a tract in the Neck. Later on he became the proprietor of a lot on East Water Street, fronting the harbor. He had a son:

1. John, of whom further.

(J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 407. Atwater: "History of Colony of New Haven," pp. 111, 129, 219.)

(II) JOHN WARD, son of George Ward, who died in 1683-84, accompanied his father to Branford, Connecticut. Since John Ward, son of Widow Joyce Ward, was residing there and also removed to Newark, it is difficult to find which John is meant when the name occurs on early records. John, son of George Ward, was called John, Jr., and his occupation was that of a turner.

John Ward married Sarah Hills. (Hills II.) Their children included Nathaniel, of whom further.

(Shaw: "History of Essex and Hudson Counties, New Jersey," Vol. I, p. 367. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 420. Stoddard: "Manuscripts of New Jersey Historical Society.")

(III) NATHANIEL WARD, son of John and Sarah (Hills) Ward, died December 20, 1732. He married Sarah Harrison. (Harrison IV.) They had:

1. Eunice, of whom further.

(Stoddard: "Manuscripts of New Jersey Historical Society." Shaw: "History of Essex and Hudson Counties," pp. 362, 366.)

(IV) EUNICE WARD, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Harrison) Ward, married David Woodruff. (Woodruff IV.)

(Stoddard: Manuscripts of New Jersey Historical Society.)

(The Cooper Line).

Cooper, or Couper, is an English surname which belongs to that great class of names derived from an occupation. A cooper was originally a cask, barrel, or tub maker, or seller. The name appeared at an early date in England, where we find in the Hundred Rolls of 1273 the following recorded: Alan le Cupere in the County Cambridge, Henry le Cupper in Notts County, and Richard le Cupare and Jordan le Cupere in Oxford. In the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, in 1379, were listed the names of Willelmus Couper and Willelmus Milner, couper.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Lower: "Patronymica.")

(I) THOMAS COOPER was born in England in 1617 and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, October 5, 1675, when the Indians burned that town. He sailed for New England in the ship "Christian," which arrived in Boston in 1635. He went to Winston in 1641 and two years later removed to Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1645, he built the first meetinghouse there and received fourscore pounds for this service. For seventeen years he was a member of the Board of Selectmen and in 1668 he was elected deputy to the General Court. Thomas Cooper had a son:

I. Timothy, of whom further.

(H. M. Burt: "First Century of Springfield, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 37; Vol. II, pp. 553-56. Stoddard: Manuscripts of New Jersey Historical Society.)

(II) TIMOTHY COOPER, son of Thomas Cooper, was born April 26, 1644, and died in September, 1679. He succeeded to his father's home-lot in Springfield. Timothy Cooper married, October 19, 1664, Elizabeth Munson, who died in Stamford, Connecticut, in December, 1706, daughter of Thomas Munson, who was born in England in 1612, and who died at New Haven, Connecticut, March 7, 1685-86. Timothy and Elizabeth (Munson) Cooper had:

I. Sarah, of whom further.

(H. M. Burt: "First Century of Springfield, Massachusetts," pp. 555-56. Stoddard: Manuscripts of New Jersey Historical Society. D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," Vol. VI, p. 1285.)

(III) SARAH COOPER, daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth (Munson) Cooper, was born March 17, 1666, and died June 3, 1727. She married John (4) Woodruff. (Woodruff III.)

(H. M. Burt: "First Century of Springfield, Massachusetts," p. 556. W. O. Wheeler & E. D. Halsey: "Inscriptions on Tombstones and Monuments in the Burying Grounds of the First Presbyterian Church and St. John's Church at Elizabeth, New Jersey, 1664-1892," p. 276.)

(The Ogden Line).

Oakden, or Ogden, is an English surname which was derived from a dean or valley, in the parish of Rockdale in southern Lancashire. John de Okedon is in the Hundred Rolls of the County York, A. D. 1273; and Richard de Okeden was recorded in 1332. The earliest date that the spelling Ogden was recorded was about 1500 A. D.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) ROBERTUS OGDEN is first found on record in 1453 A. D., when he appeared as a witness to a grant of land in Nutley, Hampshire, England. He again appeared

with others in 1457, in connection with a post-mortem search concerning lands in Nutley, which had belonged to one Joan Ogden of Ellingham, County Southampton. As it was customary for the nearest relative to settle the estate of deceased persons, and as the two sons were named, it is a fair presumption that Joan Ogden was the wife of Robertus Ogden. He had a son:

1. Ricardus, of whom further.

(W. O. Wheeler: "The Ogden Family in America." "Elizabethtown Branch and Their English Ancestry" (1907), pp. 6-10.)

(II) RICARDUS OGDEN, son of Robertus Ogden, married, before March 8, 1503, Mabel de Hoogan, daughter of Johannes de Hoogan, of the parish of Lyndhurst, Hants, as appears from an instrument dated September 19, 1513, which recites that Mabel, the wife of Richard Ogden, then released to Thomas Delavale, of Lyndhurst, land which she had from her father, Johannes de Hoogan, late of Lyndhurst, deceased. Ricardus Ogden had a son:

1. Wilhelmus, of whom further.

(W. O. Wheeler: "The Ogden Family in America," p. 7.)

(III) WILHELMUS OGDEN, son of Ricardus and Mabel (de Hoogan) Ogden, died before July 10, 1569. He married, May 9, 1539, Abigail Goodsall, daughter of Henry Goodsall, of Bradley Plain, Hampshire. On July 10, 1569, Abigail, widow of Wilhelmus Ogden, confirmed to Edward Ogden, her oldest son, and to Margaret, his wife, all her lands and tenements in Bradley Plain and Umstead. Among their children was Edward, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 8.)

(IV) EDWARD OGDEN, son of Wilhelmus and Abigail (Goodsall) Ogden, was born in Bradley Plain, September 5, 1540. He married, at Bradley Plain, December 16, 1563, Margaret Wilson, daughter of Richard and Margaret Wilson. Their children included Richard, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 8-9.)

(V) RICHARD OGDEN, son of Edward and Margaret (Wilson) Ogden, was born at Bradley Plain, Hampshire, May 15, 1658. He appears to have lived in Wiltshire, England, and had lands in New Sarum and Plaitford, Wiltshire. Richard Ogden married and among his children was John, of whom further.

(W. O. Wheeler: "The Ogden Family in America," p. 10.)

(The Family in America).

(I) JOHN OGDEN, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Huntington) Ogden, was born in Bradley Plain, Hampshire, England, September 19, 1609, and died in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, May, 1682. He had acquired in Bradley Plain, Hampshire, a garden, an orchard, four acres of pasture and two acres of woodland, which he conveyed October 18, 1639, to Ezekiel Howard, of Bradley Plain. Shortly after John Ogden's marriage, in 1637, he and his wife sailed to America, where the first mention of his name is in connection with his taking up residence in Southampton, Long Island. April 17, 1640, he was granted the tract known as Shinnecock Hill, which adjoined Southampton on the west. He was chosen one of the three magistrates of Southampton, October 7, 1650, and was reëlected Octo-

ber 6, 1651, 1657, and 1659. He was the representative from Southampton to the General Court of Connecticut in May, 1650, and in the Upper House in May, 1661. He decided a little later to remove to New Jersey, and on April 12, 1664, sold to his cousin, John Ogden, of Rye and Stamford, Connecticut, his house and home-lot with all the land at the rear and fifteen acres at Long Springs; and sold the rest of his Long Island lands in Southampton to John Rose, September 6, 1665, and fifty acres of common to John Langton, September 8, 1666. Mr. Ogden settled, in August, 1665, in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Philip Corbett, October 26, 1665, and Deputy Governor November 1, 1665; and elected Burgess of the Legislature, constituted at Elizabethtown, May 26, 1668. He was made sheriff during the temporary possession by the Dutch, on September 1, 1673, and was virtually Acting Governor of the English towns in possession of the Dutch in New Jersey until they turned the territory over to the English in November, 1674. John Ogden married, at Bradley Plain, Hampshire, England, May 8, 1637, Jane Bond. (Bond II.) Their children included Mary, of whom further.

(W. O. Wheeler: "The Ogden Family in America," p. 40.)

(II) MARY OGDEN, daughter of John and Jane (Bond) Ogden, married John

(3) Woodruff. (Woodruff II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Bond Line).

Bond came into use as a surname from Anglo-Saxon *bonda*, a householder, proprietor, husbandman. There are several people called Bonde in the Domesday Book, one of whom is somewhat contradictorily called "liber homo." In the Hundred Rolls of 1273 was recorded an Emma le Bonde, resident of the County Hunts, and a Robert le Bonde, who lived in Worcester County. Numerous other references to the name in the annals of England show that members of the family were scattered throughout the island.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) JONATHAN BOND lived at Bradley Plain, Hampshire, England. He had a daughter:

1. Jane, of whom further.

(W. O. Wheeler: "The Ogden Family in America," p. 40.)

(II) JANE BOND, daughter of Jonathan Bond, married at Bradley Plain, John Ogden (Ogden I), whom she accompanied to the American Colonies. Jane (Bond) Ogden survived her husband and was made the executrix of his estate, September 19, 1682.

(W. O. Wheeler: "The Ogden Family in America," p. 40.)

(The Hyde Line).

A Hyde, or Hide, from whence came this patronymica, was a feudal portion of land of uncertain extent, according to its quality. It was generally so much land as "with its house and toft, right of common and other appurtenances, was considered to be sufficient for the necessities of a family." ("Archæologia," Vol.

XXXV, p. 470.) A hide of land, in reality was about one hundred twenty acres, or as much land as could be tilled with one plough, according to Bosworth.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) MATHEW DE HYDE lived in the time of John or of Henry III and probably was Lord of a portion of the Manor of Hyde.

(Ormerod: "History of Cheshire," Vol. III, pp. 810-11.)

(II) ROBERT DE HYDE was Lord of half the Manor of Hyde and of Halghton and Denton in County Lancaster. Between 1209 and 1228 he received a grant of Norberie Neuton, Hetun, and Sakeloros and of Fernilee in County Derby. He married Agnes de Herdislee, sister of Richard de Norbury, and cousin and heir of Thomas de Norbury.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) SIR ROBERT DE HYDE, Lord of Hyde and part of Norbury, and son of Robert de Hyde, was granted lands in Bredbury by Sir Robert de Stokport. They were exchanged in 1260 for lands belonging to the donor's heir in Romiley. Sir Robert de Hyde married Margery, daughter of Sir Robert de Stokport. Their children included John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) JOHN DE HYDE, Lord of Norbury and half of Hyde, and son of Sir Robert de Hyde, married Isabel Legh, of Adlington. They had three sons, including John, of whom further.

(Ormerod: "History of Cheshire," Vol. III, pp. 810-11.)

(V) SIR JOHN DE HYDE, Lord of Norbury, Halghton and half of Hyde, and son of John de Hyde, was knighted before 1348 and served in France under the Black Prince. He married (first) Margery Davenport, daughter of Thomas Davenport, of Wheltrogh. Some authorities claim she was a daughter of Sir John Davenport. He married (second) Alice. Children of the first marriage included Robert, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) ROBERT DE HYDE, son of Sir John and Margery (Davenport) Hyde, was the heir of his brother, William, and thus inherited Norbury and half of Hyde. He married Margaret (or Elizabeth) Stavelegh, daughter of Robert de Stavelegh. They had a son:

1. Robert, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VII) ROBERT DE HYDE, JR., son of Robert and Margaret (Stavelegh) Hyde, inherited Norbury and half of Hyde. He was wounded at Nether Alderley. The name of his wife is unknown, but they were the parents of a son:

1. John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VIII) JOHN HYDE, son of Robert Hyde, Jr., was Lord of Norbury in 1439 and also came into possession of a part of the Manor of Hyde. He died in 1460. John Hyde married (first) Matilda Massie, daughter of Hamo Massie, of Rixton,

County Lancashire, and (second) Katherine Stanley, daughter of Sir William Stanley. By his first marriage he had:

1. Hamon, of whom further.

(Ormerod: "History of Cheshire," Vol. III, pp. 810-11.)

(IX) HAMON HYDE, son of John and Matilda (Massie) Hyde, died in or before 1476. He inherited Norbury and the part of Hyde which had long been in the family. On September 26, 1455, he had a license for oratories in his manors of Norbury and Halghton and was collector of a subsidy. He married (first) Margaret Davenport, daughter of Thomas Davenport, of Hendbury, and (second) Joan. Children of the first marriage included Thomas, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(X) THOMAS HYDE, son of Hamon and Margaret (Davenport) Hyde, was born in 1454. He was the heir of his brother, John Hyde, thus inheriting Norbury and Hyde. In 1511, he was exempted from serving on juries and was living as late as 1523. Thomas Hyde married Margareta Kynveton, of Underwode, County Derby. They had a son:

1. Robert, of whom further.

(Ormerod: "History of Cheshire," Vol. III, pp. 810-11. J. J. Hammond: "Notes on Hydes of Wilts and Cheshire." "Wiltshire Notes and Queries," Vol. VI, pp. 337, 344.)

(XI) ROBERT HYDE, son of Thomas and Margareta (Kynveton) Hyde, inherited Norbury and Hyde, where he resided and died in 1528. The inquisition post-mortem of his estate took place in 1531. He married (first) Margaret Holond, daughter of Richard Holond, of Denton, County Lancashire; and (second) a daughter of Robert Skargill, of County Yorkshire, or of Robert Scaregill, citizen and skinner of London, and (third) Katherine Boydell, daughter of John Boydell, of Pulcroft, County Chester. Of the second or third marriage was:

1. Lawrence, of whom further.

(J. J. Hammond: "Notes on Hydes of Wilts and Cheshire." "Wiltshire Notes and Queries," Vol. VI, pp. 337-44.)

(XII) LAWRENCE HYDE, son of Robert Hyde, resided for a time at Hauneferne in the parish of Gussage, St. Michael, which he held of the Queen as of her Duchy of Lancaster by the fortieth part of a fee value £7. A few years previous to this he received a lease from William, Earl of Pembroke, of Wardour Castle and Park, for twenty-one years at a rental of £30 6s. 8d. He was placed as a clerk in one of the auditors' offices of the Exchequer, where he gained considerable experience under Sir John Thynne, but only continued there for a year. He took part in local affairs and attained a position of considerable influence, and it was probably due to him that several of the family removed from Cheshire to Wilts. He was buried June 15, 1590, at Tisbury. Lawrence Hyde married (first) Mary Hartgill, daughter of William Hartgill, of Somt, and (second) Anne (Sibell) Colthurst, daughter of Nicholas Sibell, and widow of Mathew Colthurst. She was buried March 2, 1605-06. Children of the second marriage included Henry, of whom further.

(J. J. Hammond: "Notes on Hydes of Wilts and Cheshire." "Wiltshire Notes and Queries," Vol. VI, pp. 337-44, 502-03.)

(XIII) HENRY HYDE, son of Lawrence and Anne (Sibell) Hyde, was educated at Oxford and at the time of his father's death was a student of law at Middle Temple. After traveling in Germany and Italy he returned home and located at Dinton, where his mother gave him her share of the rectory; purchasing it from his elder brother, Lawrence. He represented some neighboring boroughs in various parliaments, but after the death of Queen Elizabeth ceased doing so and, although he lived thirty years after that time, he was never in London again. He removed from Dinton to Pirton, in North Wilts, about 1625, and died at Salisbury, September 29, 1634. Henry Hyde married Mary Langford, daughter of Edward Langford, of Trowbridge, County Wilts. Their children included Elizabeth, see further.

(J. J. Hammond: "Notes on Hydes of Wilts and Cheshire." "Wiltshire Notes and Queries," Vol. VI, pp. 498-502. "Encyclopedia Britannica," Vol. VI, pp. 428-33.)

(XIV) ELIZABETH HYDE, daughter of Henry and Mary (Langford) Hyde, was baptized April 26, 1599, and died in October, 1664. She married (first) a Low, and (second) William Johnston. (Johnson II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Harrison Line).

The surname Harrison has quite a simple derivation from Henry through Harry to Harris to Harrison. Harry is not a nickname, but an English representative form of Henri. The kings of England were popularly known as Harry in their own times. The practice of styling them Henry is quite modern. The first Harry was born on English ground, and for that reason was more favorably regarded than the Conqueror's older sons.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) RICHARD HARRISON, American progenitor of this family, came from West Kirby, County Chester, England, and died in Branford, Connecticut, October 25, 1653. He took the oath of allegiance at New Haven, Connecticut, August 5, 1644. In 1653, he settled in Branford, where he spent the last year of his life. The record of his marriage cannot be found. He had a son:

1. Richard, of whom further.

("American Ancestry," Vol. IX, p. 91. "MSS. Collection for Harrison Genealogy," p. 42. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXX, pp. 69-70. D. L. Jacobus: "New Haven Genealogical Magazine," Vol. III, p. 721.)

(II) RICHARD HARRISON, JR., son of Richard Harrison, was born in England and died in Newark, New Jersey, before 1691. On July 1, 1644, Sergeant Richard Harrison, Jr., took the allegiance oath at New Haven, Connecticut. He, with others, of Branford, Connecticut, sold his belongings there, because of church difficulties and removed with his family to Newark, New Jersey, in May, 1666. He was one of the founders of Newark. Richard Harrison married Sarah Hubbard. (Hubbard II.) They had a son:

1. Samuel, of whom further.

("American Ancestry," Vol. IX, p. 91. J. H. Condit: "Genealogical Record of the Condit Family," p. 365. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXX, p. 69. "MSS. Collection for Harrison Genealogy," p. 79. "New Jersey Historical Society Collection's Supplement," Vol. VI, pp. 119, 120.)

(III) SAMUEL HARRISON, son of Richard and Sarah (Hubbard) Harrison, made his will January 7, 1712-13, and it was proved December 12, 1724. He owned land on Orange Mountain, but never lived on it. His son, Samuel, was active in the development of the community's interests, and appears often in New-ark records. Samuel Harrison married Mary Ward, who died in 1738, daughter of Sergeant John Ward, Sr., and granddaughter of Joyce Ward, widow, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. They had a daughter:

I. Sarah, of whom further.

(W. H. Shaw: "History of Essex and Hudson Counties, New Jersey," Vol. I, p. 367; Vol. II, pp. 721 and 722. "New Jersey Historical Society Collection's Supplement," Vol. VI, pp. 119, 722, 730. "MSS. Collection for Harrison Genealogy," p. 4. "Wills," p. 42. Condit: "Genealogical Record of the Condit Family," pp. 365-66.)

(IV) SARAH HARRISON, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Ward) Harrison, was born in 1678, and died October 26, 1771, aged ninety-three years. She married Nathaniel Ward. (Ward III.)

(J. H. Condit: "Genealogical Record of the Condit Family," pp. 365-66.)

(The Hubbard Line).

The surname Hubbard dates from the first use of family names in England, and was doubtless in earlier times a personal name. Some writers state that it is a modification of Hubba, a name made famous by the Danish sea-king, who conquered a large part of England two centuries before the coming of William the Norman. For many centuries the Hubbards have been numerous and common in England, and many branches of the family have borne titles, been members of Parliament, and some have been allied by marriage with the many aristocratic families of the country.

(I) GEORGE HUBBARD is said to have been born in the southeastern part of England, and to have come first to Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1633, but records indicate that if he came at that time his stay there was very short. "In the summer of 1635, a few explorers from Watertown established themselves where Wethersfield at length grew up. . . . October 15, 1635, about sixty men, women and little children went by land toward Connecticut with their cows, horses, and swine, and, after a tedious and difficult journey, arrived safe there." With these migrators went George Hubbard, his family; his father-in-law, John Bishop, and his family; also another George Hubbard, a Thomas Hubbard, and a William Hubbard—relationships unknown, if any existed. The winter of 1635-36 was a bitterly cold one. Snow and ice surrounded their poorly-constructed habitations, and their furniture and provisions, sent by ships, did not arrive, being frozen up in the Connecticut River; so that they had to subsist that winter upon "acorns, malt and grain." In 1636, George Hubbard and Samuel Wakeman were authorized by the General Court of Connecticut, assisted by "Ancient" (Thomas) Stoughton, "To consider the bounds and survey the breadth of Dorchester (Windsor) towards the Falls, and of Watertown (Wethersfield) towards the mouth of the River." He represented Wethersfield at the first Colonial General Court under the Constitution of 1639. Wethersfield originally comprised a parallelogram of land extending east and west nine miles, north and south six miles, and was divided north and south by the Connecticut River, so as to leave three miles by six miles

of territory upon its eastern bank. This strip of fifty-four square miles was bounded on the north by what was afterward the Hartford line, upon the south by what was afterward the Mattabesett or Middletown line, on the east by the wilderness, and on the west by Tunxis, or Farmington. The tract upon which Wethersfield stands was purchased from Sowheag, sachem of the Mattabesetts, Wongunks, or Black Hill Indians. The original deed is not on file. George Hubbard was acquainted with the particulars of the transaction, however, and to confirm and strengthen the title of this purchase the General Court placed upon file his deposition, which he forwarded from Guilford, at the court's request.

George Hubbard lived about three years in Wethersfield and then went southward to the shore of Long Island Sound and settled in Milford, being assigned Milford Island as his grant. Before 1650 he sold Milford Island to Richard Bryan, and removed with his son-in-law, John Fowler, to Guilford, where his wife's parents, John and Anne Bishop, had preceded him. Mr. Hubbard was a deputy of the Hartford and New Haven colonies for many years. In May, 1670, the court invested him with authority to "joyne persons in marriage." "He was a man of high standing and prominent in the politics of his times," and died in Guilford in January, 1682. George Hubbard married Mary Bishop, who died in Guilford, Connecticut, September 14, 1675. Among their children was Sarah, of whom further.

(Bond: "Watertown, Massachusetts." L. K. Sewart: "Hubbard Memorial." Harlan Page Hubbard: "One Thousand Years of Hubbard History.")

(II) SARAH HUBBARD, daughter of George and Mary (Bishop) Hubbard, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1635. She married Richard Harrison, Jr. (Harrison II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Fleming Line).

Fleming belongs to that group of surnames with a geographical origin and it was first applied to a Fleming or inhabitant of Flanders. The family probably descended from William Flandrensis, who lived in the twelfth century, and witnessed a charter of William I to the monks of Kelso. Sir Malcolm Fleming, probably a son of William, was sheriff of Dunbarton. He was the father of Robert Fleming, who was a follower of Robert Bruce, and an active participant in the wars against Edward I of England. Robert Fleming died previous to 1314 and left two sons, Patrick and Malcolm. The latter was made Earl of Wigton and was one of the characters in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "Castle Dangerous." The title Earl of Wigton was used by many generations of his descendants.

Quite close to Wigton, on the bay of Ayr and twenty miles southwest of Glasgow, lies the town of Larges, where a branch of the family resided early in the seventeenth century. About 1643 some of its members removed to Moneymore, County Derry, Ireland. Moneymore is about five miles from Cookstown, County Tyrone, where the name Fleming was found as late as 1882. The earliest authentic record of the New Jersey family of Flemings is that of Malcolm Fleming, who resided at Cookstown, in the parish of Derryloran, county of Tyrone. Little record of him is found except in a deed dated August 7, 1736, which was a settlement of his estate. James Bigger transferred the estate to Rev. John Strong for £23, to be held in trust for Thomas, Andrew, and William Fleming, orphans of Mal-

colm Fleming, "as their portion of the goods and effects whereof their father died possessed." Since their mother was also dead the word portion may indicate that there were other children besides those mentioned. This is believed to be the case and that Samuel Fleming, of Flemington, New Jersey, was also a son. The children mentioned in the will are: 1. William, born between 1715 and 1730; deacon of the Presbyterian Church at Cookstown in 1751; came to America about that time and located at Bethlehem, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, died in 1794; married Eleanor Rutledge. 2. Thomas, born in 1720; came to America; located in Hunterdon County, and later at Vienna, Warren County, where he died prior to August, 1784; married Mary. 3. Andrew, born at Cookstown; came to America with his brothers, locating at Bethlehem, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and later settling in Warren County; died about 1802.

(P. Lawson: "Baird and Other Families," pp. 1-2, 10-12, 15-17, 24-30, 99-101, 110. W. Hunter: "Biggar and House of Fleming," p. 468.)

(I) SAMUEL FLEMING, son of Malcolm Fleming, was born at Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, April 2, 1707, and died at Flemington, New Jersey, February 10, 1790. Although not mentioned in the deed referred to above, he is regarded as a son of Malcolm, because he resided near the three known children of Malcolm Fleming, namely, William, Andrew, and Thomas, at Bethlehem, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Nancy Fleming, granddaughter of Thomas, lived to an advanced age and told her nephew, Elisha M. Fleming, that Samuel was a fourth brother. On June 11, 1756, he purchased one hundred and five acres of land at Amwell, where he had previously had a license from the court to keep a hotel. The house which he erected there and used as a tavern is still standing "and is located on the north side of Academy street in Flemington." The place was at first called Flemings, as may be seen on old maps, but it is now called Flemington and is the county seat of Hunterdon County. Samuel Fleming married Esther Mounier (de Monie), of Bordeaux, France, born January 6, 1714, died July 6, 1797. Among their children was Esther, of whom further.

(P. Lawson: "Baird and Other Families," pp. 112-13-23. H. Race: "Historico-Genealogical Sketch of Colonel Thomas Lowrey," p. 8.)

(II) ESTHER FLEMING, daughter of Samuel and Esther (Mounier) Fleming, was born April 15, 1739, and died at Milford, New Jersey, October 13, 1814. H. Race, in his "Historico-Genealogical Sketch of Colonel Thomas Lowrey," describes her as "brought up by a pious and intelligent mother, whose example, instruction and influence had a beautiful and lasting impression on the mind and character of her daughter." She was a person of "amiability and refinement, and in her family, an affectionate wife and mother. The people whom she called around her at her home and those with whom she associated at Trenton and other places, were among the best class of the period." During the Revolution she was an ardent patriot and in 1780 was member of a committee of ten women to solicit contributions for the relief of the soldiers. They collected \$15,408 in twelve days. In April, 1789, she was one of the matrons in charge of the reception to General Washington in Trenton. In the later part of her life she enjoyed relating her pioneer experiences at Flemington, telling how wolves were often seen prowling around the house at night and how an Indian village near the foot of Mullin Hill

was suddenly deserted by its occupants. Esther Fleming married Colonel Thomas Lowrey. (Lowrey I.)

(H. Race: "Historico-Genealogical Sketch of Colonel Thomas Lowrey," pp. 8-9.)

(The Hills Line).

Research by those interested in tracing the origin of the family name has produced the belief that the name was derived from the place known as Saint Margaret Hills, in England. One authority says in his report of the surname "Hills," "I have, I think, conclusively shown that tho confused in individual instances by careless scribes or illiterate branches, the name Hills is a distinct one, separated from Hill, and traceable always, when far enough sought, to the County of Kent, in which shire it has always been, as it still is, a prominent one."

(W. S. and Thomas Hills: "The Hills Family in America," Introduction XIV.)

Two of the name came early to New England, William Hills and Joseph Hills, and family research in England has pointed out the strong probability that they had a common ancestor who was living about two hundred years before they came to America.

(W. S. and Thomas Hills: "The Hills Family in America," Introduction, p. I.)

(I) WILLIAM HILLS was born in County Essex, England, in all probability, December 27, 1608. There has always been reason to believe that William Hills was born about the year 1609, as his first wife, Phillis Lyman, was born about 1611, at High Ongar, and in the old register at Upminster, a distance of only about four miles, are the following entries:

Marriages: 1596, October 16, Thomas Hills and Jane Scarbarrow.

Baptisms: 1598, September 17, Hane Hills.

1600, October 12, Robarge Hills.

1601-02, April 6, Elizabeth Hills.

1603, April 8, Blanche Hills.

1603-04, March 4, Marye Hills.

1606, June 1, Thomas Hills ye sonne of Thomas Hills and Jane, his wife.

1608, December 27, William Hilles, the sone of Thomas Hilles and Jane, his wife.

1610-11, March 1, Anthony, son of Thomas Hill(s).

As he is the only William found in all Essex, whose date of birth comes near the probable birth date of the William of Hartford, and as that William had a brother, Thomas, it is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that William Hills was born in Upminster, Essex, on the above date.

The first record positively relating to William Hills shows that he was a passenger in the ship "Lyon," William Pearce, master, which sailed from Bristol, June 24, and entered the harbor of Boston, September 16, 1632. The next record concerning him proves that as a resident of Roxbury, he was admitted a freeman of that town, May 14, 1634. The Rev. John Eliot, sometimes called the Apostle to the Indians, says of an emigrant of the year 1632, "William Hills, a manservant, he came over in the year 1632, he married Phillice Lyman, daughter of Richard Lyman, he removed to Hartford on Conecticott, where he lived several years without giving such good satisfaction to the consciences of saints." Rev. Eliot's record also shows "Thomas Hills, a manservant, he came in the year 1633, he lived among us in goodly esteem and godly and dyed about 11th or 12th month, 1634," etc. William and Thomas were brothers. They came from Essex, in England, the

home of Rev. Mr. Eliot. William Hills doubtless left Roxbury for Hartford, October 15, 1635, with Richard Lyman, the father of his wife, Phillis; joining at that time the church of Cambridge, which emigrated as a body and originated the first church of Hartford. In the "Historical Catalogue of the First Church of Hartford," the name of William Hills appears among those of the early and original members in connection with the words, "dismissed July, 1683, moved to Hadley." William Hills bought a large tract of land at Hocannum (East Hartford) and resided there for many years. From it he deeded to sons and sons-in-law. That he had not moved to that place in October, 1669, is clear, for the Colonial records show that he with his sons, William and John, "were freemen residing in the south side of Hartford" at that date. It is a matter of some doubt if his death in 1683 occurred in East Hartford, or in Hadley, the early home of the wife of his old age.

William Hills married (first) Phillis Lyman, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Osborne) Lyman, who emigrated from High Ongar, Essex County, England, in 1631. He married (second) the widow of Richard Risley, who died prior to October 17, 1648. The date of her death is unknown. He married (third) Mary (Warner) Steele, widow of John Steele, Jr., of Farmington, who died there 1653-1654, and daughter of Andrew Warner, of Hadley, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, who was living in 1681. Among William Hills' children was Sarah, of whom further.

(W. S. and Thomas Hills: "The Hills Family in America," pp. 4-5.)

(II) SARAH HILLS, daughter of William Hills, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and died in Newark, New Jersey, in 1691. She married John Ward. (Ward II.)

(*Ibid.* Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 420.)





Jannev

JANNEY

*Arms*—Ermine a bend cotised gules.

*Crest*—On a mailed hand fessways a hawk proper belled or.

*Motto*—*Ducit amor patriam.*

(Arms in possession of the family. "A Sylvan City, or Quaint Corners in Philadelphia" p. 448.)

## Janney

It appears from Shirley's "Noble and Gentle Men of England," Burke's "Landed Gentry," and Blomefield's "History of Norfolk," that the family of Janney (or Jenney) were "considered to be" a branch of the House of De Gisneto, De Gisne, or Gyney, of Heverland, Norfolk, though a complete line of descent therefrom is not in all cases given, and none apparently shows a continuous line back to the time of the Conquest, when the first of the family is supposed to have come to England. Doubtless all the Janneys and Jenneys are descended from the progenitor of this Norfolk family of Gyney, and it is probably from a younger son of one of the early Lords of Heverland that the Cheshire Janneys were descended. One writer states that Thomas Janney, the first of the line in America, was "apparently of the Frisby Hall Derby, 1563." The first mention of the family in the county of Cheshire was in the fourteenth century. The first Janney entry in both the Prestbury and Wilmslow registers is the marriage in 1561 of Peter Smyth and Elizabeth Janney, though as early as 1408 a John Janney was present at the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Although there is a copy in the Bishop's registry at Chester of the will of Edward Janny, of Manchester, merchant, dated July 22, 1553, the earliest original Janney will, now preserved at Chester, is that of Thomas Janney, of Styall, 1602. From this will it appears that the father of Thomas Janney was named Randle and left a will, which is not preserved at Chester, and the registrars at Somerset House, London, and Minster Yard, York, state it is not to be found. As he is stated to have left legacies to his granddaughters, Margaret and Anne, who were christened in 1593 and 1595, he must have been living in the former year, and probably in the latter. Judging from the dates of birth of Thomas Janney's children, his father must have been born prior to 1530, but no record has been found of the date and place of his birth and the names of his parents, wife and children, except Thomas.

(Miles White, Jr.: "The Quaker Janneys of Cheshire," Southern History Associations, Vol. VIII. William Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," pp. 54-5.)

(I) THOMAS JANNEY, son of Randle Janney, of Styall, parish of Wilmslow, Cheshire, England, was buried March 5, 1602, and his will was dated September 23, 1601. In his will he mentions his father as having left legacies to his daughters. Thomas Janney was possessed of considerable lands in Cheshire, which he devised to his sons Randle and Harry, his personal estate going to his other children. He married, December 7, 1578, Jane Worthington, who was buried on August 10, 1589. He married (second), November 4, 1590, Katharine Cash. Children of first marriage:

1. Randle, of whom further.
2. Henry.
3. Margerie.
4. Maud.

(*Ibid.*)

(II) RANDLE JANNEY, son of Thomas and Jane (Worthington) Janney, was baptized February 23, 1579, and was buried October 30, 1613, having lived and died at Styall, Cheshire. He married, July 14, 1602, Ellen Alrodd, who was buried January 13, 1644. They had four children, the eldest being:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) THOMAS JANNEY, son of Randle and Ellen (Alrodd) Janney, was baptized June 27, 1605, and died December 17, 1677. He and his wife joined the Society of Friends and were buried in the Friends' Burying Ground at Mobberly, Cheshire. He married, September 3, 1625, Elizabeth Worthington, who died December 19, 1681. They had six children, the fifth being Thomas, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Family in America).

(I) THOMAS JANNEY, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Worthington) Janney, was born in Styall, Cheshire, England, and baptized there, January 11, 1634. He died there February 12, 1696. When he was twenty-one years old he joined the Society of Friends and the next year received a gift in the ministry and preached the gospel in many parts of England and Ireland. In 1663 and at other times he suffered distress of goods for tithes. In 1669, he visited Ireland, convincing many to join with the Friends. He wrote the preface to a book of Alexander Laurence's, entitled "An Answer to a Book Published by Richard Smith," in 1677, and in 1679 he and thirty-two others signed a testimony against William Rogers, of Bristol, for having written against a book of Robert Barclay's. He is mentioned as having served on various committees of Morley Monthly Meetings and was well known to George Fox and William Penn. On June 12, 1682, he purchased from William Penn a tract of two hundred and fifty acres of land in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and in 1683 he came to America with his family and two servants, settling at Makefield, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. By the registry of arrivals it appears that he, his wife, four sons, and two servants, arrived at the Delaware River the 29th of 7th month, 1683, in the "Endeavor," of London. He became a prominent man and from 1684, when he qualified as a member, he was one of the Provincial Council, until 1686. In 1685 he was commissioned one of the justices of the courts of Bucks County, which commission was renewed, January 2, 1689-1690. He was one of the commission of twelve men appointed to divide the county into townships in 1690, and filled many other important positions. In the year 1695, he went, in company with Griffith Owen, on a religious visit to England, attending many meetings in England and Wales. He was stricken sick in the spring of 1696, and died at his sister's house in Cheshire, February 12, 1697, in much quietness of mind, and was buried on the fifteenth of that month at Mobberly. The residence of Thomas Janney in England is described in Friends' records as Pownall Fee, except in the vital records of his daughter, Martha, when it is given as Cheadle. It is thus inferred that they lived at Styall, though for a year or two they lived at Cheadle. A letter to him from Phineas Pemberton, dated 5-3-1682, requesting him to come to the funeral of his daughter, Ann, is addressed "Thomas Janney, Shadow Moss, Cheshire." Thomas Janney married,

at Pownall Fee, Cheshire, 9-24-1660, Margery Heath, of Horton, Staffordshire. Children:

1. Jacob, of whom further.
2. Thomas.
3. Abel.
4. Joseph.
5. Martha.
6. Elizabeth.

(Samuel M. Janney: "History of the Religious Society of Friends," Vol. II, p. 393; Vol. III, p. 53. William Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. III, pp. 56-57. Family records taken from Besse: "Sufferings of the Quakers," Vol. I, pp. 104-05. Ritty: "History of Friends in Ireland," p. 132. Joseph Smith: "Catalogue of Friends Books." Evan: "Exposition," p. 27. "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. VIII, p. 330; Vol. IX, p. 226. "Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. IX, p. 624. "The Friend," Vol. XXVII, p. 340. "Piety Promoted," Vol. I, p. 228. "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. XXVII, p. 212.)

(II) JACOB JANNEY, son of Thomas and Margery (Heath) Janney, was born at Pownall Fee, Cheshire, England, 3-18-1662, and was buried in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 8-6-1708. He married, at Falls Meeting, 10-26-1705, Mary Hough. (Hough II.) They had:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(William Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. III, p. 57.)

(III) THOMAS JANNEY, son of Jacob and Mary (Hough) Janney, was born 12-27-1707, and died 4-8-1788. His father left him the family homestead. He married, at Wrightstown Meeting, Bucks County, October 28, 1732, Martha Mitchell, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Gove) Mitchell. Children:

1. Jacob, born 8-15-1733.
2. Thomas, born 2-17-1736.
3. Richard, of whom further.
4. Mary, born 1-18-1741.
5. Sarah, born 10-19-1743; married Daniel Richardson.
6. Alice, born 10-4-1747; married John Dawes.
7. Martha, born 9-11-1750; married Isaac Warner.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 57-58.)

(IV) RICHARD JANNEY, son of Thomas and Martha (Mitchell) Janney, was born 8-22-1738, and died 9-5-1766. He married, in 1764, Sarah Worth. (Worth IV.) They had:

1. Jacob, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 58.)

(V) JACOB JANNEY, son of Richard and Sarah (Worth) Janney, was born April 10, 1765, and died February 19, 1820. Little is known of his life but, as his mother remarried after the early death of his father, he probably lived in Wrightstown, where his stepfather lived; in New Jersey, with his maternal grandparents, or near Newtown with his paternal grandparents. At the time of the death of his paternal grandfather, in 1788, he was made executor of the will. He married,

November 16, 1792, Frances Briggs, daughter of John and Letitia Briggs. Children, all born at the family homestead near Newtown:

1. Thomas, of whom further.
2. Richard, born March 13, 1796, died in August, 1877; married (first) Ann Taylor; (second) Achsah Yardley.
3. Jacob, born April 24, 1798; married Esther Betts.
4. John L., born May 31, 1800, died April 12, 1872; married Mary Jenks.
5. Martha, born October 14, 1801, died December 6, 1876; married Robert Simpson.
6. Benjamin, born January 17, 1804, died January 8, 1806.
7. Mary, born June 8, 1805, died July 31, 1807.
8. Sarah, born October 21, 1806, died October 10, 1851; married Joshua Dungan.
9. Letitia, born September 25, 1808, died January 22, 1813.
10. William, born March 31, 1810, died March 7, 1891; married Rebecca Smith.
11. Joseph, born September 19, 1812, died October 19, 1887; married Mary Ann Taylor.
12. Mahlon, born December 15, 1815; married Charlotte Brown.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 58-59.)

(VI) THOMAS JANNEY, son of Jacob and Frances (Briggs) Janney, was born August 9, 1794, and died at Newtown, Pennsylvania, in March, 1879. He married, October 11, 1838, Mary Emma Kimber. (Kimber VI.) Children:

1. Anna M., married Otto Bergner.
2. Emmor Kimber, of whom further.

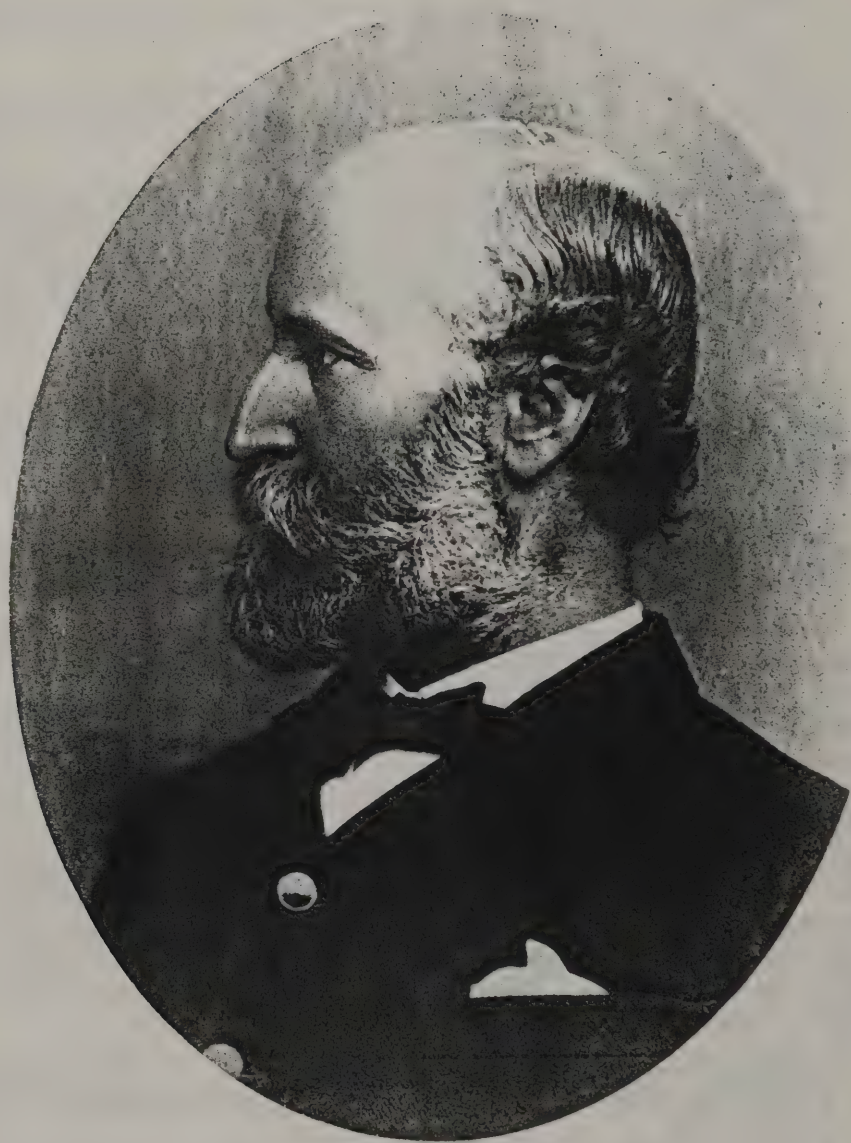
(*Ibid.*)

(VII) EMMOR KIMBER JANNEY, son of Thomas and Mary Emma (Kimber) Janney, was born at Newtown, Bucks County, November 4, 1840, died at Jenkinstown, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1916. He was a member of the firm of Isaac Hough and Company, commission merchants. In 1868, together with his cousin, Robert V. Massey, he formed the firm of Massey and Janney, later E. K. Janney & Son, sole leather commission merchants. He lived at 115-17 South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, in the winter, and at Jenkinstown in the summer, his estate there being known as "Waring." The original house had been built by the Phipps family, who received the land from William Penn. The Waring family had enlarged it one hundred and twenty-five years ago and the Fisher family improved it about 1870; the estate comprised twenty acres of picturesque grounds. He was a member of the Union League. He married, October 15, 1868, Mary Rhoads Coggeshall. (Coggeshall VIII.) Children:

1. Marianna, born September 30, 1869, died March 24, 1926.
2. Thomas, born May 9, 1872, died March 22, 1928; married, April 28, 1896, Elinor Wilson Craig.
3. Walter Coggeshall, of whom further.
4. Gertrude Kimber, born August 13, 1877, died June 18, 1889.

(*Ibid.* Family data.)

(VIII) WALTER COGGESHALL JANNEY, son of Emmor Kimber and Mary Rhoads (Coggeshall) Janney, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1876. He was educated at the William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1894; Haverford College, of which he is a graduate, class of 1898; and the University of Pennsylvania Law Department, where he was a student for



*E. K. Sauney*



AFTERS PHOTO

Walter Dammann

two years. For several years after leaving law school he was on a ranch in Wyoming. Upon his return to Philadelphia he entered, in 1905, the sole leather business, later becoming a partner in the firm of Janney & Burrough, manufacturers of sole leather. He severed this connection in 1911 to enter the banking business of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, becoming a partner in 1913. The name of the firm was later changed to Montgomery & Company. In 1921 he became president of Montgomery & Company, Incorporated, and in 1922 the name was changed to Janney & Company. He remained president until January 1, 1930, at which time he became chairman of the board. During the World War he was executive manager of the Liberty Loan Campaign Committee, Third Federal Reserve District, for the first and second Liberty Loan Campaigns, and a member of the executive committee for the third and fourth Liberty Loan campaigns. In political alliance he has always been a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Philadelphia Club, Rittenhouse Club, Racquet Club, Union League, Radnor Hunt Club and Merion Cricket Club, as well as manager of Haverford College and a trustee of Bryn Mawr Hospital. He is a member of the Society of Friends.

Walter Coggeshall Janney married, at Bryn Mawr, January 23, 1909, Pauline Flower Morris, daughter of Frederick Wistar and Elizabeth Flower (Paul) Morris, of Philadelphia (q. v.). Children:

1. Walter Coggeshall, Jr., born March 29, 1911.
2. Marian Morris, born September 17, 1912.
3. Anne Flower, born September 11, 1914.
4. Margaret Morris (twin), born October 1, 1915.
5. Priscilla Paul (twin), born October 1, 1915.
6. Wistar Morris, born March 15, 1919.

The Janney family home is known as "Weldon" and is near Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Their summer home is "Gansett Point," Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

(The Coggeshall Line).

The Coggeshall family was of Norman origin and originally used the form de Coggeshall. They owned large estates in the counties of Essex and Suffolk, including the manors of Little Coggeshall and Codham Hall, Wethersfield, in the vicinity of Coggeshall-on-the-Blackwater, which were in the possession of the family in the time of Thomas de Coggeshall, who lived during the reign of Stephen in the middle of the twelfth century. That monarch built Coggeshall Abbey, which was the most famous of those of the Cistercian Order in 1142.

(J. H. Beers Co.: "Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. I, p. 574.)

(I) JOHN COGGESHALL, the elder, was of Halstead, County Essex, where he died January 1, 1600-01. His will was proved at Braintree, Essex County, on January 8 of that year. He held Munchenosis in Halstead, situated near Coggeshall Bridge, and made additions to the house in 1563. He is said to have been a merchant in London at one time. He married (first) Elizabeth. He married (second) Katherine. Children of first marriage:

1. Richard.
2. John.

## Children of second marriage:

3. Katherine.
4. Elizabeth.
5. John, of whom further.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXIII, pp. 19-32.)

(II) JOHN COGGESHALL, the younger, son of John and Katherine Coggeshall, was born at Halstead, July 24, 1576, and was buried there August 4, 1615. He married Anne Butter, sister of John Butter, of Essex. Children:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Anne.
3. Katherine.

(Charles Pierce Coggeshall and Thellwell Russell Coggeshall: "The Coggeshalls in America," pp. 4-5.)

(The Family in America).

(I) JOHN COGGESHALL, son of John and Anne (Butter) Coggeshall, was baptized at Halstead, Essex County, England, December 9, 1601, and died at Newport, Rhode Island, November 27, 1647. He arrived in New England on the ship "Lion." After residing for a short time in Roxbury, Massachusetts, he removed to Boston and in 1634 was elected one of the first board of selectmen. In the same year he was chosen a deputy and was soon made a deacon. He was removed from office and disarmed as a supporter of Anne Hutchinson. In 1638, he was among eighteen men, including Roger Williams, John Clarke, William Coddington, and the Hutchinsons, who purchased the island of Aquidneck from the sachems of the Narragansett Indians. Near the north end of the island they founded the town of Portsmouth and organized their community upon the basis of religious liberty. In a short time the little colony grew so rapidly that it was necessary to found another settlement on the south end of the island, and John Coggeshall was among the leaders in the establishment of Newport in 1639. The following year Portsmouth and Newport were united and he was chosen one of the assistants. In 1639 he was also made an elder in the church of Portsmouth. The colony of Rhode Island continued to grow and when the several communities were united in 1644 under the name of Providence Plantations he was elected president. He married Mary, who died at Newport, November 8, 1684. Children:

1. John, born about 1618; for nearly fifty years he held public office, including service as commissioner and deputy for Newport, major-general of the military forces, treasurer and Deputy Governor of the Colony; although several times chosen Governor he declined to serve. He married (first) Eliza Baulston; (second), in 1655, Patience Throgmorton, who died September 7, 1675; (third) Mary.
2. Joshua, of whom further.
3. Ann, born about 1625; married, November 15, 1643, Peter Easton, son of Governor Nicholas Easton.
4. Hannel, baptized in Boston, Massachusetts, May 3, 1635; probably died young.
5. Bediah, baptized in Boston, July 30, 1637; probably died young.
6. Wait, born September 11, 1636; married, December 18, 1651, Daniel Gould, she being at the time fifteen years old.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 6-12. J. H. Beers Co.: "Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. I, p. 574; Vol. III, p. 1514. "Rhode Island Historical Magazine," Vol. III, p. 1867.)

(II) JOSHUA COGGESHALL, son of John and Mary Coggeshall, was born in County Essex, England, about 1623, and died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, May 1, 1688. He accompanied his parents to Massachusetts and from there to Rhode Island. After the death of his father he moved to Portsmouth where, in 1654, he purchased a farm on the west side of the island, where he lived until he died. The greater portion of it was still owned by his descendants as recently as 1900. In 1660, he became a member of the Society of Friends and soon after this, while visiting Plymouth Colony, he was put in jail and his horse taken from him. In 1664, 1666-68, and from 1670 to 1672, he was deputy, and much of the time between 1669 and 1676 he was assistant.

Joshua Coggeshall married (first), December 22, 1652, Joan West, who was born in 1631 and died in 1676. He married (second), June 21, 1677, Rebecca Russell. Children of the first marriage:

1. Mary, born in February, 1654-55.
2. Joshua, Jr. (Josiah), born in May, 1656; resided at Middletown, Rhode Island; married (first), May 13, 1681, Sarah; (second), August 26, 1697, Sarah.
3. John, of whom further.
4. Josias, born in November, 1662.
5. Daniel, born in April, 1665.
6. Humility, born in January, 1671; married Benjamin Greene.
7. Caleb, born in 1672.
8. Isaac.

(J. H. Beers: "Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. I, p. 575; Vol. III, pp. 1927-28. Rhode Island Friends' records. J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rhode Island," Vol. VII, pp. 11, 51.)

(III) JOHN COGGESHALL, son of Joshua and Joan (West) Coggeshall, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in December, 1659, and died there May 1, 1727. His farm was situated partly in Newport and partly in Portsmouth. Both he and his wife are buried on the farm. He married, at Portsmouth, Mary Stanton, daughter of John and Mary (Harndell) Stanton. Children:

1. Mary; married Thomas Weaver.
2. Rebecca; married Peleg Wood.
3. Hannah; married Benjamin Weaver.
4. John; married Ann.
5. Joshua; married Elizabeth.
6. Avis; married John Weaver.
7. Mercy; married Thomas Fish.
8. Joseph; married (first) Amy Bull; (second) Mary Carr.
9. Humility.
10. Caleb, of whom further.
11. Benjamin; married (first) Elizabeth Dunlap; (second) Comfort Mathewson.

(Charles Pierce Coggeshall and Thellwell Russell Coggeshall: "The Coggeshalls in America," pp. 26, 27, 47, 48, 49, 50.)

(IV) CALEB COGGESHALL, son of John and Mary (Stanton) Coggeshall, was born at Portsmouth, about 1709, and died at Newport before 1740. He married, in Newport, May 18, 1732, Mercy Mitchell, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Mitchell. Children:

1. Job, of whom further.
2. Peleg, born September 29, 1734; married (first) Anna Folger; (second) Sarah Fish. (*Ibid.*, pp. 49, 79.)

(V) JOB COGGESHALL, son of Caleb and Mercy (Mitchell) Coggeshall, was born at Newport, January 13, 1733. He married (first), at Nantucket, January 19, 1758, Deborah Starbuck. (Starbuck V.) He married (second) Mariam Barnard. Children, all of first marriage, born in Nantucket:

1. Caleb, of whom further.
2. Tristram.
3. Job.
4. Peter.
5. Deborah.
6. Sarah.
7. Giles.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 78, 119-23.)

(VI) CALEB COGGESHALL, son of Job and Deborah (Starbuck) Coggeshall, was born at Nantucket, August 28, 1758, and died at New York City, January 1, 1847. He married, in Nantucket, October 3, 1793, Elizabeth Hosier. (Hosier II.) Children:

1. Mary.
2. Job.
3. Giles Hosier, of whom further.
4. Deborah; married Ellwood Walter.
5. George Dilwin.
6. Caleb; married Helen Sarchet.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 118-19, 189-90.)

(VII) GILES HOSIER COGGESHALL, son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Hosier) Coggeshall, was born in New York City, June 20, 1802, and died in Bloomfield, New Jersey, February 21, 1885. He had moved to the latter city in 1866. For forty-nine years he was secretary of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York City. He married (first) Elizabeth Mitchell. He married (second), at Friends' Meeting, Haverford, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1833, Marianna Walter. (Walter V.) Children, all of second marriage:

1. Walter; married Sarah Emily Haydock.
2. Emma; married William Marrio Franklin.
3. Charles Thompson, died unmarried in New York City.
4. Mary Rhoads, of whom further.
5. Edwin Walter, born July 26, 1842; married Anna Walter.
6. Morton Cheesman, born September 28, 1848; married Harriet J. Crane.

(*Ibid.*, p. 189. "Nantucket Vital Records," Vol. IV, p. 202. L. S. Hinchman: "Early Settlers of Nantucket," p. 216.)

(VIII) MARY RHOADS COGGESHALL, daughter of Giles Hosier and Marianna (Walter) Coggeshall, was born in New York City, September 7, 1840, and died at Saratoga, New York, September 14, 1896. She married Emmor Kimber Janney. (Janney VII.)

(Charles Pierce Coggeshall and Thellwell Russell Coggeshall: "The Coggeshalls in America," p. 189.)

(The Walter Line.)

Walter as a patronymic is one of the oldest and most distinguished in all England, bearers of the name having been especially identified with the picturesque

time of the pre-colonization days. The surname is of Teutonic origin, being introduced in England soon after the Conquest.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) GODWIN WALTER, the progenitor of our family, came to America on the ship "Unicorne," Thomas Cooper commander, arriving on the 16th, 10th month, 1685. His home in England was probably in the neighborhood of Devizes, a town on the road from London to Bath, eighty-five miles from London, or of Bedwin Magna, which is seventy miles from London, for in 1681, before emigrating, he was a witness to a conveyance between Samuel Noyes, of Devizes, and Thomas Martin, of Bedwin Magna, for land in Pennsylvania. On 27-9-1686, he purchased from George Strode one hundred acres of land in Concord Township, Chester County. March 13, 1694, he was appointed constable of that township, and again in 1701-02. On May 28, 1706, he was a member of the "pettit" jury, and on August 26, 1707, he again served in that capacity. Godwin Walter married Elizabeth Sanghurst. The intentions were announced at a monthly meeting of Friends, 8-12-1696, and on 9-9-1696, at Nicholas Newlin's, they appeared a second time, and no obstruction appearing, they were given liberty to proceed in marriage. Elizabeth Sanghurst was an overseer of the Concord Meeting in 1724. Children:

1. John, born 7-2-1697, died in 1732; married, 3-21-1724, Martha Musgrove.
2. Mary, born 10-5-1698, died in 1753; married, 2-15-1724, Caleb Peirce.
3. Sarah, born 1-25-1701, died 3-25-1753; married (first), 9-26-1719, Gainer Peirce; (second), 3-25-1749, William Eachus.
4. Ann, born 9-7-1704.
5. William, of whom further.
6. Rachel, born 10-27-1709; married, 8-28-1730, John Pyle.
7. Joseph, born 12-28-1711; married, June 6, 1738, Jane Brinton.
8. Elizabeth, born 7-29-1714; married, 2-23-1735, Aaron Musgrove.
9. Lydia; married, 9-25-1747, Eliakim Garretson.
10. James; married Lydia Vernon.

(Gilbert Cope: "Records of the Concord Monthly Meeting," p. 427. Gilbert Cope: "Family Data," Vol. Waltham, p. 143, and inserted pages. Anne H. Cresson and Frances K. Walter: "Descendants of Godwin Walter," in "American Genealogist," p. 66.)

(II) WILLIAM WALTER, son of Godwin and Elizabeth (Sanghurst) Walter, was born 4-8-1707, and died 9-20-1781. His will was dated 8-22-1781, proved June 16, 1783, and in it he left his son, Nathaniel, his farm, and to the other children seventy-five pounds apiece. He married, 2-25-1734, at Concord Meeting, Rachel Newlin. (Newlin IV.) Children:

1. Elizabeth, born 1-24-1735; married John Taylor.
2. John, of whom further.
3. William, born 10-14-1738, died in 1807; married, 12-2-1762, Betty Hicklin.
4. Thomas, born 11-15-1740, died 3-12-1801; married, at First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, October 30, 1765, Rebecca Pennell.
5. Hannah, born 2-28-1743, died 4-25-1791; married (first), Benjamin Jones; (second), a Reed.
6. Nathaniel, born 2-13-1745, died 12-14-1805; married (first) Mary Mancil; (second), Rachel Sharpless.
7. Lydia, born 7-17-1749, died in 1819; married James Pennell.

8. Isaac, born 8-7-1751, died 2-6-1836.

9. Ruth, born 5-13-1753, died in 1791; married a Crosby.

(Gilbert Cope: "Records of the Concord Monthly Meeting," p. 428. Anne H. Cresson and Frances K. Walter: "Descendants of Godwin Walter," pp. 66, 68. Palmer: "Trimble Genealogy," p. 39. "Chester County Wills, Etc., Abstracts," Vol. I, p. 109; Vol. III, p. 149.)

(III) JOHN WALTER, son of William and Rachel (Newlin) Walter, was born 11-25-1736, and died 3-15-1802. Administration on his estate was granted to Nathaniel Walter, on April 17, 1802. He married, at Birmingham Meeting, in 1762, Deborah Woodward, born 3-13-1728, died 2-17-1816, daughter of Henry and Mary (Townsend) Woodward, of East Bradford, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Children:

1. Joseph, born 9-6-1762, died 8-3-1764.
2. Rachel, born 1-25-1765, died 1-11-1804; married Nathaniel Pyle.
3. John, born in 1766, died 6-1-1767.
4. Enos, born 10-25-1767, died in 1815; married Elizabeth Neals.
5. Henry, born 2-27-1769, died in 1803; married Sarah Guest.
6. Martha, born 2-14-1770; married Lawrence Wilson.
7. William, born 6-3-1771, died 3-27-1843; married Elizabeth (Myers) Pierce.
8. Deborah, born 4-14-1773, died 9-11-1849; married James Lackey.
9. Thomas, of whom further.
10. John, born 6-16-1776, died 10-22-1856; married Rebecca Harvey.
11. Abigail, born 6-23-1778, died 5-25-1839; married Frederick Stoy.

(Gilbert Cope: "Records of the Concord Monthly Meeting," p. 430. "Delaware County Wills, 1789-1805," p. 31 of the "Administrations." Anne H. Cresson and Frances K. Walter: "Descendants of Godwin Walter," p. 69. "Chester and Concord Meeting Records," pp. 429, 431.)

(IV) THOMAS WALTER, son of John and Deborah (Woodward) Walter, was born 5-9-1774, and died 6-9-1842. In 1799 he moved to Redstone, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He married, in the third month of 1800, at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, Sarah Kimber. (Kimber Va.) Children:

1. Edwin, born 1-19-1801, died 1-8-1865; married Hannah Ann Newlin.
2. Elwood, born 8-6-1803, died 5-7-1877; married (first) Deborah Coggeshall; (second) Elizabeth H. Bowne; (third) Anna M. Haviland.
3. Marianna, of whom further.

("Redstone Monthly Meeting, Abstract of Men's Minutes, 1793-1824," pp. 69, 82, 89. Anne H. Cresson and Frances K. Walter: "Descendants of Godwin Walter," p. 74.)

(V) MARIANNA WALTER, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Kimber) Walter, was born October 13, 1805, and died May 9, 1891. She married Giles Hosier Coggeshall. (Coggeshall VII.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Kimber Line.)

The surname Kimber, or Kember, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon feminine personal name Cyneburh, meaning a royal stronghold. In England a Kempster is a wool-comber, and it is also possible that this accounted in some degree for the origin of the name.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) RICHARD KIMBER was born in 1610 and died at the age of ninety-four. He was of Grove, near Wantage, Berkshire, England. He was an officer of Horse

#### WALTER.

*Arms*—Or, a bend cotised between three boars' heads coupé gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### NEWLAND (NEWLIN).

*Arms*—Argent, on a chevron the upper part terminating in a cross formée, gules three bezants.

*Crest*—A lion's gamb erect, argent holding a cross formée fitchée gules charged with three bezants.

(Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

#### WOODWARD.

*Arms*—Argent, on three bars gules as many bucks' heads cabossed or, on a chief of the last a wolf passant of the second between two pheons sable.

*Crest*—A demi-lion rampant sable holding a pheon or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### COGGESHALL.

*Arms*—Argent, a cross between four escallops sable.

*Crest*—A stag, lodged sable, attired or.

(Crozier: "General Armory." Roll of Arms in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register.")

#### HOSIER.

*Arms*—Per bend sinister ermine and ermines a lion rampant or.

*Crest*—On a chapeau azure turned up, or, a talbot sejant.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### JACKSON.

*Arms*—Gules, three shovellers tufted on the head and breast argent each charged with a trefoil vert.

*Crest*—A shoveller, as in the arms.

*Motto*—*Malo mori quam fœdari.*

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### KIMBER.

*Arms*—Argent three Cornish choughs sable beaks and legs gules on a chief of the second as many mullets of the first.

*Crest*—A bull's head affrontée proper.

*Motto*—*Frangas non flectes.*

(Burke: "General Armory.")



Walter



Newland  
(Newlin)



Woodward



Goggeshall



Hosier



Jackson



Kimber

in the Parliamentary Army under Oliver Cromwell, 1643-44, and possessed an estate of about £60 per annum. Children:

1. Isaac, of whom further.
2. A daughter; married Mr. Rowland, an eminent farmer in Berkshire, England.
3. A daughter.

(Sidney A. Kimber: "The Descendants of Richard Kimber," p. 9.)

(II) ISAAC KIMBER, son of Richard Kimber, also lived in Grove, England. He married (first) Mary. Children of first marriage:

1. Isaac, born December 1, 1692, died in 1752; married, in 1717, Anna Roberts.
2. Richard, of whom further.
3. Mary; married John Kirkland.
4. Elizabeth; unmarried.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) RICHARD KIMBER, son of Isaac and Mary Kimber, was probably born in Wantage, Berkshire, England, and died at West Bradford, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1753. He and his wife emigrated to America, sailing from Bristol, England, and settled in Pennsylvania. By a warrant dated April 5, 1749, he obtained a patent for sixty-seven acres of land and allowance, the patent being dated August 15, 1750. His will was dated February 15, 1753, and proved February 26 of that year. In it he left half his land to his wife, the rest to his children. Richard Kimber married Mary Preddy, of West Bradford. Children:

1. Isaac, died young.
2. Sarah; married Daniel Hart.
3. Mary; married Joseph Underwood.
4. Richard Preddy, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 31. Gilbert Cope: "Family Data," Vol. Ki-Ky, p. 11.)

(IV) RICHARD PREDDY KIMBER, son of Richard and Mary (Preddy) Kimber, was born in 1737, and died in February, 1822. He was a member of the Society of Friends and his wife was admitted after marriage. For many years they lived in the house at the corner of Ninth and Filbert streets. Their homestead was the Gideon Wickersham farm, at Radnor, Pennsylvania, and here their children were born. He married, May 16, 1759, Gertrude Griffith, born January 21, 1738, died May 9, 1822, daughter of Benoni and Catharine (Waggoner) Griffith. Benoni Griffith was Welsh and his wife was German. Children:

1. Caleb, born April 4, 1761, died October 12, 1793; married May 12, 1785, Deborah Milhous.
2. Mary, born December 16, 1762, died about 1840; married Isaac Mendenhall.
3. Isaac, born March 20, 1764; married, in 1788, Rebecca Rogers.
4. Richard, born May 30, 1766; married, in October, 1789, Susan Milhous.
5. James, born October 16, 1769; married, in 1792, Jane Dougherty.
6. Jesse, born in December, 1772; married, in 1791, Hannah Comly.
7. Emmor, of whom further.
8. Preddy, born June 9, 1777; married Amy Hollingshead.
9. Sarah, of whom further.

(Sidney A. Kimber: "The Descendants of Richard Kimber," p. 32. Futhey and Cope: "History of Chester County," p. 411. "Chester County Meeting Records," p. 370.)

(Va) SARAH KIMBER, daughter of Richard Preddy and Gertrude (Griffith) Kimber, was born January 21, 1780, and died September 17, 1856. She married Thomas Walter. (Walter IV.)

(*Ibid.*)

(Vb) EMMOR KIMBER, son of Richard Preddy and Gertrude (Griffith) Kimber, was born May 11, 1775, and died September 1, 1850. He was an esteemed minister of the Society of Friends. His work in education was noteworthy. In 1818 he established the French Creek Boarding School for Girls. This name was later changed to Kimberton Boarding School. Here Mr. Kimber and his daughters taught, and conducted the school on principles somewhat different from those of most seminaries, there being no code of penal laws or rules in force. Due to efficient and understanding management, the school was rated high in academic circles, was prosperous and drew many students to its fold from other states and the West Indies as well as in the range of its own locality. Mr. Kimber was the author of "Arithmetic Made Easy to Children," "The Church of Christ, and Way of Salvation Universal," "The Power of the Church," and "Kimber's Almanack." Emmor Kimber married, at Pine Street Meeting, Philadelphia, May 3, 1797, Susanna Jackson. (Jackson IV.) Children:

1. Anna, born January 25, 1798, died December 15, 1876; married Robert V. Massey.
2. Isaac, born September 11, 1799, died in 1816.
3. William, born June 1, 1801, died in 1827.
4. Samuel, born February 4, 1803, died in 1850; married Susan Konigsmacher.
5. Abigail, born November 25, 1804, died in 1871.
6. Mary Emma, of whom further.
7. Susanna, born May 7, 1809, died in 1824.
8. Emmor J., born April 5, 1811, died in 1852.
9. Martha, born July 4, 1812.
10. Henry, born August 22, 1814; married Jane Henry.
11. Gertrude, born June 14, 1816, died August 26, 1869; married, October 24, 1842, Rev. Charles C. Burleigh.

("Records Pine and Orange Streets Monthly Meetings," p. 613. "Uwchlan Monthly Meeting, 1768-1829." Futhey and Cope: "History of Chester County," p. 305. Sidney A. Kimber: "Descendants of Richard Kimber," p. 38.)

(VI) MARY EMMA KIMBER, daughter of Emmor and Susanna (Jackson) Kimber, was born February 19, 1807, and died May 7, 1859. She married Thomas Janney. (Janney VI.)

("Chester County Monthly Meeting Records," p. 577.)

(The Newlin Line).

In Cornwall, England, there is a parish named Newlyn, and Newland is local in the Counties Berks, Gloucester, Lancaster, Worcester, and York. In 1150, some seven hundred and eighty years ago, Randolph de la Newlande was Lord of the Manor of Newlande Hall, Essex. About twenty-four generations are represented in the line of his descent. Roger Newland, Esq., of Newlands, County Southampton, failed in an attempt to effect the escape of Charles I from Carisbroke Castle, for which he suffered death on the scaffold. A descendant of Randolph de la Newlande was Nicholas Newlin (or Newlyn, Newlan, or Newlande),

of Canterbury, England, who was living in 1580. He had a son, Nicholas Newlin, Jr., who was our first ancestor to reach these shores.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Stockard: "History of Alamance, North Carolina," p. 138. Burke: "General Armory.")

(I) NICHOLAS NEWLIN, JR., son of Nicholas Newlin, of Canterbury, England, was born in 1630, and died in America in 1699. He fled to County Cork, Ireland, to escape religious persecution, and from there to Chester County, Pennsylvania, twenty-three miles from Philadelphia, in 1683. With his sons, Nathaniel and John, he left his home and family and set out to carve a new home in the wilderness. He is described as perhaps the most aristocratic of the Quaker colonists. A copy of the certificate of Newland and family from the Friends' Meeting, dated 25th of 12th month, 1682, at Mount Mellick, is as follows:

At the request of Nicholas Newland we do hereby certify that the said Nicholas Newland acquainted our men's meeting with his intention of removing himself and family out of this Nation, into New Jersey or Pennsylvania, in America; and we have nothing to charge against him or his family, as to their conversation in the world since they frequented our meetings; but they have walked honestly among men for aught we know or can hear of by inquiry which hath been made; but our Friends' meeting is generally dissatisfied with his so removing, he being well settled with his family and having sufficient substance for food and raiment; which all that profess Godliness in Christ Jesus ought to be contented with; for we brought nothing into this world, and we are certain to take nothing out; and he has given us no satisfactory reason for his removing; but our Godly jealousy is that his chief ground is fearfulness of suffering here for the testimony of Jesus, or courting worldly liberty; all which we certify from our men's meeting at Mount Mellick, 25th of 12th mo. 1682.

And we further certify that inquiry hath been made concerning the clearness of Nathaniel and John Newland, sons of said Nicholas Newland, from all entanglements of Marriage, and that they are released for aught we find.

Signed by advice and on behalf of the meeting:

TOBIAS PLEADWELL,  
WILLIAM EDMUNDSON,  
CHRISTOPHER RAPER,  
AND OTHERS.

Note by the transcriber: The original of the foregoing is in the handwriting of William Edmundson, as appears by his signature thereto. It is now in possession of Mary Mifflin, of Harford County, Maryland, who is in her 79th year, and is great-grand-Daughter of Nicholas Newland by her own account.

The name of Newland has either been misspelled by Wm. Edmundson or changed in America—being now spelled Newlin.

12th mo. 1820.

Some inquiry has been made as to the present ownership of the document, but without success.  
(GILBERT COPE.)

Nicholas Newlin, we find, was a "man firm in the performance of what he believed to be his duty." He purchased five hundred acres of land in Concord, where he built a mill, and kept his twenty horses and pack of hounds which he brought with him to America. William Penn named the settlement in which our ancestor built his home "Concord," for though there were many disputes between the few English settlers and the Indians, as the boundaries of the English claims were not always accurately defined, there was harmony among the settlers themselves. It is said that in one of the disagreements with the Indians, Nicholas appealed to Penn, who, after careful investigation, found his claims justified, but persuaded him to yield the point at issue to conciliate the Indians, in recompense whereof, the great proprietor gave Nicholas a grant of about seven thousand acres of land, approximately ten miles farther west, which he called Newlin Township, the name it bears today. Another account credits the purchase of this land

to Nathaniel, the son of Nicholas. Our pioneer served the county as justice of the court, and held meetings at his house as early as 1687. He was also a member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania from 1685 to 1687. The dream of an established home for his wife and children in this new land was never realized by Nicholas Newlin, but he left two sons in America to carry out his ambition. He married Elizabeth Paggott, who died in 1717. Children:

1. John.
2. Nathaniel, of whom further.
3. Elizabeth; married Mr. Burton.
4. Rachel; married Mr. Jackson.

(Stockard: "History of Alamance, North Carolina," p. 138. Gilbert Cope: "Genealogy of Dunwoody and Hood Families," pp. 129-32. "The Rockville Republican," August 27, 1925.)

(II) NATHANIEL NEWLIN, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Paggott) Newlin, was born in England in 1665; "Netus Nathaniel Nulen anno 1665, desem 18d; 3h; 21; P. M." He died in May, 1729. He was a prominent man both in the community and the Society of Friends. For a number of years he was a member of the Provincial Assembly, a Commissioner of Property for the Penns, Justice of the County Court, and a trustee of the Loan Office of the Province. His wife also was an active Friend and a reading of the early history of Chester, Pennsylvania, can rarely be made without many references to the Newlin family. Nathaniel had many disputes with the Indians who lived on the land surrounding Newlin township regarding certain dams built on property belonging to him. In August, 1725, he was summoned to answer this complaint before the House, but failed to answer the summons, wherefore the sergeant-of-arms called him. The Crum Creek Indians expressed uneasiness over the uncertainty of their settlement around the Newlin Township and told the House that they only wanted their ground laid out definitely. Nathaniel finally made up with the Indians and was frequently appointed commissioner with Caleb Pussey to settle other disputes with the Indians, and to fix the price upon patent lands. His estates were divided among his children. It is recorded that Nathaniel Newlin purchased a tract of over seven thousand acres of land on the Brandywine, now known as Newlin Township, but another account states that his father, Nicholas, received it as a gift. Nathaniel Newlin married (first), April 17, 1685, Mary Mendenhall, of Wiltshire, England. At that time he was less than twenty years of age. He married (second), 2 month, 17, 1729, Mary Fincher, at that time a "young woman," who died in July, 1730. Children of first marriage:

1. Jemina, born February 9, 1685-86; married, in 1712, Richard Eavenson.
2. Elizabeth, born March 3, 1687-88; married, in 1713, Ellis Lewis.
3. Nicholas, born May 19, 1689; married, in 1715, Edith Pyle, daughter of Nicholas and Abigail Pyle; no issue.
4. Nathaniel, of whom further.
5. John, born February 28, 1690-91, died before February 10, 1753; married, about April, 1711, Mary Woodward.
6. Kezia, born February 22, 1695-96; married William Baily.
7. Mary, born April 12, 1699; married, in 1724, Richard Clayton.

(Gilbert Cope: "Genealogy of Dunwoody and Hood Families," pp. 129-32. "The Rockville Republican," August 13, 1925. "Records of Concord Monthly Meetings." Lewis Woodward: "Genealogy of the Woodward Family of Chester County, Pennsylvania," p. 23.)

(III) NATHANIEL NEWLIN, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Mendenhall) Newlin, was born March 19, 1690, and died in 1711. He married, in 1711, Jane Woodward. (Woodward II.) They had a daughter:

1. Rachel, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) RACHEL NEWLIN, daughter of Nathaniel and Jane (Woodward) Newlin, was born in 1711 and died 6-29-1805. She married William Walter. (Walter II.)

(Family records).

(The Woodward Line).

The family name of Woodward takes its derivation from the occupation of "The woodward," in early times a forest officer who looked after wood and vert; a "Wodewarde, or walkere, in a wode for kepyng, lucarius," according to "Promptorium Parvulorum." As early as the thirteenth century we find representatives of this family in England, the name Roger le Woodward appearing at the time of Henry III and Edward I, Aylward le Woodward in the Hundred Rolls of County Essex in 1273, and Johannes Woodward in Yorkshire about the same time. Many of the family were Friends and as such, in 1670, one Henry died in prison under persecution in England. Possibly of the same religious faith were the Woodwards, Richard, Robert, and Elizabeth, undoubtedly brothers and sisters, who appeared in Pennsylvania about 1687.

It is probable that the Woodward line herein described takes its origin from Woodward of Dean in the County of Gloucester, since its place of settlement in America was Thornbury, Pennsylvania, named for Thornbury, in Gloucestershire.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." L. Woodward: "Genealogy of the Woodward Family," pp. 6-7. Futhy and Cope: "History of Chester County, Pennsylvania," p. 205. "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography," Index Vol., p. 532.)

(I) RICHARD WOODWARD was born about 1636, and died the 10 mo., 7 da., 1706, aged about seventy. He purchased a large tract of land in Thornbury Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1687, and settled there. He appears to have served on jury 1691-92, and was constable June 22, 1693. On March 13, 1694, a Richard Woodward was constable for Upper Providence Township. A tract of land (two hundred and fifty acres) in Middletown is on record under the name in 1695-96. Richard Woodward, one hundred and thirty acres of the Thornbury tract, and to his son, Edward, one hundred acres. Doubtless, at this time he removed to Middletown, where he was made supervisor on March 11, 1700-01. Again he served on the grand jury and in 1706 he was chosen as overseer of the poor. There is a possibility that some of the above records of later date may refer to his son, Richard. In faith Richard Woodward was a Friend. He married Jane. Children:

1. Richard.

2. Martha, born in 1677, died December 13, 1775, aged ninety-eight; married, about 1696, Joseph Barker.

3. William, died the 9 mo., 17 da., 1705; doubtless unmarried.

4. Thomas, died between 1740 and 1747; married, 1704, Rachel Martin.

5. Edward, died in Newton, 1754; married (first), 3 mo., 24 da., 1705, Abigail Edge; (second), 3 mo., 23 da., 1722, Alice (Smedley) Allen; (fourth), 4 mo., 15, 1743. Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, widow.

6. Jane, of whom further.

7. Mary, born in Thornbury, Chester County, Pennsylvania, about 1689, died 11 mo., 24 da., 1790, aged one hundred and one years; married John Newlin.

8. Sarah, died before 1721; married, in 1714, Robert Chamberlin.

9. Joseph, died 9 mo., 28 da., 1715, in Goshen; married, 1712, Elizabeth Mercer. She married (second), William Vestal and removed to North Carolina.

(G. Cope: "Dunwoody and Hood Families," pp. 139-41.)

(II) JANE WOODWARD, daughter of Richard and Jane Woodward, died about 1737. She married Nathaniel Newlin. (Newlin III.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Hosier Line).

In the seventeenth century the hosiers of London were those tailors who sold ready made clothes, but the original hosier was he who encased the "nether man" in leather. As early as 1300 a Philip le Hosier was on record in England.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) GILES HOSIER was born in England and died in America on January 10, 1805. He came to America quite early. He married, probably in Nantucket, June 3, 1768, Elizabeth Mitchell. (Mitchell IV.) They had a daughter:

1. Elizabeth, of whom further.

(L. S. Hinchman: "Early Settlers of Nantucket," pp. 112, 216.)

(II) ELIZABETH HOSIER, daughter of Giles and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Hosier, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, March 14, 1770. She was a minister of the Society of Friends and visited every known meeting in the world. She married Caleb Coggeshall. (Coggeshall VI.)

(*Ibid.*, pp. 216, 220.)

(The Mitchell Line).

In most cases this surname is derived from Michael, a very popular baptismal name in many countries. In some cases it may have originated from the Anglo-Saxon *mycel*, meaning great.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) RICHARD MITCHELL, the earliest known ancestor of the family, lived at Brixton, or Bricktown, Isle of Wight. He married Mary Wood, and had:

1. Richard, of whom further.

(L. S. Hinchman: "Early Settlers of Nantucket," p. 141.)

(II) RICHARD MITCHELL, son of Richard and Mary (Wood) Mitchell, was born in 1686 and died September 24, 1722. He came to Rhode Island in 1708. In his youth he was a member of the Church of England and for a time was in the Royal Navy, but after coming to America, joined the Society of Friends. It was said of him that he was "blessed with a good understanding and sound judgment." He married, in 1708, Elizabeth Tripp. (Tripp III.) Children:

1. Richard, born 7-4-1710; married Mary Starbuck.

2. James, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* George L. Randall: "Tripp Genealogy," pp. 7-8.)

(III) JAMES MITCHELL, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Tripp) Mitchell, was born 4-20-1715, and died October 5, 1799. He married, 1-2-1738, Ann Folger, born 11-6-1720, died August 6, 1777, daughter of Jethro and Mary (Starbuck) Folger. (See Starbuck III, list of children.) Children:

1. Elizabeth, of whom further.

2. Hepzibah, born January 4, 1750, died June 21, 1834; married David Buffum.

(L. S. Hinchman: "Early Settlers of Nantucket," pp. 192, 217. J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rhode Island," Vol. VII, pp. 112, 113, 192. Rhode Island Friends' records.)

(IV) ELIZABETH MITCHELL, daughter of James and Ann (Folger) Mitchell, was born 5-9-1746, and died in 1826-27. She married Giles Hosier. (Hosier I.)

(L. S. Hinchman: "Early Settlers of Nantucket," p. 112.)

(The Tripp Line).

Tripp is an English family name derived from an early personal name. The baptismal form was "the son of Tripp." The name is on record as early as 1273, when it was recorded in the Hundred Rolls of various counties. Examples of this are: William Trip in Cambridgeshire, Gilbert Trip in Wiltshire, and Robert Trippe in Bedfordshire.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JOHN TRIPP was born in England in 1610 and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, his will being proved October 28, 1678. Randall's "Tripp Genealogy" states that he was the son of John and Isabel (Moses) Tripp, of Lincolnshire, and was born in Northumberland County. John Tripp was admitted an inhabitant of Aquidneck, soon after called Rhode Island, in 1638, where he held many offices, being deputy in the years 1648, 1654-55, 1658, 1661-64, 1666-69, 1672, and commissioner in 1655. He was assistant in 1670 and 1673-75, and was member of the town council many years. John Tripp settled in Portsmouth and was a carpenter. He left lands in Portsmouth, and in Dartmouth, Narragansett, and Westerly to his children, his wife being executrix. John Tripp married Mary Paine, who died February 12, 1687, the daughter of Anthony and Rose (Weeden) Paine. Children, born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island:

1. John, born about 1640; married Susanna Anthony.

2. Peleg, born about 1642; married Mary Sisson.

3. Joseph, born about 1644; married Mehitable Fish.

4. Mary, born about 1646; married (first) Gersham Wodell; (second) Jonathan Gatchell.

5. Elizabeth, born about 1648; married Zuriel Hall.

6. Alice, born about 1650; married William Hall.

7. Isabel, born about 1651; married Samson Sherman.

8. Abiel, born about 1653; married Deliverance Hall.

9. James, of whom further.

10. Martha, born about 1658; married Samuel Sherman.

(J. O. Austin: "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," pp. 208-09.)

(II) JAMES TRIPP, son of John and Mary (Paine) Tripp, was born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1656, and died in 1730. James Tripp married (first), January 19, 1681-82, Mercy Lawton, the marriage being performed by George Lawton. He married (second) Lydia. He married (third), August 12, 1702, Elizabeth Cudworth. Children (of which marriage not certain):

1. John, born November 8, 1685.
2. Elizabeth, of whom further.
3. Robert, born May 15, 1691.
4. James, born July 17, 1694.
5. Mary, born January 9, 1700.
6. Francis (Frances), born June 3, 1705.
7. Lydia, born April 30, 1707.
8. Thankful, born March 8, 1708-09.
9. Stephen, born September 30, 1710.
10. Isabel, born December 31, 1713.
11. Israel, born March 22, 1716.

(*Ibid.* J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rhode Island, 1636-1850." Vol. IV, Portsmouth, p. 45. "Vital Records of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, to 1850," Vol. I, pp. 279, 284; Vol. II, pp. 5, 508. Caroline E. Robinson: "The Hazard Family of Rhode Island," p. 6. Mary Stevens Ghastin: "Genealogy of the Tripp and Stevens Family from the Landing of the Mayflower," p. 3. George L. Randall: "Tripp Genealogy," p. 7.)

(III) ELIZABETH TRIPP, daughter of James Tripp, was born at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, November 21, 1687. She married Richard Mitchell. (Mitchell II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Starbuck Line.)

The surname Starbuck, according to Lower, quoting Ferguson partially, is derived from the Old Norse, with the following explanation: "In the Old Norse, 'bokki' means vir grandis, corpore et animo. Hence '*Storbocki*,' from '*Stor, great, vir, imperious.*' The name means, literally, 'great man or leader,' and is first found in English records in the poll tax for the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the year 1379."

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) EDWARD STARBUCK, immigrant and founder, was born in 1604, and died February 4, 1690-91. He came to America about 1635, from Derbyshire, England, bringing with him his wife, Catharine. He settled in Dover, New Hampshire, where he is first mentioned, June 30, 1643, when he received a grant of forty acres of land on each side of the Fresh River at Cutchechoe, and also one plot of marsh above Cutchechoe Great Marsh, "that the brook that runs out of the river runs through first discovered by Richard Walderne, Edward Colcord, Edward Starbuck, and William Furber." He received other grants of land at different times, including one of marsh in Great Bay in 1643, one of the mill privilege at Cutchechoe Second Falls (with Thomas Wiggins), and one of timber to "accomodate" in 1650, and various others. He was of the foremost settlers of Dover, a representative of the town in 1643 and 1646, and undoubtedly would have lived comfortably there until his death, honored and respected by his fellow-townsmen, had he not embraced the Baptist faith. He was the owner of extensive properties, and was in all probability a man of substance as to possessions, as tradition says he was in body. Despite this he fell into disrepute for daring to differ in faith from the intolerant Puritans of his day. In "Provincial Papers of the New Hampshire Historical Society," we find the following:

October 18, 1648—The Court being informed of great misdemeanor committed by Edward Starbuck of Dover with profession of Anabaptism for which he is to be proceeded against at the next Court of Assistants if evidence can be prepared by that time & it being very farre for witnesses to traville to Boston at that season of the year. It is therefore ordered by this Court that the Secretary shall give commission to Capt. Thomas Wiggan & Mr. Edw. Smyth

to send for such persons as they shall have notice of which are able to testify in the sd. cause & to take their testimony upon oath & certify the same to the secretary as soon as may be therein, if the cause shall so require.

It is not to be wondered at that Edward Starbuck was quite ready to leave Dover, despite his advanced age, and his interests in and around the town. He was fifty-five years of age when he joined Thomas Macy in his voyage from Salisbury to Nantucket. They arrived at Nantucket in the autumn of 1659, and remained during the winter at the outskirts of the island, removing later to a more central location, now called Cambridge. In the spring of 1660 Edward Starbuck returned to Dover for his family, all of whom returned with him except his daughters, Sarah Austin and Abigail Coffin. On his return to Nantucket he at once became active in official affairs and was at one time magistrate.

Edward Starbuck married Catharine Reynolds, a woman of Welsh parentage. Children, most of whom were born in England:

1. Sarah; married (first), William Story; (second) Joseph Austin, and (third) Humphrey Varney.
2. Nathaniel, of whom further.
3. Dorcas; married William Gayer, of Nantucket; died about 1696.
4. Abigail; married Peter Coffin, son of Tristram, of Dover.
5. Esther; married Humphrey Varney, as first wife.
6. Jethro, killed by accident, May 27, 1663.

(L. S. Hinchman: "Early Settlers in Nantucket," pp. 19-23. "Nantucket, Massachusetts, Vital Records, to 1850," Vol. V, p. 542.)

(II) NATHANIEL STARBUCK, son of Edward and Catharine (Reynolds) Starbuck, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, February 20, 1645 (some records say in England, 1636), and died at Nantucket, Massachusetts, August 6, 1719. He was the only son who lived to perpetuate the name. He was a wealthy landowner and a man of no mean abilities, yet he seems to have been eclipsed by the exceptional brilliancy of his wife, Mary (Coffin) Starbuck..

Nathaniel Starbuck married, in 1662, Mary Coffin. (Coffin IVb.) Children, born in Nantucket, Massachusetts:

1. Mary, born March 30, 1663, the first white child born in Nantucket; married James Gardner.
2. Elizabeth, born September 9, 1665; married (first) her cousin, Peter Coffin, Jr., and (second) Nathaniel Barnard, Jr.
3. Nathaniel, of whom further.
4. Jethro, born December 14, 1671, died October 12, 1770; married, December 6, 1694, his cousin, Dorcas Gayer.
5. Barnabas, born in 1673, died in 1733.
6. Eunice, born April 11, 1674; married George Gardner.
7. Priscilla, born 24th, 8th month, 1676; married John Coleman.
8. Hepzibah, born April 21, 1680; married Thomas Hathaway, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts.
9. Ann, died single.
10. Paul, died unmarried.

(L. S. Hinchman: "Early Settlers of Nantucket," pp. 21, 302-03. "Nantucket, Massachusetts, Vital Records.")

(III) NATHANIEL STARBUCK, JR., son of Nathaniel and Mary (Coffin) Starbuck, was born in Nantucket, August 9, 1668, and died 9th, 2 month, 1753, according to Friends Records; 29th, 11th month, 1753, according to Isaac Coffin's rec-

ords. He engaged in the shipping and whaling business, of which Nantucket was at that time famous. His will, dated 1742, and probated in November, 1753, mentions shipping, fishing and whaling vessels which were given to his wife. His house was given to his son, Tristram, and other real estate to son, Paul. Six daughters were named.

Nathaniel Starbuck, Jr., married, November 20, 1690, Dinah Coffin. (Coffin V.) Children:

1. Mary, born December 31, 1692; married, February 1, 1710-11, Jethro Folger. Their daughter, Ann Folger, married James Mitchell. (Mitchell III.)
  2. Paul, born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, 8 mo. 29, 1694, died there 5 mo. 16 or 20, 1759, "aged 64 years, 4 months, 25 days"; married (first), in Nantucket, November 26, 1718, Anne Tibbets. He married (second), December 29, 1737, Mrs. Kezia (Folger) Gardner.
  3. Priscilla, born October 25, 1696; married 6th, 10th month, 1717, Shubael Coffin.
  4. Elizabeth, born November 27, 1698, died April 9, 1770; married, at Nantucket, November 12 (12th, 9th month), 1717, George Hussey.
  5. Hepzibah, born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, November 8, 1703, Silvanus (Sylvanus) Hussey.
  6. Abigail, born August 28, 1704; married (first), 18th, 10 month, 1723, Thomas Howes; married (second), 17th, 7th month, 1741, John Way.
  7. Benjamin, born 16th, 7 month, 1707; married, December 31, 1730, Dinah Coffin, and removed to Hudson.
  8. Tristram, of whom further.
  9. Ruth, born 24th, 12th month, 1714; married, February 3, 1731-32, John Russell.
  10. Ann, born 12th, 9 month, 1716; married, January 10, 1733-34, Peter Barnard.
- ("Nantucket Historical Association Bulletin," p. 319. "Nantucket, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. II, pp. 491-93, 505-09, 512, 516; Vol. IV, pp. 391, 399-404; Vol. V, p. 546.)

(IV) TRISTRAM STARBUCK, son of Nathaniel and Dinah (Coffin) Starbuck, was born August 18, 1709, and died November 29, 1789. He married, in October, 1729, Deborah Coffin. (Coffin VI.) They had:

1. Deborah, of whom further.  
(Family records.)

(V) DEBORAH STARBUCK, daughter of Tristram and Deborah (Coffin) Starbuck, was born January 19, 1739. She married Job Coggeshall. (Coggeshall V.)  
(*Ibid.*)

(The Coffin Line).

The Coffin or Coffyn family were of Norman origin and once resided at the Chateau of Courtiton about two leagues from Falaise, Normandy. They went to England during or shortly before the invasion of William the Conqueror in 1066 and are mentioned in Domesday Book as possessing land in Devonshire. Their seat in England was Portledge in the parish of Alwington, near Bideford in that county. A deed of 1254 shows that Richard Coffin resided there and it is one of the few estates in England to be owned by the same family from feudal times to the present. In 1881, it was in possession of John Richard Pine Coffin. Although records of the eldest male line holding this manor are shown in the Visitation of Devonshire, the exact connection between them and Tristram Coffin, the American pioneer, has so far not been discovered. The name Tristram is, however, unusual enough to identify him with the Coffin family of the parish of Brixton, Devonshire.

Tristram Coffin, of Butler's, parish of Brixton, Devonshire, made his will November 16, 1601, and it was proved at Totness in the same county in 1602. He

left legacies to Joan, Anne, and John, children of Nicholas Coffin; Richard and Joan, children of Lionel Coffyn; Philip Coffyn and his son, Tristram, and appointed Nicholas, son of Nicholas, his executor. It is probable that Nicholas, Lionel, and Philip were brothers of Tristram, and that Nicholas, mentioned in his will, was the same Nicholas whose will is mentioned below.

(A Coffin: "Life of Tristram Coffyn," pp. 6-8, 17.)

(I) NICHOLAS COFFIN resided in the parish of Brixton in Devonshire. His will was dated September 12, 1613, and proved November 3, 1613. He names his wife, Joan, and their children. Children:

1. Peter, of whom further.
2. Nicholas.
3. Tristram.
4. John, died without issue; will dated January 4, 1628, proved April 3, 1628; appointed his nephew, Tristram Coffin, executor and gave legacies to all of Tristram's sisters all under twelve years of age.
5. Anne.

(*Ibid.*, p. 18.)

(II) PETER COFFIN, son of Nicholas Coffin, is mentioned in his father's will. His own will, dated December 1, 1627, and proved March 13, 1628, provided that his wife was to have the use of his property during her life, after which it was to go to son Tristram. A tenement in Butler's Parish called Silberhay was referred to and his children were named. He married Joan Thember, who accompanied her son to America and died at Boston, Massachusetts in May, 1661, aged seventy-seven years. Children:

1. Tristram, of whom further.
2. John, under twenty-one in 1627, mortally wounded at Plymouth Fort, probably supporting the royal cause.
3. Joan.
4. Deborah.
5. Eunice, accompanied her brother, Tristram, to America; married William Butler.
6. Mary, accompanied her brother, Tristram, to America; married Alexander Adams.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) TRISTRAM COFFIN, son of Peter and Joan (Thember) Coffin, was born at Brixton, near Plymouth, county of Devonshire, England, in 1605, and died at Nantucket, Massachusetts, August 3, 1681. He belonged to the landed gentry class of English society and was heir to his father's estate at Brixton, but in 1642 sailed for America. His motive is unknown, but it is a matter of history that in the same year, Plymouth, which was five miles from Brixton, fell into the hands of the Parliament Party at war with the King and his supporters. It is probable that he had supported the royal side of that struggle and after the fall of Plymouth thought best to leave the country. The first record of him in America is that of a deed which he witnessed in 1642 by which the Indians sold what is now Haverhill, Massachusetts, to a group of settlers. He resided there for a short time and removed to Newbury. The town records of Newbury show that in 1644 he was allowed to keep an ordinary and ferry. A similar record also occurs, dated December 26, 1647. In 1654, he removed to Salisbury, and while there signed his name

to some documents as commissioner. At that time a plan was formed among the citizens of Salisbury to purchase the Island of Nantucket from Thomas Mayhew. The deed is dated July 2, 1659, and was given by Mayhew to nine purchasers, the price being thirty pounds and two beaver hats. The purchasers were Tristram Coffin, Richard Swain, Peter Coffin, Stephen Greenleaf, William Pike, Thomas Macy, Thomas Barnard, Christopher Hussey and John Swain. Early that year Tristram Coffin and Peter Folger made a voyage to explore the region, stopping at both Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, and their report had resulted in the purchase. Late in the season the first settlers arrived. July 15, 1661, the owners or purchasers met and house-lots containing sixty rods square apportioned to each share. The first book of Nantucket records shows the relative location:

Tristram Coffin Sen. had his house lot layed out at Cappammet by the aforesaid lot layers, at Cappammet Harbour head, sixty rods square, or thereabouts; the east side line part of it bounded by the Highway; the south side bounded by a rock southward of the pond; the north by the harbour head; the west side bounded by the lot of Tristram Coffin, Jr., more or less, as it is layd out.

Tristram Coffin was a leading spirit among the islanders at the beginning of the settlement. Both he and his son, Peter, were rich proprietors and to a large extent controlled the enterprises of the island. He sought to have his associates purchase the Island of Tuckernuck, but failing to do so he and three eldest sons purchased it. He built and maintained a mill for grinding corn and engaged in farming operations, employing large numbers of Indians. June 29, 1671, he was appointed chief magistrate of the Island and at the same time Thomas Mayhew received a commission to hold the same office in Martha's Vineyard. With two assistants they constituted a General Court. For a time the two islands were under the jurisdiction of the Colony of New York. His commission is, therefore, found in third Deed Book at Albany:

Francis Loveland, Esq., etc. Whereas upon address made unto mee by Mr. Tristram Coffin and Mr. Thomas Macy on ye behalfe of themselves and ye rest of ye inhabitants of Nantucket Island concerning ye Mannor and method of Government to bee used amongst themselves, and having by ye advice of my councill pitcht upon a way for them; that is to say. That they be governed by a person to be nominated by myselfe; ye other to be chosen and confirmed by ye inhabitants as in ye instructions sent unto them is more particularly sett forth. And having conceived a good opinion of ye fitness and capacity of Mr. Tristram Coffin to be ye present Chiefe Magistrate to manage affayres with ye Ayd and good advice of ye assistants in ye Islands of Nantuckett and Tuckanuckett, I have thought fit to nominate constitute and appoint Mr. Tristram Coffin to be chiefe Magistrate of ye said islands of Nantuckett and Tuckanuckett. In ye management of which said employment hee is to use his best skill and endeavor to preserve his Maties peace, and to keep ye Inhabitants in good order. And all persons are hereby required to give ye said Mr. Tristram Coffin such respect and obedience as belongs to a Person invested by commission from authority of his Royall Highness in ye place and employment of a Chiefe Magistrate in ye Islands aforesaid. And he is duly to observe the Orders and Instructions which are already given forth for ye well governing of ye Place, or such others as from time to time shall hereafter bee given by mee; and for whatsoever ye said Tristram Coffin shall lawfully Act or Doe in Prosecution of ye Promises, This my Commission which is to bee in ye year of our Lord 1672 when a new Magistrate is to enter unto the employment shall be his sufficient Warrant and Discharge.

Given under my Hand and Seale at Fforte James, in New York this 29th day of June, in ye 22 yeare of his Maties Reigne; Annog. Dn'i. 1671.

FRANCES LOVELACE.

Among the problems which Tristram Coffin faced as magistrate was that of Indian relations. From the time of his tour of inquiry just prior to the settlement of the Island, he enjoyed their respect and confidence. Improved wigwams were built on his land to house those working for him. The sale of liquor to them

became a serious matter and Coffin, Mayhew and their assistants enacted a law prohibiting such sales to them. There is record of several fines imposed on white settlers for selling them rum. The court on several occasions had to take possession of all the liquor on the island and dispose of it in small quantities to the English settlers. Another problem was a feud between Thomas Macy on the one side and John Gardner, Peter Folger and others; and another was the growth of a feeling favoring the jurisdiction of Massachusetts rather than New York. Tristram Coffin was granted a second commission as magistrate to meet their various problems. He and his sons at one time owned about one-fourth of the Island of Nantucket as well as the whole of Tuckernuck. He made no will, but disposed of land by deed to his children. To each of his grandchildren who would plant it, ten acres on Tuckernuck were given. In one of the deeds, dated 1676, by which he conveyed land to his youngest son, Stephen, an exception was made of his "new house on the hill." Tracing the title we find that it was conveyed to his son, John, from him to his son, Peter, and from Peter to his son, Robert.

Tristram Coffin married, in England, Dionis Stevens, daughter of Robert Stevens, of Brixton. Children:

1. Peter, born at Brixton in 1631, died at Exeter, New Hampshire, March 21, 1715; an original purchaser of Nantucket; lieutenant in King Philip's War; representative in 1672; removed to Exeter in 1690; Chief Justice of Supreme Court of New Hampshire and member of the Governor's Council; married Abigail Starbuck, daughter of Edward and Catharine Starbuck.
  2. Tristram, Jr., born in England in 1632, died in Newbury, Massachusetts, February 4, 1704; deacon at Newbury for twenty years, merchant taylor; married, March 2, 1652, Judith (Greenleaf) Somerby, daughter of Edmund and Sarah Greenleaf.
  3. Elizabeth, born in England about 1634, died at Newbury, November 19, 1678; married, November 13, 1651, Captain Stephen Greenleaf.
  4. James, of whom further.
  5. John, born in England, died at Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 30, 1642.
  6. Deborah, born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, November 16, 1642, died there December 8, 1642.
  7. Mary, of whom further.
  8. John, of whom further.
  9. Stephen, born at Newbury, Massachusetts, May 10, 1652, died at Nantucket, November 14, 1734; married, about 1668, Mary Bunker.
- (A. Coffin: "Life of Tristram Coffin," pp. 18-43, 52-59. L. S. Hinchman: "Early Settlers of Nantucket," pp. 5-6.)

(IVa) JAMES COFFIN, son of Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, was born in Brixton, England, August 12, 1640, and died in Nantucket, July 28, 1720. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1696, 1699, 1702, 1715, and Judge of Probate Court from 1706 to 1715. He married, December 3, 1663, Mary Severance. (Severance II.) They had:

1. Dinah, of whom further.  
(Family records.)

(V) DINAH COFFIN, daughter of James and Mary (Severance) Coffin, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, and died there August 1, 1750. She married Nathaniel Starbuck. (Starbuck III.)

(IVb) MARY COFFIN, daughter of Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, February 20, 1645, and died at Nantucket,

November 13, 1717. In 1701 she became interested in the Society of Friends and became a preacher of their doctrines. She married Nathaniel Starbuck. (Starbuck II.)

(Family records).

(IVc) JOHN COFFIN, son of Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 30, 1647, and died at Edgartown, Massachusetts, September 5, 1711. He was commissioned a lieutenant at Nantucket, June 5, 1684. He married Deborah Austin. They had:

1. Samuel, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(Va) SAMUEL COFFIN, son of John and Deborah (Austin) Coffin, was born October 23, 1683, and died February 22, 1764. He married, in 1705, Miriam Gardner. (Gardner IV.) They had:

1. Deborah, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) DEBORAH COFFIN, daughter of Samuel and Miriam (Gardner) Coffin, was born April 11, 1708, and died June 9, 1789. She married Tristram Starbuck. (Starbuck IV.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Gardner Line.)

When surnames first came into vogue, the name of one's occupation was frequently adopted. The English surname, Gardiner, and its variations, Gardner, Gardener, and Gairdner, come from the occupational name, "the Gardener." As early as the Hundred Rolls of 1273, we find these names listed: Geoffrey le Gardiner, County Hants, and William de Gardiner, County Lancaster, during the reigns of Henry III and Edward I.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) THOMAS GARDNER, of Salem, Massachusetts, was born (according to Perley's "History of Salem") about 1592, and died December (10 mo.) 29, 1674. He lived in that part of Salem which is now Peabody. He was a freeman, holding in Salem an office similar to that of selectman prior to March 3, 1635-36. These town representatives were called "the thirteen men," March 28, 1636, and Thomas Gardner was then one of the number. A warrant was issued by the town February 20, 1636-37, to lay out certain lands, and another at about the same time, included one hundred acres to be laid out to Thomas Gardner. March 20, 1636-37, the surveyors of fences between "the meeting house, all westward of the Towne", were Thomas Olney and Thomas Gardner. June 19, 1637, Thomas Gardner was one of the twelve men "chosen for manadging the affairs of the Towne" for six months.

At a town meeting, held in Salem, December 25, 1637, certain lands were ordered laid out to the families, and a list was made up showing the number of persons in each family. "Tho: Gardner" is shown as having a family of seven persons, and further down the list is "Tho. Gardner," with only one person in his family. Undoubtedly the family of seven is that of Thomas, Senior, and the other is Thomas, Junior, not yet married.

Thomas Gardner was one of the trial jury of the September, 1636, session of Salem Court, and was foreman of the jury of the session of June, 1637.

At the town meeting, December 4, 1643, Thomas Gardner was one of the "seven men" chosen and ordered to meet monthly to conduct the town's affairs.

Thomas Gardner married (first), "probably," Margaret Fryer. He married (second) Widow Damaris Shattuck, who died November 28, 1674. Children:

1. Lieutenant Thomas, born probably before 1617, died in 1682; married (first), Hannah; (second), Elizabeth Horne. He was a shoemaker. On May 17, 1637, Thomas Gardner was one of those, of Salem, who had signified their desire to become freemen. July 18, 1637, it was ordered that "Thomas Gardner, jr., shall have five acres of land for a great lot." November 8, 1637, Thomas Gardner was granted "five acres of land in addition to the five already granted, and to his brother George Gardner ten acres." He was not a son of his father's second wife, as the father in his will spoke of the said wife as the "mother in law" (stepmother) of his son, Thomas.
2. Lieutenant George, born probably before 1617, died August 20, 1679; married (first) Ruth, widow of George Turner; (second) Mrs. Elizabeth (Allen) Stone, widow of Rev. Samuel Stone. He removed, in 1673, to Hartford, Connecticut.
3. Richard, of whom further.
4. John, born probably in England, about 1622, died 5 mo. 6, or in May, 1706, "aged 82"; married, February 20, 1654, Priscilla Grafton.
5. Samuel, born in 1627, died in October, 1689; married (first), Mary White; (second), August 2, 1680, widow Elizabeth Paine. He was a mariner.
6. Joseph, was killed December 19, 1675, in the Narragansett fight with the Indians; married Ann Downing, who married (second) Governor Simon Bradstreet. Joseph Gardner was captain of the foot company.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXV, p. 48. Charles Henry Pope: "The Pioneers of Massachusetts," pp. 181-82. Lydia S. Hinchman: "Early Settlers of Nantucket," pp. 79, 81. Sidney Perley: "The History of Salem, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 68, 69, 198, 240, 317, 318, 352, 424, 438, 450, 463, 464.)

(II) RICHARD GARDNER, son of Thomas Gardner, died March 23, 1688. He removed in 1668 to Nantucket, Massachusetts, where he was chief magistrate. He married Sarah Shattuck, born about 1632. They had:

1. Richard, of whom further.  
(*Ibid.*)

(III) RICHARD GARDNER, son of Richard and Sarah (Shattuck) Gardner, married Mary Austin. They had:

1. Miriam, of whom further.  
(Family records.)

(IV) MIRIAM GARDNER, daughter of Richard and Mary (Austin) Gardner, married Samuel Coffin. (Coffin V-a.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Severance Line).

Search of surname meanings as given by the various authorities fails to disclose the meaning of the name Severance. Whether it be synonymous with Severn, is not definitely proven, although it would seem likely, for in its early forms the name had the same beginnings and the change came about merely in the recording of the name as pronounced when the art of writing became more universal. Severn is derived from the Celtic and was originally given through some dweller near the River Severn, which in the Anglo-Saxon signified "boundary line."

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) JOHN SEVERANCE (early spelling Severans) died April 9, 1682, and was buried with his family in the old burying ground at East Salisbury. No stone marks the spot. His will was dated April 7, 1682, and proved May 9, 1682. He was of Boston in 1637, was made freeman in 1637 and enrolled in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, which was organized the first Monday in June, 1638. John Severance was granted a lot in Salisbury, Massachusetts, where his name appears for the first time "3 month, 1639." Some of his activities are indicated by the following records:

22, 6th mo. 1642, John Severans with six others was appointed Prudential man (later called selectman or supervisor), to manage the affairs of ye plantation and continued in said office for two years.

May 27, 1645. He was appointed surveyor, with power to demand helpe towards ye making and repairing of ways.

Dec. 21, 1647. He sold to Thomas Bradbury his new and old house and house lot on both sides of ye street on N.W. side of the road running into the great swamp, ye middle of it.

About the same date, Mr. Severance opened the "Ordinary" for the accommodation of the General Court and became known as a "victualler and vinter." In 1664, a meeting was held, John Severance being moderator. The frequency with which he was given office of one kind or another shows that he must have been a man of integrity and ability. Unfortunately his church record cannot be traced, as the records of the Congregational Church at Salisbury (organized 1639) up to 1687, five years after his death, are lost. His interest in church matters, however, is indicated by the order which he issued in 1643 as "Prudential man," "that the military officers in every Towne shall appoint what arms are to be brought to the meeting houses on the Lord's day and to take orders at farms and houses remote that amunition bee safely disposed of so that the enemy may not possess himself of them."

John Severance married (first), in Ipswich, England, in 1635, Abigail Kimball. (Kimball II.) He married (second), October 27, 1663, Mrs. Susanna Ambrose, of Boston. Children, all of first marriage:

1. Samuel, born September 19, 1637, died young.
2. Ebenezer, born March 7, 1639, died September, 1667, unmarried.
3. Abigail, born January 7, 1641, died same day.
4. Abigail, born May 25, 1643; married, November 29, 1664, John Church.
5. Mary, of whom further.
6. John, born November 27, 1647; married, August 15, 1672, Mary.
7. Joseph, born February 15, 1650.
8. Elizabeth, born April 8, 1652, died in 1656.
9. Benjamin, born January 13, 1654.
10. Ephraim, born April 8, 1656.
11. Elizabeth (twin) born, June 17, 1658; married, in 1686, Samuel Eastman.
12. Adam (twin), born June 17, 1658, died June 23, 1658.

(Rev. John F. Severance: "The Severans Genealogical History," pp. xiii, xiv, xvi, xvii, xviii; p. i.)

(II) MARY SEVERANCE, daughter of John and Abigail (Kimball) Severance, was born 5th, 8 mo. 1645." She married Honorable James Coffin. (Coffin IVa.)

("Vital Records of Nantucket, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 464; Vol. IV, p. 360. Allen Coffin: "The Coffin Family—The Life of Tristram Coffyn, of Nantucket, Massachusetts," p. 55.)

(The Kimball Line).

Kimball, the surname, was first used by persons who resided in or near the parishes of Great and Little Kimble, in County Bucks, near Wendover. The name has been found recorded in very early times, several instances being Richard de Kinebelle, County Bucks, in the Hundred Rolls of 1273; Nicholas Kymbell, County Norfolk, who lived in the time of Henry IV; and John de Kinebelle, of County Oxford, in the Hundred Rolls of 1273.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) RICHARD KIMBALL, the American progenitor of this line, was born in Rattlesden, County Suffolk, England, and died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, June 22, 1674, or 1675. He embarked with his family at Ipswich, County Suffolk, England, April 10, 1634, on the ship "Elizabeth," of which William Andrews was master. He landed in Boston, Massachusetts, and shortly after went to Watertown, where he received a home lot of six acres near the Cambridge sector. He was named a freeman, May 6, 1635, and a year or two later was listed as a proprietor. As Ipswich needed a competent wheelwright, Mr. Kimball was invited to settle there and follow his trade, and upon accepting he was granted a house-lot and forty acres on February 23, 1637. Records show that he was allowed to "Pasture two cows free" in 1639, and in 1641 he was mentioned as a commoner. In 1645, he was recorded, and again in 1647, for killing two foxes. The town gave Richard Kimball permission to fell oak trees for his trade, in January, 1649, and again in 1660. With his son, Richard, also a wheelwright, he was appraiser of an estate in 1652, selling thirty acres bounding on the land of John Winthrop, and another ten-acre tract. He was placed on a committee to survey fences in 1653. His will, dated March 5, 1674-75, was proved September 28, 1675. He was a well-to-do man, with an estate valued at seven hundred and thirty-seven pounds, three shillings, six pence.

Richard Kimball married (first), in England, Ursula Scott, daughter of Henry and Martha Scott, of Rattlesden, England. He married (second), October 23, 1661, Margaret Dow, who died March 1, 1676, widow of Henry Dow, of Hampton, New Hampshire. Children, all of first marriage, and all but last three born in Rattlesden, England:

1. Abigail, of whom further.
2. Henry, died at Wenham in 1676; married (first) Mary Wyatt; (second) Elizabeth (Gilbert) Raynor.
3. Elizabeth, born in 1621.
4. Richard, born in 1623; married (first) Mary; (second) Mary Gott.
5. Mary, born in 1625; married Robert Dutch.
6. Martha, born in 1629; married Joseph Fowler.
7. John, born in 1631; married Mary Bradstreet.
8. Thomas, born in 1633, killed by the Indians in 1676; married Mary Smith.
9. Sarah, born at Watertown, 1635; married Edward Allen.
10. Benjamin, born at Ipswich, in 1637; married Mercy Hazeltine.
11. Caleb, born at Ipswich, in 1639; married Anna Hazeltine.

(Leonard A. Morrison and Stephen P. Sharples: "History of the Kimball Family," Vol. I, pp. 27, 32, 34, 37, 38, 39-42, 44, 46. Ipswich town records.)

(II) ABIGAIL KIMBALL, daughter of Richard and Ursula (Scott) Kimball, was born in Rattlesden, Suffolk County, England, and died in Salisbury, Massachusetts, June 19, 1658. She married John Severance. (Severance I.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Jackson Line).

From the baptismal John, and from its popular nickname, Jack, came the surname Jackson, a name which has spread far in its usage. It is found in various forms in most of the early records of England, spreading later throughout Great Britain.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) ISAAC JACKSON, emigrant ancestor of the family, was born, probably in Ireland, in 1664-65, and died at Londongrove, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1750. His eldest son, Thomas, remained in Ireland; his daughter, Rebecca, came to America quite early; and he and his wife and the rest of the family came to America in 1725. Before they came they obtained a certificate of removal from Carlow Monthly Meeting, which follows:

*To Friends in the Province of Pennsylvania or elsewhere:*

DEAR FRIENDS: These with our love in the truth, which is one in all nations, do we dearly salute you, hereby letting you know that our friend Isaac Jackson, sometime since acquainted us with his intention of transporting himself and family into your parts. . . . Both he and his wife are members of our men's and women's meetings for about twenty years past, and their conversation and behavior amongst us and others were orderly and of good report . . . and their two children William and Mary Jackson have behaved orderly and are clear from any here on account of marriage.

Signed on behalf of our Monthly Meeting held in Carlow in the county of Catherlagh in Ireland, the 28th of the 1 mo 1725.

Soon after their arrival in America and settlement at Londongrove, the family of Isaac Jackson became members of the New Garden Monthly Meeting, as shown in the records of that Meeting. The marriage certificate of Isaac Jackson and his wife, on the Carlow Monthly Meeting records, shows that "Isaac Jackson, of Oldcastle, in the county of Meath and Ann Evans, daughter of Rowland Evans of Balliloeing, in the county of Wicklow," and at Oldcastle, on the 29th of the second month, 1696, they were married. Ann, his wife, died about 1731-32. Children, first four born at Oldcastle, next two at Clonerany, Wexford County, last four at Ballytore, Kildare County:

1. Rebecca, born 1-25-1697; married Jeremiah Starr.
2. Thomas, born 9-9-1698; married, in 1721.
3. Isaac, born 7-1-1701, died 12-15-1701.
4. Alice, born 8-29-1703; married Joseph Gibson.
5. William, of whom further.
6. Mary, born 2-24-1705; married Francis Windle.
7. James, born 2-10-1708; married Hannah Miller.
8. Isaac, born 5-13-1710, died 8-13-1710.
9. John, born 10-16-1712; married (first) Sarah Miller; (second) Mrs. Margaret (Hayes) Starr.
10. Isaac, born 1-13-1715, died aged 13-14.

("Proceedings of the Sesquicentennial Gathering of the Descendants of Isaac and Ann Jackson," pp. 69-77.)

#### MITCHELL.

*Arms*—Sable, a chevron or, between three escallops argent.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### TRIPP.

*Arms*—Gules, a chevron between three nags' heads erased or, bridled sable.

*Crest*—An eagle's head gules issuing out of rays or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### COFFIN.

*Arms*—Vert, between four plates, five cross-crosslets argent.

*Crest*—A pigeon close or, between two roses proper.

*Motto*—*Post tenebras, speramus lumen de lumine.*

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

#### GARDINER (GARDNER).

*Arms*—Per fesse embattled, azure and purple on a chevron or between three **griffins' heads erased argent**, as many escallops sable.

*Crest*—A griffin's head erased, bendy of six, azure and purple.

(Burke: "Armorie of England, Scotland and Ireland.")

#### KIMBALL.

*Arms*—Argent, a lion rampant gules, upon a chief sable, three crescents or.

*Crest*—A lion rampant, holding in the dexter paw a dagger, all proper.

*Motto*—*Fortis non Ferox.*

(Morrison and Sharples: "History of the Kimball Family.")

#### WORTH.

*Arms*—Argent, an eagle displayed with two heads sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### HOUGH.

*Arms*—Argent, a bend sable.

*Crest*—A wolf's head erased sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



Mitchell



Goffin



Gardiner  
(Gardner)



Kimball



Worth



Hough

(II) WILLIAM JACKSON, son of Isaac and Ann (Evans) Jackson, was born at Clonerany, Wexford County, Ireland, 2-24-1705, and died in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 11-24-1785. He and his wife led exemplary lives and their usefulness in society appears manifest from a testimony concerning them, issued by New Garden Monthly Meeting of Friends. William Jackson married, 9-9-1733, Katharine Miller, born 1-30-1713, died 4-2-1781, daughter of James and Katharine (Lightfoot) Miller. Children:

1. Isaac, of whom further.
2. James, born 11-3-1736, died 4-11-1817; married Mary Jackson.
3. Ann, born 5-19-1739, died in 1804; married Caleb Harlan.
4. Elizabeth, born 11-19-1741, died in 1742.
5. Thomas, born 6-8-1743, died 6-12-1745.
6. William, born 5-14-1746, died 1-10-1834; married Hannah Seamna.
7. John, born 11-9-1748, died 12-20-1821; married Mary Harlan.
8. Katharine, born 4-10-1752, died 5-16-1754.
9. Katharine, born 10-2-1754, died 2-18-1826; married Thomas Bennington.
10. Hannah, born 5-15-1757, died 9-25-1813; married Isaac Thomas.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 74, 75, 117-20.)

(III) ISAAC JACKSON, son of William and Katharine (Miller) Jackson, was born, probably at New Garden, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 7-2-1734, and died 6-27-1807. He was evidently a resident of New Garden, as his son, William, was born there in 1764. He had a farm which his father, William Jackson, had purchased for him at the time of his marriage and "set him up in business." Isaac's father also assisted his son, James, while the two younger sons, William and John, received by his father's will his "mansion place" to be divided between them. Isaac Jackson married (first) Hannah Miller. He married (second), 5-13-1762, Hannah Jackson, daughter of Joseph and Susanna (Miller) Jackson. Children:

1. Joseph, born 2-13-1763, died 5-21-1831; married (first) Gulielma Maria Waters; (second) Rachel Plummer.
2. William, born 8-1-1764, died 1-4-1821; married Phebe Townsend.
3. Mary, born 2-8-1766, died 7-15-1812.
4. Hannah, born 12-13-1767, died 12-5-1845.
5. Catharine, born 12-27-1769, died 7-1771.
6. Catharine, born 8-22-1771, died 8-28-1851; married Jesse Pugh.
7. Susanna, of whom further.
8. Isaac, born 10-1-1775, died 11-5-1855.
9. Phebe, born 7-9-1777, died 4-10-1854.
10. Alice, born 6-23-1779, died 12-15-1813; married Enoch Lewis.
11. Rebecca, born 12-13-1781, died 11-19-1860; married Charles Allen.
12. Samuel, born 8-3-1788, died 12-17-1869; married Elizabeth C. Barker.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 26, 117-24.)

(IV) SUSANNA JACKSON, daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Jackson) Jackson, was born 10-23-1773, and died 7-10-1854. She married Emmor Kimber. (Kimber Vb).

(*Ibid.*, p. 122.)

(The Worth Line).

This surname probably has the same meaning as the Low German worthe, meaning a protected enclosed homestead. The old expression "What is he worth?"

in those days meant "Has he land?" If he had secured a Worth to himself he was called a worthy, for a worth was the reward of the free.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) RICHARD WORTH, the first known member of this family, died in 1691-92. His will was dated at Piscataway, New Jersey, February 1, 1691-92, and was proved March 1 of that year. He was a joiner (or junior according to the record) and held lands in Mettuchinge, Woodbridge Corporation. He married, at Newbury, Massachusetts, September 11, 1667, Mary Pike, who died February 24, 1694, daughter of Captain John Pike, of Newbury, Massachusetts. Children:

1. John, born May 10, 1669; married, at Woodbridge, New Jersey, August 7, 1694, Jane Giles.
2. Judith, born March 18, 1670-71.
3. Joseph, of whom further.

("New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. XXIII, p. 526. "Woodbridge and Piscataway Registers," pp. 17, 78.)

(II) JOSEPH WORTH, son of Richard and Mary (Pike) Worth, was born March 22, 1672-73, and died 7-30-1726. He was a Friend and the records of the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting show that on 10-7-1710 the Friends of Stony Brook were granted liberty to hold a meeting for divine worship in First-days, either at the house of Benjamin Clarke or Joseph Worth. He was also one of those in charge of building a new meetinghouse in 1725. This testimony is found concerning him:

He was favored with an innocent testimony though not large, was a man of an exemplary life, and brought up his children in plainness, although most of his neighbours were of other societies. He had a meeting held at his house, until a meeting-house was built in the neighborhood.

His will was dated at Stony Brook, New Jersey, 5-24-1724 and was proved November 30, 1726. On November 18, 1726, the inventory of his estate was taken, showing him to be worth £897.10.2¼. Joseph Worth married, at Piscataway, New Jersey, September 19, 1694, Sarah Giles, who died 2-4-1759. Children, recorded at Chesterfield Monthly Meeting:

1. Mary, born 12-22-1695.
2. Giles, born 12-10-1697; married Elizabeth Tantum.
3. Sarah, born 3-18-1700.
4. Joseph, born 1-10-1702.
5. Providence, born 4-16-1704; married Aaron Hewes.
6. Elizabeth, born 5-13-1706.
7. Anne, born 5-21-1708; married Joseph Hewes.
8. Benjamin, born 5-24-1710.
9. James, born 5-16-1712.
10. Samuel, born 5-11-1714.
11. William, of whom further.

("Woodbridge and Piscataway Registers," pp. 70, 112. Records Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, Miscellaneous Collection at Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. Howard Barclay French: "Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas French," Vol. II, pp. 313-14. "The Friend," Vol. XXIX, p. 77. "New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. XXIII, pp. 525-26. Eben Putnam: "Lieutenant Joshua Hewes," p. 269.)

(III) WILLIAM WORTH, son of Joseph and Sarah (Giles) Worth, was born 4-16-1716. As he was twenty-five years in 1741, when Sarah Worth was born,

it is assumed that he was her father. She lived in the same region, later marrying a man who lived but five or ten miles distant from William Worth. As no other of the name is found in that locality, of the right age to be her father, it is logically assumed that William Worth had a daughter:

1. Sarah, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. III, p. 58. Wrightstown Monthly Meeting records.)

(IV) SARAH WORTH, undoubtedly daughter of William Worth, was born in 1741, and died August 20, 1833. She married (first) Richard Janney. (Janney IV.) She married (second), Stephen Twining, born February 20, 1719, died August 3, 1777. She married (third) James Burson.

("The Twining Family," pp. 55-56. "Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths, Friends Monthly Meeting, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1680-1870," Vol. II, p. 448.)

(The Hough Line).

Hough is a portion of the parish of Wilmslow, County Chester, and the surname is derived from this locality. The name itself comes from the medieval English, meaning a dweller on a bluff or hill.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) JOHN HOUGH, "of Hough," was born probably in Cheshire, England, about 1660, and was living in 1710. The earliest known record of him and his family and servants is found in "A Registry of all the people in the county of Bucks within the Province of Pennsylvania that have come to settle the said county." He arrived in the ship "Friendship," of Liverpool, Mr. Robert Crosman, master, in the ninth month, 1683, with his wife Hannah, son John, and five servants. He settled in Middletown Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He was a Friend and at first was attached to Middletown Monthly Meeting, but later transferred to Falls Monthly Meeting. In 1710, he was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from Bucks County. The jury which met at Neshaminy Meetinghouse in September, 1692, reported thus: "The middle township, called Middletown, to begin at the upper end of Robert Hall's land, and so up Neshaminah to Newtown, and from thence to take in the lands of John Hough, Jonathan Graife, the Paxsons, and Jonathan Smith's lands, and so to take in the back part of White's land, and by these lands to the place of beginning." John Hough married, in England, about 1680, Hannah. Children, all except first, born in Pennsylvania:

1. John, died in 1744; married Elinor Sands.
2. Mary, of whom further.
3. Stephen, born 1-30-1687.
4. Hannah, born 1-7-1690.
5. Daniel, born 4-14-1693.
6. Isaac, born 12-20-1694-95.
7. Sarah, born 4-31-1701.
8. Joseph, born 1-4-1703.

(Thomas Maxwell Potts: "Our Family Ancestors," pp. 229-34. J. H. Battle: "History of Bucks County," pp. 450, 672, 674, 677, 701.)

(II) MARY HOUGH, daughter of John and Hannah Hough, was born probably in Middletown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 7-6-1684, and died 11-21-1711-12. She married (first) Jacob Janney. (Janney II.) She married (second), 3-2-1710, John Fisher.

(Thomas Maxwell Potts: "Our Family Ancestors," p. 234.)



## Morris

Morris, the popular surname, may be traced to two sources. It is sometimes classed as a nickname denoting foreign origin, the "Moreys," or Moors; and sometimes as a baptismal form, "the son of Maurice," commonly spelled Morris. Throughout England are found records of this name; Thomas Moriz, County Bedford, and Robert Moreys, in the Hundred Rolls of County Cambridge. However, the family in which our interest lies, is of Welsh origin, although at the time of the birth of the American progenitor they were living in London.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) ANTHONY MORRIS, probably the son of Anthony Morris, of Reading, Berkshire County, born about 1600, was born about 1630 and died on the return trip from the Barbados in 1655-56. He was a mariner. He married Elizabeth Senior, who died in the Barbados in 1660, where she had gone to settle her husband's estate. Their only child was:

I. Anthony, of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 49.)

(II) ANTHONY MORRIS, 2D, the American progenitor and son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Senior) Morris, was born in Old Gravel Lane, Stepney, London, August 23, 1654, and baptized at St. Dunstan's Church, August 25, 1654. He died in Philadelphia, October 23, 1721.

When he was six years old, he accompanied his mother to the Barbados, but after her death he returned to spend his boyhood in London. Prior to arriving at his majority, he united himself with the Society of Friends, and became a member of Savoy Meeting, in the Strand, London.

On October 4, 1682, he laid before the Meeting the intentions of his wife and himself to remove to America and asked for a certificate to Friends' Meeting at Burlington, "New West Jersie." The certificate was granted November 1, 1682, and the Morrisses departed for the Delaware River. Arriving there the latter part of February, 1682-83, they took up their home in Burlington. Anthony Morris purchased two hundred and fifty acres in Burlington County, fronting on the Delaware, two miles below the town, and also owned several town lots.

In 1685, he removed to Philadelphia, and in 1687 established a brewery there. He early became identified with the affairs of the embryo city and on its incorporation was named in the charter as one of the first aldermen. On September 6, 1692, he was commissioned justice of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Orphans' Court. From 1693 to 1698, he was Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in 1696, he was provincial counsellor. On February 10, 1697-98, he was one of the applicants for the charter of the public school, and afterwards was named in the charter as one of the first Board of Overseers. From 1698 to 1704, he was a representative in the Assembly of Provinces, and from 1703 to 1704, he was mayor of Philadelphia.

Anthony Morris, 2d, married (first), in England, March 30, 1676, Mary Jones, who died in Philadelphia, October 3, 1688. He married (second), in Philadelphia, October 28, 1689, as her fourth husband, Mrs. Agnes Barr, or Bom, who died July 26, 1692, she having married (third) Charles Barr, or Bom. Mr. Morris married (third), in Newport, Rhode Island, January 18, 1693, Mary (Howard) Coddington, who died in 1697, daughter of John Howard, formerly of Yorkshire, England, and widow of Thomas Coddington. He married (fourth), in 1700, Elizabeth Watson, daughter of Luke Watson.

Among the children of Anthony Morris' first marriage was:

I. Anthony, of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," pp. 49-50. Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," p. 985.)

(III) ANTHONY MORRIS, 3d, son of Anthony and Mary (Jones) Morris, was born in London, England, March 15, 1681-82, and died in Philadelphia in 1763. He came to Delaware with his father and mother when he was less than a year old, and in 1685 removed with them to Philadelphia.

At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to Henry and Mary Badcock to learn the brewing business. Under the terms of the indenture, he was to serve seven years from February 29, 1695-96. When he reached his majority, he became associated with his father in the latter's breweries and continued to carry on the business probably throughout his entire life, although he soon had other interests, notably that of owner and proprietor of iron furnaces and forges in various parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He was one of the owners of the mills and forges at Wells Ferry, now New Hope, Bucks County, and was one of the founders of the Durham Iron Works.

He early was interested in the affairs of the Colony and October 4, 1715, was elected a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia, although he did not take his seat until July 30, 1716. In 1721, he represented Philadelphia in the Colonial Assembly, and on March 23, 1723, he was named by the Assembly as one of the signers of "Bills of Credit," as this early issue of paper money was termed. Anthony Morris was elected overseer of public schools, March 18, 1725, and retained that position until his death. On September 29, 1726, he was elected to the Alderman's Council, but declined the office, preferring to retain his seat in the Common Council. Nevertheless, when he was again elected to the former body, October 3, 1733, he accepted and served until he was chosen mayor. At the same time that he entered the Alderman's Council, he was also commissioned associate justice of the City Courts. October 3, 1738, he was named mayor, filling that position for one year, and upon retirement became justice of the Orphans' Court. He was again elected mayor, October 6, 1747, but not wishing to serve, Mr. Morris absented himself from home. As he could not be found, William Atwood was selected in his stead.

Anthony Morris, 3d, married, in Philadelphia, May 10, 1704, Phœbe Guest, who was born September 28, 1685, and died March 18, 1768, the daughter of George and Alice (Bailyes) Guest, of Philadelphia. Among their children was:

I. Anthony, of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," pp. 50-52. Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," p. 268.)

(IV) ANTHONY MORRIS, 4TH, son of Anthony and Phœbe (Guest) Morris, was born in Philadelphia, February 14, 1705-06, and died at "Peckham" in Southwark, October 2, 1780. On reaching manhood, he became associated with his father in the brewing business. February 28, 1728-29, he took a certificate from the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting to the Monthly Meeting at Barbados, where he had business interests. When he returned to Philadelphia, he again participated in his father's concerns and, December 10, 1841, became a partner.

Mr. Morris was a large landowner and like his father was associated with the business and official life of the city as well as holding a high place in the social life of the town. He owned a city house and two country places. May 1, 1748, he was admitted to the Schuylkill Colony, of which his son, Captain Samuel Morris, was later governor. Anthony Morris was elected overseer of public schools, August 8, 1742, resigning February 23, 1758, to be succeeded by his brother, Joseph Morris. He continually championed the colonies against the oppressive measure of the mother country, and on November 7, 1765, was one of the signers of the non-importation agreement.

Anthony Morris, 4th, married (first), in Philadelphia, in 1730, Sarah Powell, who was born in Philadelphia, June 29, 1712, and died April 10, 1751, the daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Wilcox) Powell. He married (second), in Philadelphia, April 30, 1752, Elizabeth Hudson, born February 20, 1721-22, and died May 23, 1783, daughter of William and Jane (Evans) Hudson, and granddaughter of William and Mary (Richardson) Hudson. William Hudson, the grandfather, was a member of the Colonial Assembly and in 1725-26, he was mayor of Philadelphia.

Among the children of Anthony Morris by his first marriage was:

1. Samuel, of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," pp. 54-55. Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," p. 268. Family data.)

(V) CAPTAIN SAMUEL MORRIS, son of Anthony and Sarah (Powell) Morris, was born in Philadelphia, June 24, 1734, and died there July 7, 1812. He was usually referred to in the early records as Samuel Morris, Jr., to distinguish him from his uncle, Samuel Morris, Sr.

Samuel Morris, Jr., in 1748, was an original member of the Schuylkill Colony. He was very fond of outdoor sports and was an excellent horseman. In 1750, he was apprenticed to Isaac Greenleafe, a merchant, to serve until his majority, which was in four years' time.

In 1766, he was elected governor of the colony at Schuylkill and served as such until his death, a period of forty-six years. He was also a member of the "Society of Fort Davids," of which the membership was mainly Welsh, of the "Order of Ancient Britons." The "Society" was principally a fishing club. Samuel Morris was one of the most ardent members of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, of which he was president from 1766 till his death forty-six years later. It was from this club that the Philadelphia Light Horse Troop was organized, of which Samuel Morris was captain.

Both Captain Samuel Morris and his brother, Major Anthony Morris, were the most ardent of patriots, and the latter eventually lost his life in the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. Captain Samuel was selected a member of the first

Committee of Safety of the State, appointed by the Assembly, June 20, 1775, and when this body was merged with the Council of Safety, he was elected to that organization, but declined it for more active service. He was appointed by a resolve of the Committee of Safety, January 22, 1776, chairman of a committee to survey the Jersey shore of the Delaware from Billingsport to Newtown Creek, to determine what posts it would be necessary to fortify against any invasion. He interested himself in the equipment of and organization of the army and was energetic in completing the naval defenses of the city and blocking the channel of the Delaware. His City Troop served as a bodyguard for General Washington through the campaign of 1776-77. In November, 1776, several of the troop were at the headquarters at Morristown, New Jersey; when the report of General Howe's advance was received, the entire troop, under Captain Morris, was notified and joined Washington at Trenton, December 3, 1776, marching with him to Princeton. Five days later, they covered his retreat and were the last to cross the Delaware into Pennsylvania. On Christmas night, 1776, they recrossed the Delaware and participated in the historic battle of Trenton. On December 30, 1776, the troop again crossed the Delaware and marched with Washington to Trenton, where they participated in the battle of Assunpink Creek; both these battles were fought on land that had belonged to the Morris family for half a century. When Washington decided to move through the night to Princeton, it was the City Troop that kept the camp fires burning to divert suspicion, and then caught up with the general, participating in the battle of Princeton, at which time Major Anthony Morris was killed.

The troop received its discharge, January 23, 1777, but continued to serve for some time, participating under the lead of Captain Morris in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, were encamped at Valley Forge, and served in the operations around Philadelphia until the evacuation of the British in June, 1778. Captain Morris continued with Washington until the end of the Revolution, and was constantly employed as the bearer of confidential messages.

Captain Morris was elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1776, and served in that body until February 21, 1777; he was again elected to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth in 1781-82-83.

Captain Samuel Morris married, in Philadelphia, December 11, 1755, Rebecca Wistar, daughter of Caspar and Catherine (Jansen) Wistar, and sister of Catharine (Wistar) Greenleafe, of Heidelberg, Germany. Among their children was:

1. Israel Wistar, of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 55-57. Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," p. 268. Family data.)

(VI) ISRAEL WISTAR MORRIS, the son of Captain Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, was born in Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1778, and died in Lower Merion Township, August 17, 1870. As a young man he was a member of the Philadelphia City Troop which had been organized by his father. For a time he was a very prosperous broker and commission merchant, but in 1815 he removed to his farm, called "Green Hill," in Lower Merion Township, afterwards living at his mansion house there.

Israel Wistar Morris married, June 12, 1799, Mary Hollingsworth, who was

born April 19, 1776, and died June 23, 1820, the daughter of Levi Hollingsworth, and a descendant of Valentine Hollingsworth, one of the earliest English settlers in New Castle County. Among their children was:

1. Israel, of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 62. Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," p. 268. Family data.)

(VII) ISRAEL MORRIS, son of Israel Wistar and Mary (Hollingsworth) Morris, was born in Philadelphia, October 22, 1811, and died there December 12, 1905.

After an education obtained in a private school in Philadelphia, chartered originally by William Penn, Mr. Morris entered in 1829 upon his business career, later to prove so successful, that of iron merchant. At that time, while a few American firms struggled with the manufacture of iron, the great bulk of the production came from abroad. With the keenness of perception that later augmented his achievements, Israel Morris started in competition with these foreign companies. Guided by his foresight and business acumen, he opened a plant at Market and Sixteenth streets, specializing and introducing American bar and sheet iron into the country. Under his careful direction, his plant was soon competing with foreign manufacturers more than any other firm in the city.

In 1836, he took Jacob P. Jones into partnership; the firm was then known as Morris Jones and Company; and in 1847, he added Richard N. Dowling. Another change was made in the firm's name in 1860, when it became known as Morris, Wheeler and Company.

Mr. Morris retired from active participation in the organization in 1860, but so well had he started this great enterprise that it still leads as one of the largest iron manufacturing plants of its kind. The firm remained in its old location for ninety years, moving in 1916-17 to Thirtieth and Locust streets, and now located at Fox Street and Roberts Avenue.

Despite the time and energy Mr. Morris devoted to his business, he still found the opportunity to participate in his many other affairs and interests. He was a director of the Provident Life Insurance Company; the Bank of North America, and the Insurance Company of North America. The Union League Club bears the name of Israel Morris among its founders. Politically, he was a Republican, and without participating actively, he maintained an unfailing interest in the party.

Following the family tradition for many generations, Mr. Morris was a member of the Friends' Orthodox Church and worshipped in the same meetinghouse on Twelfth Street, below Market, where his father had been Presiding Friend.

When Mr. Morris passed away, the city of Philadelphia lost one of its most able citizens, a man who had contributed much to the growth of the iron industry in this country.

Israel Morris married, in Philadelphia, September 25, 1829, Elizabeth Longstreth, who was born June 28, 1817, and died March 13, 1898, the daughter of Isaac T. and Mary (Collins) Longstreth, and the great-granddaughter of Isaac Collins, who printed the first quarto of the family Bible issued in this country. Among their children was:

1. Frederick Wistar, of whom further.

(Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," p. 268. Family data.)

(VIII) FREDERICK WISTAR MORRIS, son of Israel and Elizabeth (Longstreth) Morris, was born March 18, 1842, and died in Philadelphia in 1916. After being graduated from Haverford College with the class of 1860, Mr. Morris entered the iron manufacturing business of his father and continued therein after his father had retired from active participation in the organization.

Frederick Wistar Morris married, September 3, 1866, Elizabeth Flower Paul. (Paul VI.) Their children were:

1. Frederick W., Jr., born May 26, 1867; married Sophia Starr.
2. Margaret E., born February 9, 1870.
3. Marian L., born November 9, 1872; married John B. Thayer, Jr.
4. Samuel W., see below.
5. John P., born September 16, 1876.
6. Dorothea H., born September 22, 1879; married Thomas E. Baird, Jr.
7. Pauline F., born December 21, 1880; married Walter C. Janney. The Janney lineage appears previously in this volume under the account of Walter C. Janney.

(*Ibid.*)

(IX) SAMUEL WHEELER MORRIS, son of Frederick Wistar and Elizabeth F. (Paul) Morris, was born in Philadelphia, January 16, 1874. He was educated at St. Paul's School, in Concord, New Hampshire, a well-known college preparatory school for boys. He graduated from Haverford College with the class of 1894, receiving his baccalaureate degree in science.

Mr. Morris began his business career in 1894 with the Girard Trust Company. Wherever he was placed in the bank, whatever duties were assigned to him, Mr. Morris early proved equal to, and his performance was characterized by accuracy and conscientious exactitude. In 1914, he was elected secretary of the Girard Trust Company, and he ably filled this position until he retired in October, 1929.

His political sympathies are with the Republican party. He is a member of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, of the Philadelphia Club, the Merion Cricket Club, the Philadelphia Cricket Club, the University Barge Club, the Sons of the Revolution, the Sunnysbrook Golf Club, and Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity. He is a communicant of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Chestnut Hill.

Samuel W. Morris married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on June 6, 1917, Barbara (Warden) Strawbridge, born in Philadelphia, daughter of William G. and Sarah (Bushnell) Warden. Mrs. Morris, who had previously been married to William J. Strawbridge, who was deceased, was the mother of two children by this first union: Barbara W. Strawbridge, born March 14, 1910, in Philadelphia, and William J. Strawbridge, born in Philadelphia, October 7, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Morris were the parents of a son:

1. Samuel W. Morris, born in Atlantic City, New Jersey, August 21, 1918.

The death of Mrs. Morris occurred July 8, 1923.

Mr. Morris married (second), January 24, 1929, Mrs. Agnes Almy Coleman.

(G. P. Donehoo: "Pennsylvania, A History," Vol. X, pp. 157-58.)

(The Paul Line).

Deriving its origin from the baptismal form, "son of Paul," Paul, the surname, was in use early in English history. There is mention of a Stephen Paul, County Nottinghamshire, in 1273, and John Pawle was registered in Oxford

University in 1521. But from what locality the Paul line with which we are concerned came, remains a matter of doubt.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JOSEPH PAUL, or PAULL, as it was sometimes spelled, was born in England in 1657 and died in Philadelphia in 1717. He removed from England to the colonies in 1685. In 1687, there is mention of him as a member of the Provincial Assembly.

Joseph Paul married, in 1680, Margaret Roberts. Among their children was:

1. Joseph, of whom further.

(Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," p. 987.)

(II) JOSEPH (2) PAUL, son of Joseph and Margaret (Roberts) Paul, was born in Philadelphia in 1683 and died there in 1745. The name of his first wife is not known, but he married (second) Elizabeth Bridewell. Among their children was:

1. Jacob, of whom further.

(Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," pp. 268-69.)

(III) JACOB PAUL, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bridewell) Paul, was born in Philadelphia in 1745, and died there in 1814. He married, in 1769, Mary Bolton, and among their children was:

1. Joseph, of whom further.

(*Ibid*)

(IV) JOSEPH (3) PAUL, son of Jacob and Mary (Bolton) Paul, was born in Philadelphia in 1770 and died there in 1849. He married, in 1801, Elizabeth Flower Wheeler. Among their children was:

1. William W., of whom further.

(*Ibid*)

(V) WILLIAM W. PAUL, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Flower (Wheeler) Paul, was born in Philadelphia in 1817 and died there in 1886. He was a merchant.

William W. Paul married, in 1843, his cousin, Elizabeth Wheeler, and among their children was:

1. Elizabeth Flower, of whom further.

(*Ibid*)

(VI) ELIZABETH FLOWER PAUL, daughter of William W. and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Paul, was born in Philadelphia in 1848, and died in that city in 1920. She married Frederick Wistar Morris. (Morris VIII.)

(*Ibid*)



## Gallison

Coming originally from the Island of Guernsey, the family of Gallison is of French descent. They came to the Colonies at an early date and settled in Marblehead, Massachusetts. Illustrious records of the acts and service of members of this family are written into the history of America.

(M. Edwin: "Men of Progress of Massachusetts," p. 761.)

(I) JOSEPH GALLISON, born in 1674, first known ancestor of this family in the New World, died in Marblehead, Massachusetts, December 6, 1754. He was recorded in 1706 as a fisherman in Marblehead, at which time he purchased a house and lot from Ambrose Gale. In 1748, Mr. Gallison was listed among the taxpayers of the town. His will, dated February 5, 1752, bequeathed to his wife, Jane, his whole estate for life, but it was placed in trust on account of her weak state of body and mind. Among others, Mr. Gallison mentioned in his will, his grandson, John Gallison, gentleman, of Marblehead.

Joseph Gallison married, in Marblehead, Massachusetts, September 18, 1698, Jean (or Jane) Mitchell. Children:

1. Sarah, born December 28, 1699.
2. Joseph, baptized March 21, 1702, died September 30, 1719.
3. John, of whom further.
4. A son, born September 13, 1706, died same day.
5. Elizabeth, born October 2, 1707.
6. Jane, born September 28, 1709; married, December 8, 1726, Philip Ashton.
7. Mary, born August 28, 1712; married, December 26, 1732, Francis Girdler.

("Essex Institute Historical Collections," Vol. XLIII, p. 216; Vol. XLVII, p. 159; Vol. LVIII, p. 313. Roads: "History of Marblehead, Massachusetts," p. 80. Sidney Perley: "History of Salem, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 235; Vol. II, p. 201. M. Edwin: "Men of Progress of Massachusetts," p. 761. "Marblehead Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 193; Vol. II, pp. 159, 552. "Marblehead Messenger," Vol. LVIII, Section B, p. 5.)

(II) JOHN GALLISON, son of Joseph and Jean (or Jane) (Mitchell) Gallison, was born March 21, or September 13, 1704, and died between August 30, 1736, the date of his will, and September 26, 1736, when his will was allowed. Interesting himself in the shipping business, he became a wealthy merchant in the importing and exporting business, and was probably a partner of the well-known importer, Joseph Swett. The inventory and account of Mr. Gallison's will (written in a sturdy hand although he was "very ill and weak") was filed April 9, 1739. In the will he named his wife Agnes as the beneficiary for all his real estate during her widowhood, and, should she remarry, £100 to buy her a negro; one half the estate to his eldest son, John, and the other half to his two daughters. He mentioned several vessels "whereof I am part owner." His executors were Joseph Swett, Robert ("King") Hooper, Jr., and "my two brothers" Samuel C. King and Francis Girdler. The estate was valued at £1,727 and included a mansion house at £660, and parts of four vessels.

GALLISSON (GALLISON).

*Arms*—Argent, three ducklings proper, membered gules.



Gallisson  
(Gallison)

John Gallison married, November 24, 1726, Agnes (or Annise, or Anstace) Stacey. (Stacey V.) Children:

1. Tabitha, baptized November 5, 1727.
2. Jean, baptized September 28, 1729.
3. John, of whom further.
4. Joseph, baptized January 28, 1732-33.
5. Jean, born September 1, 1734.
6. Elizabeth, baptized August 15, 1736.

("Marblehead Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 193; Vol. II, pp. 159, 552. "Essex Institute Historical Collections," Vol. LVIII, pp. 313-14; Vol. LX, p. 223. "Essex County, Massachusetts, Probate Record," No. 10582, in Essex County Courthouse.)

(III) COLONEL JOHN GALLISON, ESQUIRE, son of John and Agnes (Stacey) Gallison, was born about 1731-32, and died March 26, 1786, aged fifty-five years. Following the same career as his father, he became a highly prominent merchant and ship owner of Marblehead, Massachusetts. Interested in civic affairs, he was repeatedly chosen to hold offices of high standing, and among them were the following: Selectman, 1762; justice of the peace, 1766; representative to the General Court in 1769, 1774, and 1775, and colonel of the Fifth Essex Regiment, commissioned in 1772. He played an important part in the Revolution.

During the trouble leading up to the Revolution, a town meeting was held in Marblehead, May 7, 1770, to consider the boycotting of British goods. John Gallison, Esquire, was named moderator, and it was voted that an agreement be circulated among the inhabitants against the use of India tea. Another meeting was called, May 10, at which lengthy resolutions (or "votes") were adopted, the first item of which was as follows:

Voted. That this Town has ever looked upon acts of the British Parliament imposing taxes upon Americans whose local circumstances can never admit a Representation in any Parliament excepting their own, to be highly unconstitutional in their Nature and Dangerous in their Tendency.

The last item read:

Voted. That the inhabitants of this town (altho unauthorized by the warrant for ye present meeting) cannot omit this opportunity of expressing their highest indignation and resentment, that a lawless, ignorant, and bloody soldiery should attempt of its own authority to fire upon and destroy so many of our brethren of ye town of Boston, and *we hereby declare a readiness with our Lives and Interest*, at all times to support ye civil authority of this Province in bringing to justice all such high handed offenders against ye wholesome laws of this land.

In 1776 he fitted out a privateer to prey upon English commerce during the Revolutionary War. Several interesting documents in connection with his obtaining a cannon for it have been preserved. The following petition, in the original, is in Colonel Gallison's handwriting:

MARBLEHEAD, September 6, 1776.

To the Honrbl Councill and House of Representatives of the Massachusetts State now assembled at Watertown.

The Petition of Joseph Homan, John Gallison & Isaac Colyer of Marblehead Humbly Showeth that your Petitioners have in the Service of the State one Piece of Iron Cannon a four Poundr, which Piece of Cannon your Petitioners now want for a Privateer now faring at Marblehead to Cruise against ye Enemies of ye State and Pray your Honours would be Pleased to Order the Delivery of Said Cannon and Your Petitioners as In Duty Bound Shall Ever Pray.

JOSEPH HOMAN  
JOHN GALLISON  
ISAAC COLLYER

Under the same date in Marblehead, the following was recorded, and signed by "Order of Committee, Joshua Orne, Chairman":

To the Honrble Council and House of Representatives of the Massachusetts State,  
This certifies that One Piece of Iron Cannon, a four pounder, the property of Mr. Joseph Homan, John Gallison, Esqr. and Mr. Samuel Collier deces'd was taken from this place for the Service of the State Last year, which Cannon they now want for a Privateer.

Further developments included this petition:

State of Massachusetts Bay  
The Hon. Council now sitting in Watertown  
The Petition of Nathaniel Leech and others of Marblehead in the County of Essex Humbly Sheweth—

That your Petitioner & others, owners of the Sloop called the Polly burthen about ninety three Tons, armed with twelve Carriage Guns, Eighteen Swivel Guns of Thirty Muskets, Navigated by one Hundred Men, Nathaniel Leech, Commander, John Dixey second lieutenant, Isaac Colyar first lieu. Samuel Green, Master, all of Marblehead, Has on board as Provisions Eighty Barrels of Beef & Pork, ten thousand weight of bread and other Stores in proportion. Said Sloop is designed to cruise against the Enemies of these United States.

Your Petitioner would therefore Humbly pray your Honors to Commission the said Sloop and Commander for the Purpose before mentioned, and your Petitioner as in Duty bound shall ever pray.

NATHANIEL LEECH & Co.

The Council approved the petition as is shown by the following:

In Council Sep. 10, 1776 Read & Ordered. That a commission be issued out to the above mentioned Nathn. Leech agreeable to the Prayer of the Petition complying with the Resolves of Congress.

JOHN AVERY, Dpy. Secy.

The following resolution was also adopted by the House that day:

In the House of Representatives, Sept. 10, 1776. Resolved that this Commisary General, be and he is, hereby directed to deliver to Joseph Homan, John Gallison & Isaac Collyer A, or their order, one piece of Iron Cannon, a four pounder, which was Taken from Marblehead the last year for the use of this State, if it is to be found, But if not to be found, then to deliver to the persons afores. any other cannon of the same dimentions, if such there be.

Sent up for Concurrence.

SAMUEL FREEMAN, Speakr.

In Council Sept. 10, 1776. Read & Concurred with the amendment at A.  
(viz') Insert, or either of them.

Sent down for concurrence

JOHN AVERY, Dpy Secy.

In the House of Represents. Sep. 10, 1776. Read and Concurred

SAML FREEMAN, Speakr.

Consented to—

J. BOWDOIN,	B. CHADBOURN,	J. WINTHROP,	JOS. CUSHING,
JER. POWELL,	RICHARD DERBY,	WM. PHILLIPS	B. WHITE,
B. GREENLEAF,	JOHN WHETCOMB,	D. SEWALL,	DANL. HOPKINS.
CALEB CUSHING,	JABEZ FISHER,	BENJ. AUSTIN,	

According to "The Essex Gazette," issue of September 1-8, 1772, "Since the last publication of field officers, in this province, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to commissionate John Gallison, Esq., Colonel."

Inventory of Colonel Gallison's estate included a mansion, several lots of land, two stores, and part ownership in a sloop and in Foster's wharf. The estate was valued at £1926, 3s., 10d. Among Colonel Gallison's holdings were two and one-half acres next Samuel and Deborah Lee, seven lots next to Samuel Lee's heirs. and part of the mansion house of John Lee, Esquire. Although his estate was to have been settled under the administration of Colonel Gallison's son, John, it was settled

by the Colonel's son Henry. John Gallison asked that he be relieved of such duty in the following document.

MARBLEHEAD, April 22, 1786.

To the Honorable Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq.

SIR:—As I am about to remove from this town, and cannot without inconvenience to myself attend the settlement of the affairs and estate of my late father John Gallison, Esq., I have agreed to waive any claim of administrator which I may have as oldest son in favor of my brother Henry Gallison, and therefore request your Honor to appoint him administrator of the Estate. With respect, I am,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN GALLISON.

Colonel John Gallison married (first), November 1, 1750, Abigail Lee, daughter of Justice Samuel Lee, Esquire, and sister of Colonel Jeremiah Lee, who brought him a dower of several thousand pounds, and died November 24, 1754. After her death there was a famous legal battle over her estate, which lasted over ten years, between Colonel Gallison and his brothers-in-law, Colonel John Lee and Captain Samuel Lee, and later between Colonel Gallison's sons and Captain Henry Lee.

Colonel John Gallison married (second), January 19, 1755, at Barnstable, Massachusetts, Eunice Bourne. (Bourne V.) She died April 1, 1778.

Children of first marriage, born in Marblehead:

1. Abigail, baptized May 26, 1751.
2. Joseph, born August 22, 1752, deceased by 1786, probably died September 12, 1772.
3. John, born August 6, 1754, died in Windham, Maine, September 6, 1840.

Children of second marriage:

4. William, born April 16, 1756, was graduated from Harvard College in 1774, died in 1777.
5. Eunice, born June 12, 1757, died May 21, 1759.
6. Henry, born August 9, 1758, died May 11, 1759.
7. Henry, of whom further.
8. Annis (or Anist), born March 25, 1761, died September 5, 1790.
9. Abigail, born January 21, 1763, died October 14, 1788.
10. Eunice (twin of Abigail), born January 21, 1763, died November 16, 1800; married, May 4, 1788, Woodward Abraham.
11. Sarah, baptized July 15, 1764, died September 10, 1765.
12. Elizabeth, baptized June 23, 1765, died in July, 1831; married, December 30, 1787, Captain Jacob Lewis.
13. Silvanus, baptized April 12, 1767, died in 1814.
14. Michael, baptized April 24, 1768, died June 18, 1786.
15. Harriet, baptized March 10, 1771.
16. Charlotte, baptized July 25, 1773, died June 5, 1801; married, August 31, 1794, Sylvanus (or Sylvester) Gray, of Boston.

("Marblehead, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 193; Vol. II, pp. 159, 552. "Essex Institute Historical Collections," Vol. LII, p. 154; Vol. LVIII, pp. 314-16. Samuel Roads, Jr.: "The History and Traditions of Marblehead," pp. 222-23. F. Freeman: "History of Cape Cod," Vol. II, p. 301. Records in Possession of Descendants.)

(IV) HENRY GALLISON, son of John and Eunice (Bourne) Gallison, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, December 2, 1759, and died January 8, 1825, aged sixty-six years. He was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard University in 1778 and is recorded as one of Marblehead's most influential citizens. A founder of the Marblehead, Massachusetts, Bank, which was incorporated March 7, 1804, Henry Gallison was chosen one of the seven directors at the first meeting

for the election of officers, which was held in Putnam's Tavern, April 10, 1804. In 1818, he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, and practiced law, but he later returned to Marblehead to become a merchant. His estate was appraised at £17,000.

Henry Gallison married (first), May 24, 1787, Katherine Sewall, sister of Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, LL. D., and daughter of Rev. Joseph and Elizabeth (Quincy) Sewall. He married (second), April 27, 1806, Betsey Lewis, born February 22, 1774, who died in 1852.

Child of first marriage, born in Marblehead:

1. John, born October 24, 1788, died December 25, 1820, was graduated from Harvard University in 1807 and became a lawyer of note.

Children of second marriage, born in Marblehead:

2. Charlotte Gray, born March 12, 1807, baptized June 30, 1822; married, March 31, 1840, Edward Holden, of St. Louis, Missouri. She is recorded as an artist.
3. Henry Gray, "Gentleman," born May 1, 1809, baptized June 30, 1822; he was a trader.
4. William Bourne, of whom further.

("Marblehead, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 193; Vol. II, pp. 159, 522. S. Roads: "History and Traditions of Marblehead," pp. 222-23. "Essex Institute Historical Collections," Vol. LII, p. 154; Vol. LVIII, pp. 317-18.)

(V) WILLIAM BOURNE GALLISON, son of Henry and Betsey (Lewis) Gallison, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, March 25, 1813, and died July 10, 1882. According to town records he was a painter. Prior to 1850 he removed from Marblehead and took up his residence in Lawrence, Massachusetts.

William Bourne Gallison married, in Marblehead, December 1, 1835, Sarah Lydia Bartlett. (Bartlett V.) Children:

1. William Henry, of whom further.
2. John Bartlett, born in Marblehead, April 1, 1840, died January 6, 1865.
3. Louis De Blois, born in Marblehead, July 21, 1846, died October 17, 1903; married, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, September 8, 1869, Katherine Bartlett, daughter of Bailey Bartlett. Mr. Gallison was president of the Gallison and Hobron Company of Astor Place, New York City, publishers. He was president of the Common Council, 1894, and Postmaster, 1900, of Orange, New Jersey. Children: i. Caro DeBlois, married A. L. Scott, Jr. ii. Louis Bartlett, married Grace Ryan, New York. iii. Harold Hobron, married, in New York City in 1923, Stella Camilla Holm.
4. Elizabeth Lewis, born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in January, 1850, died in February, 1850.
5. Sarah Lydia, born in Lawrence, February 27, 1853; married William H. Abbott, of Winchester, Massachusetts.

(L. Bartlett: "Sketches of the Bartlett Family," p. 94. "Marblehead Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 193; Vol. II, pp. 159, 522. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXXIII, p. 171. "Essex Institute Historical Collections," Vol. LVIII, p. 321. Family data.)

(VI) WILLIAM HENRY GALLISON, son of William Bourne and Sarah Lydia (Bartlett) Gallison, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, December 19, 1836, and died September 5, 1912. A resident of Boston, Massachusetts, he was the founder of the firm of William H. Gallison & Company, which was located at the corner of Oliver and Franklin streets. He traveled abroad and resided with his family for some time in Paris, France.



*Betty Garrison*

William Henry Gallison married, at Xenia, Ohio, August 10, 1868, Anastasia Catherine Colby. (Colby IX.) Children:

1. John Bartlett, born November 24, 1870, died June 30, 1871.
2. William, born November 24, 1872, died in 1876.
3. Anastasia, born September 2, 1877; married, October 11, 1916, P. Francis McElroy, of Bridgehampton, Long Island.
4. Etta, of whom further.

("Marblehead Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 193; Vol. II, pp. 159, 522. "Essex Institute Historical Collections," Vol. LVIII, p. 321. Family records.)

(VII) ETTA GALLISON, daughter of William Henry and Anastasia Catherine (Colby) Gallison, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 20, 1879. She completed her high school course in 1897. She then went to Europe where she studied three years. She studied music in Paris and at the Conservatory of Geneva, receiving a gold medal in Geneva for sight reading. She studied for a time in Rome also. In religion she is an Episcopalian, and in club work her chief connections are with the New Century Club and the Modern Club of Philadelphia.

Etta Gallison married, October 11, 1905, Charles Payson Blinn, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts. Children:

1. Marian, born May 26, 1911.
2. Marjorie, born May 31, 1916.

(Family records.)

(The Colby Line).

The surname Colby is composed of "col," with or near, the "by," or town. A parish in County Norfolk, England, was so named in an early day, and it is from this that Colby was adopted as a surname.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." "Etymological Dictionary of Family Names.")

Families who settled in Ohio in early days in many instances left no printed records of their history, hence, in tracing a line of descent, it is necessary to rely upon carefully preserved family records or traditions and the illuminating if scant data of census records and directories. Careful reading of these will often indicate a lineage which if not carefully proven, at least has the weight of all possible evidence to substantiate its sequence. Such is the Colby line whose history follows.

From family records we know that Isaac Colby, whose history is given herewith in generation VIII, was the son of Caleb. The said Isaac was born in Ohio. In looking for some trace of his father Caleb, we found it in the census of 1850 for Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. From this record of the census taker we clearly perceived that Caleb Colby was born in New Hampshire. We, therefore, went to New Hampshire records for the early history of this family.

The date of Caleb Colby's arrival in Ohio is uncertain. In the 1830 census, we found a Benjamin Colby already in the same territory. This census does not list his birthplace, but it would seem logical to suppose that some member of the Colby family had preceded Caleb to the new home in the West. This theory is further borne out by the fact that we found Thomas Colby, evidently not a son of Caleb since the former was born in Vermont, living in Ohio. Thomas Colby might readily have been a son of Benjamin, and both of the same New Hampshire family,

for Canaan, New Hampshire, home of the early family, lies very near Vermont. This material has no bearing directly on our lineage as later shown, however, but is merely mentioned for purposes of elimination from the direct line which follows.

(I) ANTHONY COLBY in all probability came to the New World from England with Governor Winthrop in 1630. He was first in Boston where he took the free-man's oath in 1634. Three years later he removed to Ipswich, but finally settled in Amesbury, Massachusetts, where he was one of the "first commoners" in 1643. He had received land in the first division in 1640. Anthony Colby was known as a "planter." He died in Amesbury February 11, 1660-61.

Anthony Colby married Susanna, who married (second) William Whitredge. She died July 8, 1689. Children:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Sarah, born in March, 1635; married Orlando Bayley.
3. A child, died young.
4. Samuel, born in 1638; married Elizabeth Sargent.
5. Isaac, born July 6, 1640; married Martha Parrat.
6. Rebecca, born March 11, 1643; married John Williams.
7. Mary, born September 10, 1647; married William Sargent.
8. Thomas, born March 8, 1650; married Hannah Rowell.

("Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts," pp. 104-05, 107.)

(II) JOHN COLBY, son of Anthony and Susanna Colby, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1633, and died February 11, 1674. He lived in Amesbury, Massachusetts, and was a planter. In 1654, he was an "original commoner."

John Colby married, January 14, 1655, Frances Hoyt, who married (second) John Barnard. Children:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Sarah, born July 17, 1658; married Ebenezer Blaisdell.
3. Elizabeth, married, in March, 1690, Ephraim Weed.
4. Frances, born December 10, 1663; married Joseph Pritchett.
5. Anthony (twin).
6. Susanna (twin), died before her father.
7. Thomas, born in 1667; married Mary Rowell.
8. Mary, married, in 1696, Thomas Challis.
9. Hannah, born before 1674; married William Osgood.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) JOHN COLBY, son of John and Frances (Hoyt) Colby, was born in 1656, and died in Amesbury, Massachusetts, April 6, 1719. The administration of his estate was granted to Joseph Colby, his only surviving son. He served as a soldier in King Philip's War in the Falls Fight under Captain Turner, May 18, 1676.

John Colby married (first), December 27, 1675, Sarah Eldridge; (second), before 1700, Sarah Osgood, and (third) Ruth, widow of Robert Wing. Children:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Judith, born April 30, 1690.
3. Hannah, born July 3, 1692.
4. Joseph, born in 1710; married Ann Bartlett.
5. Sarah, married Daniel Flanders.

Three sons who died young, not named.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) JOHN COLBY, son of John and Sarah (Eldridge) Colby, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts. The date of his death remains unknown, but as his wife was appointed administratrix on June 2, 1718, it must have occurred about this time. He was called "Junior."

John Colby, Jr., married, December 2, 1702, Mary Frame, of Amesbury. She married (second) James Huntington. Children:

1. Jonathan, born September 26, 1703; married Dorothy Tuxbury.
2. Daniel, born May 15, 1705; married Hannah Gray.
3. John, born June 19, 1707; married Alsa Davis.
4. Peter, born March 18, 1709; married Mary Straw.
5. David, born March 31, 1711; married Mehitable Straw.
6. William, born March 6, 1713.
7. Mary, born May 28, 1714; married Nathaniel Eastham.
8. Sarah, born in 1715.
9. Ebenezer, of whom further.

("Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts," p. 653.)

(V) EBENEZER COLBY, son of John and Mary (Frame) Colby, was born January 25, 1717. He was originally of Amesbury, Massachusetts, but spent a number of years in Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he served as a deacon of the church. Mr. Colby finally settled in Sanbornton, New Hampshire, and is known to have been a cousin of Isaac Colby, another of the three branches of the Colby family, "all probably descended from Anthony, the immigrant," who settled there. (The other two branches of the family were traced and it was found that Caleb Colby of our interest could not have been descended from either of them.)

Ebenezer Colby married (first) Mary Chase, of Haverhill; (second), in Sanbornton, New Hampshire, the widow Quinby. Children, all of first marriage, and born in Haverhill, Massachusetts (as recorded in the family Bible):

1. Sarah, born December 3, 1743; married a Brown.
2. Abner, born February 19, 1745; married, but the name of his wife is unknown.
3. Ensign, born December 13, 1748.
4. Daniel, of whom further.
5. Molly, born September 3, 1754; married David Dustin.
6. Eunice, born October 30, 1756.
7. Ebenezer, born October 20, 1761.
8. Reuben, born July 18, 1766; married Judith Robertson.

(Rev. M. T. Runnels: "History of Sanbornton, New Hampshire," Vol. II, pp. 161, 171-72. Record of Amesbury Births.)

(VI) DANIEL COLBY, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Chase) Colby, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and died July 1, 1853, aged ninety-seven years, seven months. (Sanbornton record states that he was born July 23, 1752.) He settled in Canaan, Grafton County, New Hampshire.

Daniel Colby married Mary Folsom, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who died in March, 1850, aged ninety-two years. They were the parents of fifteen children.

From this generation to the next our link must be made through deduction: (first), Canaan lies near Vermont, and (second), three records appear in the Cuyahoga County, Ohio, census lists: 1. of Benjamin (who was married and, in all probability, lived for a short time in Vermont), and settled in Cuyahoga County

before the census was taken in 1830; 2. of Thomas, born in Vermont, evidently his son; 3. of Caleb, for whom we were searching, definitely known to have been born in New Hampshire. Considering these facts and the fact that Daniel Colby settled in Canaan, it is reasonable to assume that Caleb and Benjamin were sons of Daniel, who it will be noted had fifteen children and lived to a very old age. Daniel Colby had, among others, probably:

1. Caleb, of whom further.

(W. A. Wallace: "History of Canaan, New Hampshire," p. 595. "Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Census of 1830," p. 44; "Census of 1850.")

(VII) CALEB COLBY, who, according to family records married Hannah and had three children, given later, was probably a son of Daniel and Mary (Folsom) Colby. Proof of this does not exist in printed records, but we do know from the census of 1850 for Cuyahoga County, Ohio, that the Caleb Colby living there at that time was born in New Hampshire about 1777, since he was seventy-three years of age in 1850. This Caleb was, therefore, of the proper age and birthplace to have been a son of Daniel Colby and also of the correct age to have been the father of Isaac Colby, whose record follows:

Caleb Colby, of our family, married Hannah, according to family data, and had:

1. Isaac, of whom further.
2. Samuel, born in 1822; married Sarah, and had four children: i. Albert. ii. Alonzo. iii. Timandra. iv. Mary.
3. Hannah, born in 1825; married John Ferguson.

("Census of 1850, Cuyahoga County, Ohio." Family Records.)

(VIII) ISAAC COLBY, son of Caleb and Hannah Colby, was born in Ohio in 1814. In the "History of Preble County, Ohio," we find the following: "In 1835, the first fire company of Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, was formed with twenty-one members, among whom was Isaac Colby," and "the first brass band organized in Eaton in 1835 had among its members Isaac Colby. This band traveled from place to place upon horseback, giving concerts."

Isaac Colby appears as a tailor in 1842 in the Directory of Cincinnati, Ohio. This is the first time he is listed. (A Dr. Isaac Colby was mentioned in the Directory for 1836-37, but this was the only time his name appeared. He apparently died or removed from Cincinnati before the period our family settled there, as seen by the Census of 1840.) In 1846, Isaac Colby and Samuel Colby, tailors, are in the Directory as living on Sycamore Street, and in 1860, Isaac Colby, tailor, is residing at 212 West Court Street. In the Cincinnati census for that year (Ward 5, p. 824), the following record is found:

Isaac Colby, merchant tailor, age 47, born in Ohio.  
 Phoebe Colby, age 44, born in Pennsylvania.  
 Emma, age 23, born in Ohio.  
 Anastasia Colby, age 20, born in Ohio.  
 Isaiah Colby, age 17, born in Ohio.  
 Eugene Colby, age 13, born in Ohio.

Two years later, Isaac Colby, tailor, and Anastasia Colby, teacher, are residing at 212 West Court Street. This is the last time his name appears.



*Anastasia C. Garrison*

Isaac Colby married, in 1835, Phoebe Bachman, daughter of Enoch and Barbara Bachman. Family records give Phoebe Bachman's birth as in 1821 and her death as in 1863, but according to the census record quoted above, she was born in 1816. Enoch and Barbara Bachman were of German-Swiss origin, and probably went from Pennsylvania to Ohio. They had in addition to Phoebe:

1. Elizabeth, born in 1812, died in 1876; married George Kincaid.
2. John, born in 1815, died unmarried.
3. Mary, born in 1825; married John P. Hooven.
4. Myndus, born in 1827; married Eliza.
5. Sarah, born in 1830, died unmarried.

Myndus Bachman was likewise in Cincinnati in 1850, and was later engaged in the dry goods business there. Evidently Isaac Colby, with Phoebe, his wife, accompanied by Myndus Bachman, came to Cincinnati about the same time, and without Enoch, their father.

Isaac and Phoebe (Bachman) Colby were the parents of:

1. Emily Elvira, born in September, 1837; died in 1887.
2. Alonzo, born in 1839, died in 1844.
3. Anastasia Catherine, of whom further.
4. Isaiah, born in April, 1847, died in 1874.
5. Eugene, born in June, 1849, died in 1883.

("Cincinnati Census, 1860," Ward V, p. 824. "History of Preble County, Ohio," pp. 120, 131. "Directories of Cincinnati," 1836-37, 1842, 1846, 1860, 1862, 1864. Family records.)

(IX) ANASTASIA CATHERINE COLBY, daughter of Isaac and Phoebe (Bachman) Colby, was born in Eaton, Ohio, November 24, 1840. She married William Henry Gallison. (Gallison VI.) She died March 26, 1920.

(Family records.)

(The Bartlett Line).

Bartlett, variously spelled, was used in England as a surname as early as the thirteenth century, and was found in the counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Oxford and Hants. It is recorded in the fourteenth century, also, in Yorkshire, and still later, in the sixteenth century, it appears in Dorset and London, and in Kent, Gloucester, Devon and Sussex. One family, spelling its name "Bartlett," was of Weston in Branscombe, Devonshire, in the sixteenth century. This was a very ancient line, represented by "Bartlett of the Hole." The name, Roger Bartlett, occurs often in the Parish Register of Branscombe, Devonshire. Those bearing the name are found in both classes, gentlefolk and laborers.

The earlier Norman family was called "Barttelot," and this name is still kept in one branch of the family with the original holdings acquired in Sussex, England, during the reign of William the Conqueror. Adam Barttelot, first of this line in England, was Esquire to Brian de Stopham, Knight, who came with William the Conqueror, and whose name is found on the Battle Abbey Roll.

A significant connecting link between the various Bartletts is the use of the Christian names Samuel, Lydia, William and John in England and America.

The name is found among the ranks of successful physicians, lawyers, chemists, philanthropists, soldiers, naval officers, jurists, educators, and artists. From the line of Robert Bartlett of Plymouth, Massachusetts, descended the publisher, John Bartlett, and Sidney Bartlett, the lawyer. From Richard Bartlett of Newbury,

Massachusetts, descended Samuel Bartlett, the educator, and Dr. Joseph Bartlett; and from John Bartlett of Newbury, Massachusetts, descended Governor Josiah Bartlett, and Governor Washington Bartlett, Dr. Homer L. Bartlett, and Homer N. Bartlett, the organist and composer, all men of renown and achievement.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry." "National Cyclopædia of American Biography," Index Vol., p. 356. L. Bartlett: "Sketches of the Bartlett Family," pp. 7-9.)

(I) ROGER BARTLETT, son of Roger and Anne Bartlett, was born in Branscombe, Devonshire, England, August 25, 1695. He married, in Branscombe, September 6, 1722, Mary Norket. Children (others as well):

1. Samuel, born July 10, 1723.
2. Roger, of whom further.

(Devon and Cornwall Record, Society Publications. Branscombe, Devonshire, Parish Register, pp. 14, 75, 86, 87.)

(II) ROGER BARTLETT, son of Roger and Mary (Norket) Bartlett, was born in Branscombe, Devonshire, England, February 9, 1725, and died in the Colonies. He came to Boston, Massachusetts, on business when he was a young man, not intending to remain in America, but he met Anna Hurd, who upset his intentions; so after his return to England, he obtained a reluctant consent from his parents for a union with Anna. He later returned to the American Colonies and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Roger Bartlett married, October 9, 1749, Anna Hurd. (Hurd IV.) They had a family of seven children, four of whom died young and only one of whom grew to manhood, namely, Samuel, of whom further.

(Bartlett: "Sketches of the Bartlett Family," pp. 93-94. Wyman: "Charlestown Genealogists," Vol. I, pp. 64, 531.)

(III) SAMUEL BARTLETT, son of Roger and Anna (Hurd) Bartlett, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, probably, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 29, 1821. He was a silversmith in Concord, Massachusetts, and was elected Register of Deeds in 1795. Soon after he removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he held the above named office until his death.

Samuel Bartlett married, in 1776, Mary Barrett. (Barrett IV.) Children (probably all born in Concord):

1. Samuel, Jr.
2. Mary, married, April 28, 1799, William Barrick, Jr., of Dracut, Massachusetts.
3. John (twin), born October, 1782, died July 31, 1783.
4. Joseph (twin), born October, 1782, died October 2, 1783.
5. Joanna, born in 1783, died October 21, 1837, in Cambridge.
6. Rev. John, of whom further.
7. Lydia, died September 25, 1796.
8. Elizabeth, born in 1788, died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 6, 1873, unmarried.
9. Susan, born in 1790, died in Cambridge October 6, 1875, unmarried.
10. Dr. Benjamin Dixon, born in 1790, died in Cambridge, February 7, 1853, was graduated from Harvard in 1810.
11. Joseph, born in July, 1799, died October 2, 1799.

(Paige: "History of Cambridge, Massachusetts," pp. 484-85. "Cambridge, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. II, p. 63. "Concord, Massachusetts, Vital Records," p. 418.)

(IV) REV. JOHN BARTLETT, son of Samuel and Mary (Barrett) Bartlett, was born May 25, 1784, and died in Marblehead, Massachusetts, February 3, 1849. He was graduated from Harvard in 1805, and then studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Channing, of Boston. Rev. Mr. Bartlett was ordained as a pastor May 22, 1811, and officiated at the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Church, of Marblehead, from that time until his death. It is said that his pastorate was one of the most eventful in the history of the Marblehead church. "During the great religious excitement caused by the Channing movement in the Congregational churches in New England, the Rev. Mr. Bartlett announced his belief in the doctrines of Unitarianism as preached by Mr. Channing and his followers. The result was a serious controversy, during which many of those who differed with the pastor withdrew from the church and society. A majority of the communicants supported Mr. Bartlett in his teachings, however, and the church has ever since been Unitarian." The old church was torn down in 1832, and January 2, 1833, a new church edifice was dedicated.

Rev. John Bartlett married, in May, 1811, Rebecca De Blois. (De Blois IV.) Children:

1. John Stephen, born May 14, 1812.
2. Sarah Lydia, of whom further.
3. Samuel William, born November 26, 1816; married, January 25, 1844, Joanna Sparhawk.
4. George Edward, born June 1, 1819; married, September 17, 1844, Hannah H. Girdler.
5. Mary Susan, born June 1, 1823; married, December 2, 1844, Captain William B. Gerry.
6. Louis De Blois, born September 24, 1825.

("Marblehead, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 29-32; Vol. II, pp. 23-25, 482. Bartlett: "Sketches of the Bartlett Family," p. 94. Samuel Roads, Jr.: "The History and Traditions of Marblehead," p. 380.)

(V) SARAH LYDIA BARTLETT, daughter of the Rev. John and Rebecca (De Blois) Bartlett, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, July 27, 1814. She married William Bourne Gallison. (Gallison V.)

("Marblehead, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 193-94; Vol. II, p. 159. Bartlett: "Sketches of the Bartlett Family," p. 94.)

(The Blois (De Blois) Line).

From 865 to about 940, the countship of Blois was one of those held in fee by the margrave of Neustria (now Normandy), Robert the Strong, and by his successors, the Abbot Hugh, Odo (or Eudes), Robert II, and Hugh the Great. About 940 and for nearly three centuries, it passed to a new family of counts, whose chiefs, at first vassals of the dukes of France, Hugh the Great and Hugh Capet, became in 987 by the accession of the Capetian dynasty to the throne of France, the direct vassals of the crown. These new counts were originally very powerful. With the countship of Blois they united from 940 to 1044, that of Touraine, and from about 950 to 1218, and afterwards from 1269 to 1286, the countship of Chartres remained in their possession.

Gerlon or Gello, a Prince of those Danes or Northmen who invaded Normandy with Rollo, their general and his near kinsman, was made the first Count of Blois by King Charles the Simple, 920 A. D. Gerlon had a son, Theobald I, Count of Blois, and also Count of Chartres, by usurpation. He married a sister of Emperor Conrad I, and had Odo or Eudes, Count of Blois, Charters (Chartres), Touraine, Brie, and first Count of Champagne. He married (first) Aemilia, daughter of the

Emperor Conrad II, and (second) Mathilda of Maheult, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy. There were three children of the first marriage. One was Theobald II, Count of Blois, Chartres and Touraine, who was defeated and slain in battle near Tours, by Godfrey Martel, Count of Anjou, 1043, and left no issue, so his brother Stephen, or Stephen Henry, became his heir. Stephen accompanied Godfrey of Bouillon into the Holy Land and returned with Hugh Magnus of France. He married Adela, or Aliza, daughter of William the Conqueror, King of England. Theobald II and Stephen had a sister who is said to have married Hugh Capet before he was King of France. Stephen and Adela had six children who, like their forebears, were of historic importance in England and France. Among them were Theobald III "Magnus" Count of Blois and third Count Palatine, who married Matilda, a German princess, and Stephen, Count of Boulogne and Mortaigne, afterwards King of England.

("Encyclopædia Britannica," eleventh edition, Vol. IV, pp. 75-76. James Anderson: "Royal Genealogies," pp. 617, 619, 637. John Bernard and John Burke: "The Royal Families of England, Scotland and their Descendants," Vol. I, pp. xvi, xvii, and 47.)

(I) LOUIS DE BLOIS, earliest definitely known ancestor of our line, was, according to tradition, a Huguenot refugee from France. He went to England as early as 1688, and died and was buried in Oxfordshire, England, in June, 1739. He is said to have been in King William's forces in the Battle of the Boyne in 1690.

Louis De Blois married (first) Martha, who was buried in Oxford June 24, 1698, according to the records of St. Clement's Parish. The name of his second wife is not known. Children of first marriage:

1. Mary, baptized October 25, 1688.
2. William, baptized February 17, 1689-90.
3. Abraham.
4. Lewis.
5. Constance, baptized June 22, 1698.

Children of second marriage:

6. Stephen, born in Oxford, England, July 24, 1699, came to New York in September, 1720, in the ship "Seahorse," commanded by Captain Philip Dumaresq, in the retinue of Governor William Burnet; married, in New York, February 16, 1721, Ann Furley, also in the retinue of Governor Burnet. They lived for a time in New York and then settled permanently in Boston, where Mr. De Blois was organist for King's Chapel. In one of the King's Chapel records he is called Mr. "Dublois," but in America the name of the family has been almost invariably spelled "De Blois," or "Deblois." Stephen De Blois spelled his name "Deblois" in his will and also when he witnessed Governor Burnet's will, and to this form many of his descendants have adhered. His son, Lewis, married Elizabeth Jenkins, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Goddard) Jenkins, and their daughter, Sarah De Blois, married George (2) De Blois. (De Blois III.)
7. Francis.
8. Samuel, baptized July 9, 1704, died in 1709.
9. Secundus.
10. Lezee.
11. George, of whom further.
12. Jane.

(Rev. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton: "Old Boston Families—The De Blois Family," article in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLIV, pp. 324-25; LXVII, pp. 6-8. Family data.)

(II) GEORGE DE BLOIS, son of Louis De Blois, was born in Oxford, England, in 1710, and died there in 1799. He married Elizabeth, who died in Oxford August 17, 1780. Children, born in Oxford:

1. Stephen (called Stephen, Jr.), born in 1735, came to Newport, Rhode Island, in a warship when he was thirteen years old, and decided to make New England his home. He was in business in Boston and elsewhere, and newspapers of the period carry advertisements for his stock of hardware, India goods, etc. He later went to live in Newport. He was a Tory during the Revolution. He married (first) Rebecca Wickham, and (second) Jane or Jenny Brown.
2. George, of whom further.
3. Mary, born about 1743, lived in Newport, Rhode Island, died, unmarried, December 11, 1818.
4. Elizabeth, lived and died in Oxford, England.

(Rev. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton: "Old Boston Families—The De Blois Family," article in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXVII, pp. 8-13.)

(III) GEORGE DE BLOIS, son of George and Elizabeth De Blois, was born in Oxford, England, March 6, 1739-40, and died in Newport, Rhode Island, June 18, 1799, probably at the home of his brother, Stephen. He came to Boston from England in January, 1761, and later established residence in Salem, Massachusetts. He was apparently in business with his relatives, Gilbert, Lewis and Stephen De Blois. Although some members of his family spelled their name "Deblois," his name was almost invariably written "De Blois." Like his cousins in Boston he was an ardent Tory, and in April, 1775, he was forced to flee from Salem. Later, however, he recovered most of his Salem property, valued at more than £400. April 29, 1775, with his family and a group of friends, he embarked for Halifax, Nova Scotia. In June, 1777, he sailed from Halifax to New York and here he remained until 1781, at which time he returned to Halifax and established a commission business which, after his death, was carried on by his sons in the name of their mother. In 1799, in very poor health, he decided to visit the United States again, and, accompanied by Sarah, his daughter, he left Halifax May 4 in the schooner "Mary." After eight days they reached Boston and went at once to Newport, where his illness increased. He died in Newport, and a tombstone in Trinity Churchyard marks his grave. Three years after his death, his wife with four of their children returned to Massachusetts. Mrs. De Blois and two daughters, Lydia H. and Ann Maria, lived for a time in Dedham, while her sons returned to Halifax. Finally, Mrs. De Blois returned to Halifax and died there, at the home of her son, Stephen Wastie, December 25, 1827.

George De Blois married, in King's Chapel Parish, Boston, December 25, 1771, Sarah De Blois, daughter of his cousin Lewis, and granddaughter of Stephen De Blois. (De Blois I, child 6.) Children:

1. Elizabeth, born in Salem, November 20, 1772; married, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, September 16, 1802, Lieutenant William Despard.
2. Sarah, born in Salem, August 18, 1774; married, in Halifax, September 3, 1800, Thomas Boggs.
3. Mary, born in Halifax, June 22, 1776.
4. Rebecca, of whom further.
5. Stephen Wastie, born in New York January 16, 1780, was a prominent merchant in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

6. George Lewis, born in Halifax, June 17, 1782, removed to Boston where he became a well-known and highly respected merchant; married Amelia Grant, granddaughter of Samuel Grant, of Scotch descent, and daughter of Moses Grant, who was born March 13, 1745, and died December 22, 1817. Moses Grant was a man of very decided character and strongly opposed the loyalist party during the Revolutionary period. He was one of the prominent participants in the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor. He was a deacon in Brattle Street Church. His daughter, Amelia, was born March 2, 1792, and died August 20, 1867. She and her husband were the parents of Stephen Grant De Blois, who was born in Boston, August 1, 1816, and died there April 5, 1888. He married, October 29, 1850, Amelia D. Grant, daughter of Samuel Grant, of Philadelphia, formerly of Boston.
  7. Lydia Harriet, born in Halifax, June 19, 1784; married, in Dedham, Massachusetts, the Rev. Dr. James Flint.
  8. Ann Maria (Mary Ann), born in Halifax in July, 1787, died in Dedham, Massachusetts, October 30, 1802.
  9. Francis Edwin, born October 25, 1789, died July 27, 1790.
  10. William Minet, born in Halifax, November 7 or 10, 1795; married Jane Vermilye Pryor, who married (second) George W. Daniel, and lived in Nevis, British West Indies.
- ("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLIV, pp. 324-25. "Salem Baptisms in the Eighteenth Century." Rev. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton: Article on "Old Boston Families—The De Blois Family," in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXVII, pp. 13-21.)

(IV) REBECCA DE BLOIS, daughter of George and Sarah (De Blois) De Blois, was born in New York City March 5, 1778, and was baptized there April 7 of that year by the Rev. Dr. William Walter.

Rebecca De Blois married the Rev. John Bartlett. (Bartlett IV.)

(Rev. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton: "Old Boston Families—The De Blois Family," article in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXVII, p. 15.)

(The Barrett Line).

The name Barrett is of Teutonic origin, and is found in England in Saxon times. "This great surname," says Bardsley, "appears as a personal name in Domesday-Baret, of York." In 1273 the name appears in Suffolk, Bedford, Cambridge and Norfolk counties.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

A number of Barrett families came from England to Massachusetts at an early date, settling in Cambridge, Charlestown, Concord, and other neighboring towns. Though apparently closely related, evidence of their relationship is lacking. Some are known to have come from Norwich in County Suffolk, England.

Among these was a group of brothers and one sister:

1. William, of whom further.
2. John, lived in Marlborough.
3. Thomas, lived in Cambridge.
4. Lydia, married Bartholomew Cheever who came from Canterbury, County Kent, England.

(I) WILLIAM BARRETT was born in England about 1629 and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 19, 1689, at the age of sixty years. He became a resident of that town in 1656 when he purchased land near Harvard College and set up a tailoring establishment. He was chosen selectman in 1671 and 1681. He served as a lieutenant in King Philip's War.

William Barrett married (first), August 19, 1656, Sarah Champney, daughter of Elder Richard Champney, who died August 21, 1661; (second), May 19, 1662,

#### BARTLETT

*Arms*—Argent, two bars between three cinquefoils sable.

*Crest*—A demi-griffin sable collared gemelle argent holding a cinquefoil of the second.  
(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### BLOIS (deBLOIS).

*Arms*—Gules a bend vair between two fleurs-de-lis argent.

*Crest*—A gauntlet proper holding a fleur-de-lis argent.

*Motto*—*Je me fie en Dieu.*

(Burke: "General Armory." Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

#### GORHAM.

*Arms*—Gules three shackbolts conjoined in fess or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### OTIS

*Arms*—Argent, a saltire engrailed, between four cross-crosslets fitchée azure.

*Crest*—An arm embowed vested gules the hand holding a laurel branch.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

#### HOWLAND.

*Arms*—Argent, two bars sable in chief three lions rampant of the second.

*Crest*—A leopard passant sable ducally gorged or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### CHIPMAN.

*Arms*—Argent, a bend between six estoiles gules.

*Crest*—A leopard sejant argent, murally crowned gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### BARRETT.

*Arms*—Or, on a chevron between three mullets sable, as many lions passant guardant argent.

*Crest*—A lion couchant argent the dexter paw resting on a mullet sable.

(Frontispiece in G. C. Martin: "Barret Ancestry," (1912).)

#### BOURNE.

*Arms*—Argent on a chevron gules three lions rampant or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



Bartlett



Alois  
(de Alois)



Gorham



Otis



Howland



Chipman



Barrett



Bourne

Mary Barnard, daughter of John and Phoebe Barnard, of Watertown, who died March 28, 1673; (third), October 8, 1673, Mary Sparhawk, daughter of Nathaniel and Patience Sparhawk, who died the same month; and (fourth) Margaret Bartlett, who survived him. Children of first marriage:

1. Lydia, born September 17, 1657; married John Ballantyne, of Boston.
2. William, born August 15, 1659, died young.
3. John, born February 6, 1661.

Children of second marriage:

4. Mary, born in 1663, died in infancy.
5. William, born May 3, 1665; married Hannah Cheever.
6. Edward, born February 8, 1667.
7. Samuel, of whom further.
8. Bartholomew, born January 6, 1672, died May 6, 1672.

Children of fourth marriage:

9. Margaret, born May 4, 1676; married Giles Roberts.
10. Thomas, born January 28, 1678.
11. Bartholomew, born April 12, 1681; married, July 23, 1706, Rebecca Warland.
12. Lydia, born May 14, 1683; married a Mr. Davis, of Boston.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLII, pp. 257-63. Paige: "History of Cambridge," pp. 483-84. Family records.)

(II) SAMUEL BARRETT, son of William and Mary (Barnard) Barrett, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 8, 1670, and died in Boston, July 22, 1733. He became a merchant in Boston and, at his death, left a large estate.

Samuel Barrett married, March 12, 1694, Sarah Manning, who died July 29, 1742, aged sixty-seven years. Children:

1. Sarah, married William Russell.
2. Thornton, died September 15, 1744, leaving issue.
3. Mary, born January 28, 1699; married Charles Coffin.
4. Samuel, born December 30, 1700, minister in Hopkinton.
5. William, born June 10, 1702, died in July, 1702.
6. Edward, born in 1703.
7. Elizabeth, born July 10, 1704, died in 1722.
8. George, born July 11, 1706, died August 17, 1745, on return from military expedition to Cape Breton.
9. Lydia, born May 25, 1707; married Philip Lewis.
10. John, born June 21, 1708.
11. Mercy, born in August, 1709, died the same month.
12. Mercy, born May 24, 1713; married (first) John Skinner; (second) a Mr. Wendell.
13. Isaiah, of whom further.
14. Susannah, born September 5, 1716.
15. Diana, born November 12, 1717.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) ISAIAH BARRETT, son of Samuel and Sarah (Manning) Barrett, was born January 5, 1715, and died in Concord, October 27, 1780. He removed from Boston to Concord in 1758.

Isaiah Barrett married (first) Elizabeth Wadsworth, daughter of the Hon. Joseph and Elizabeth (Savage) Wadsworth, of Boston. She was born September

19, 1720, and died May 9, 1756. He married (second), May 18, 1758, Abigail Goff, who died March 3, 1777, aged sixty years. Children of first marriage:

1. Joseph Wadsworth, born September 10, 1740.
2. Isaiah, born July 27, 1742, died December 26, 1742.
3. Elizabeth, born October 14, 1744, died October 15, 1744.
4. Elizabeth, born January 26, 1746; married Captain Theodore Bliss.
5. Sarah, born March 13, 1748; married Rev. Joseph Lee.
6. Abigail, born March 16, 1750; married an English officer named Spillard.
7. Mary, of whom further.
8. Samuel, born in 1754, died in 1756.

Children of second marriage:

9. John, died in infancy.
10. John (again), died in infancy.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLII, pp. 263-64. "Concord, Massachusetts, Births, Marriages and Deaths," p. 198. "Boston Births (1700-1800)," p. 148. Family records.)

(IV) MARY BARRETT, daughter of Isaiah and Elizabeth (Wadsworth) Barrett, was born May 13, 1752. She married Samuel Bartlett. (Bartlett III.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Hurd Line).

The Anglo-Saxon Ho-ard, the French How-ard, and the Scotch-English Hord, meaning steward or caretaker, account for the origin of the surname Hurd, Hord, or Horde, according to Dena D. Hurd, compiler of the Hurd genealogy. In the early records of Boston, when John Hurd (Hord) arrived in America, the name appeared as Hord and Horde. The earliest of the name were among those who came to Britain to "help find the way toward civilization." Bardsley, an authority on English surnames, gives Hurd as a form of the surname. "Herd," which originally indicated a herd or cattle-tender.

(Dena D. Hurd: "A History and Genealogy of the Family of Hurd in the United States," p. 247. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JOHN HURD, whose name was originally recorded as Horde and Hord, was one of a long line of tailors or clothiers, and came from Oxford, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, in or before 1639. He died September 23, 1690. Mr. Hurd was made a freeman May 13, 1640. He and his wife were admitted to First Church as early as 1639. It is said that he was a tailor of "exceeding skill" and worked in a little shop in Boston on a site now occupied by a huge dry goods firm. His will was dated July 11, 1687. John Hurd married Mary. Children:

1. John, born August 5, 1639, baptized August 18 of that year, died young.
2. Hannah, baptized September 20, 1640; married a Mr. Colwell.
3. John, baptized in July, 1643
4. Joseph, born September 10, 1644, baptized September 20 of that year; married Sarah.
5. Benjamin, baptized November 28, 1652; married Sarah.
6. Jacob, of whom further.
7. Samuel, born March 14, 1655.
8. Mehitable, born December 21, 1657.

(James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 505. Dena D. Hurd: "A History and Genealogy of the Family of Hurd in the United States," pp. 248-49. "Suffolk County Wills," Vol. VIII, pp. 2-4.)

(II) JACOB HURD, son of John and Mary Hurd, of Boston, Massachusetts, was born January 18, 1653, and died September 7, 1694. He was a tailor and was admitted to the church in Charlestown, Massachusetts, by dismissal from First Church in Boston, April 3, 1681. He was clerk of Colonel Lynde's band. His wife Anna was admitted to the church March 9, 1683-84. According to a deposition in the Burrage case in 1692-93, Jacob Hurd was then thirty-nine years of age. Mr. Hurd's will was dated September 3, 1694, and probated December 14 of that year. He devised to three sons and his widow, and mentioned "Mother Mary of Boston."

Jacob Hurd married, December 21, 1675, Anna Wilson, who died June 20, 1728, in her seventy-third year. Children:

1. Jacob, born July 21, 1676, died September 23, 1749; married Elizabeth Tufts.
2. Benjamin, of whom further.
3. Ann, born April 6, 1681, died June 28 of that year.
4. Anna, born in 1682, died March 5, 1743-44.
5. John, died in 1685.
6. John, born June 13, 1686, died about 1711, seaman.
7. Joseph, born November 18, 1688, baptized September 25, 1688, and died October 29, 1690.
8. Nathaniel, born February 12 or 15, 1690-91, and died May 12, 1691.
9. Ebenezer, born July 12, 1692, died July 20 of the same year.

(Thomas B. Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 530-31. D. D. Hurd: "A History and Genealogy of the Family of Hurd in the United States," p. 250.)

(III) BENJAMIN HURD, son of Jacob and Anna (Wilson) Hurd, was born October 31, 1678, and died November 8, 1750. Mr. Hurd was a cordwainer. He was admitted to the church July 6, 1707, and became a property owner, his estate being taxed from 1721 to 1748 (except in 1746).

Benjamin Hurd married, September 5, 1706, Elizabeth Barlow. (Barlow III.) Children:

1. Benjamin, born May 30, 1707, baptized July 6 of the same year, died February 22, 1710-11.
2. Abigail, born in September, 1709, died May 29, 1710.
3. Benjamin, born about April 29, 1711, died June 29, 1711.
4. Abigail, born October 6, 1712; intentions to marry Roger Lobb published in 1739.
5. Elizabeth, born April 7 or 16, 1715, died January 23, 1716.
6. Elizabeth, baptized December 23, 1716; married John Whittemore.
7. Benjamin, baptized February 8, 1718-19, died July 30, 1808; married (first), December 25, 1744, Hannah Rand; (second), October 11, 1748, Grace Estabrook; (third), March 29, 1791, Joanna Cooke.
8. Joseph, born March 14, 1720-21, died June 2, 1721.
9. Anna, born October 8, 1722, died December 5 of the same year.
10. Anna, of whom further.
11. Joseph, born July 8, 1726.
12. Jacob, born March 15, 1728-29.
13. John, born October 24, 1731.

(Thomas B. Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 531. D. D. Hurd: "A History and Genealogy of the Family of Hurd in the United States," pp. 250-51.)

(IV) ANNA HURD, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Barlow) Hurd, was born March 22, 1724. She married Roger Bartlett. (Bartlett II.)

(Thomas B. Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 531. Levi Bartlett: "Genealogical and Biographical Sketches of the Bartlett Family in England and America.")

(The Barlow Line).

Barlow has as its sources the Anglo-Saxon words "baer" and "hlaew," or "bera-bhlaew," the first term meaning a bare hill, the second, a boar-hill. Nearly all Barlows trace back to the neighborhood of Manchester, Barlow Hale and Barlow Moor having been early seats of the family. As early as 1200 one Thomas de Barlow was granted a manor by Sibyl in Lancashire in 1336. In the years following, the records of England show many other Barlows.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." T. B. Wyman: "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," Vol. IV, pp. 298-99.)

(I) EDMUND BARLOW, earliest known ancestor of our line, died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, between May 16, 1696, the date of his will, and December 24, 1697, when his will was probated. Prior to November 1, 1664, Mr. Barlow resided at Mystic Side. He bought land from a Mr. Smith in Charlestown, and in 1684 exchanged it for land his son had bought from the same man.

Edmund Barlow married Mary Pemberton, who was baptized in 1636, and was living in Charlestown in 1707, daughter of James Pemberton, of Charlestown. Children:

1. Edmund, died in Surinam, administration of his estate granted to his father, November 18, 1695.
2. Thomas, of whom further.
3. James.
4. Mary, married John Chadwick.
5. Sarah, married Thomas Grover.
6. Elizabeth, married, September 19, 1686, James Whiting.
7. Deborah, married James Hovey.

(T. B. Wyman: "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 58; Vol. II, p. 735.)

(II) THOMAS BARLOW, son of Edmund and Mary (Pemberton) Barlow, died in Barbados in 1691. He was a resident of Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he purchased land in 1682 from Benjamin Muzzy. The land had formerly belonged to Richard Dexter and was bounded by the Charles River, the highway, and land owned by Mr. Muzzy and John Sprague. Mr. Barlow sold his land to Mr. Sprague in 1684. At the time of his death, Mr. Barlow owned a house and one-half acre below it, a three and one-half acre marsh at Molton Island, and a five-acre pasture. According to the inventory of his estate, his funeral took place in Barbados and cost nine pounds. His will was dated August 5, 1684, and provided that his wife should receive his estate. After her decease it was to go to his brothers and sisters.

Thomas Barlow married, October 29, 1681, Elizabeth Mellen or Mellins. (Mellen III.) Children:

1. Elizabeth, of whom further.
2. Mary, born about 1689; married Francis Moore.

(T. B. Wyman: "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 59, 292; Vol. II, p. 644.)

(III) ELIZABETH BARLOW, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mellins) Barlow, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, September 19, 1686. She married Benjamin Hurd. (Hurd III.)

(*Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 59.)

(The Mellen Line).

Although surname authorities do not record the name "Mellen" in this specific spelling, they do list "Melling," a local name derived from parishes and a chapelry in England. Mellor, Meller, and many other forms appear, Meller as a form of Miller, according to Harrison. When the earliest known ancestor of our line arrived in Boston, his name was recorded with these various spellings and numerous others, although "Mellen" was apparently the more general form. Later some of his descendants chose the spelling "Mellins."

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) RICHARD MELLEN was a freeman of Boston or Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1639 and owned land in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1642-44. His name appears as Mellers on the Boston records, and other local spellings included Malling, Melling, Mellens, Melon and Meles. Children:

1. James, of whom further.
2. Sarah, born in Weymouth April 4, 1643.
3. Mary, married, in 1662, Daniel Whittemore.

("American Ancestry," Vol. X, p. 133. William Barry: "A History of Framingham, Massachusetts," p. 325.)

(II) JAMES MELLEN (MELLINS), son of Richard Mellen, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, June 3, 1642, and died in Malden or Charlestown before June 15, 1680, when his widow was granted administration of his estate. He and his wife lived in Charlestown. He was a mariner.

James Mellen, or Mellins, married, about 1658, Elizabeth Dexter. (Dexter II.) Children:

1. Elizabeth, of whom further.
2. Mary, born July 8, 1661, died young.
3. James, born April 14, 1663.
4. Mary, born in 1664; married Deacon Phineas Upham.
5. Richard, born April 24, 1665.
6. John, born September 17, 1666, died about 1695; married Elizabeth.
7. Sarah, born November 27, 1668.
8. Thomas, born May 11, 1670; married, September 28, 1693, Mary Threadneedle.
9. William, born August 22, 1671; married Deborah Sprague.

(William Barry: "History of Framingham," p. 235. O. P. Dexter: "Dexter Genealogy, 1642-1904," pp. 22-23. T. B. Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 292; Vol. II, p. 664.)

(III) ELIZABETH MELLEN or MELLINS, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Dexter) Mellen, was born September 4, 1659, and died November 20, 1699. She married (first) Thomas Barlow. (Barlow II.) She married (second), March 15, 1693, Samuel Townsend, son of Samuel and Abigail (Davis) Townsend.

(T. B. Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 58-59; Vol. II, pp. 664, 735, 948.)

(The Dexter Line).

The Dexter family has been established in Ireland since the early part of the twelfth century, and its members have intermarried with prominent families and have been distinguished in public office. It is probable that the family came originally from Devonshire to Ireland, as the name implies that they lived in or near the

cathedral town of Exeter. The main branch of the family was at Carrickdexter. About two miles from this place are still the ruins of a house called Castle Dexter in the town of Slane.

Richard Dexter, founder of this line in the New World, came from within a few miles of the town of Slane, County Meath, Ireland. He fled from the massacre of Protestants, beginning October 27, 1641. Just when Richard Dexter and his family sailed for America is not known, but he was in Boston before February 18, 1642.

(O. P. Dexter: "Dexter Genealogy," pp. 7-9.)

(I) RICHARD DEXTER was born in County Meath, Ireland, about 1598, his age being given as sixty-eight years in 1666, and he died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1680. He was admitted a townsman of Boston February 28, 1642, and later went to Charlestown and settled on the Mystic Side, according to the selectman's record of 1664. In Charlestown, his estate descended through five generations. Richard Dexter signed a remonstrance to the General Court as an inhabitant of Charlestown, May 16, 1648, with John Greenland, the signature being a fine specimen of the handwriting of the period. December 7, 1663, Mr. Dexter purchased a farm in Malden, and in the deeds of 1667, is called "of Malden." He lived there until after his son's death. He and his wife seem to have attended the Malden Church and she signed a petition from the women of the Malden Church to the General Court. In 1660, Richard Dexter was constable of Charlestown, Mystic Side.

Richard Dexter married Bridget, whose surname is unknown. She was born about 1612, and died about 1675. Children:

1. Alice, born probably in England, died between November 25, 1681, and August 22, 1682; married, about 1653, Benjamin Muzzy.
2. Elizabeth, of whom further.
3. John, born in 1639-40, died in Malden, Massachusetts, December 8, 1677; married Sarah.
4. Ann, born, perhaps, in England, was living July 1, 1695; married John Pratt.
5. Sarah, born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1644; married, in 1666, Edward Pinson.

(T. B. Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 292-93. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 45. O. P. Dexter: "Dexter Genealogy, 1642-1904," pp. 7-9, 21-33.)

(II) ELIZABETH DEXTER, daughter of Richard and Bridget Dexter, died about 1693. The date of her inventory was October 9, 1698. She married (first) James Mellen (also spelled "Mellins.") (Mellen II.) She married (second), May 14, 1680, Stephen Barrett.

(O. P. Dexter: "Dexter Genealogy, 1642-1904," p. 22.)

(The Bourne Line).

Families bearing the surname "Bourne," which means a stream, were located many years ago in the counties of Oxford, Somerset, Essex, Norfolk, and Devonshire, and in London. It appears that the name was commonly found in Somersetshire as early as the thirteenth century, and doubtless the Devonshire line was connected with the Somersetshire family, since the counties are adjacent. It is from the Devonshire line that Richard Bourne, the immigrant ancestor of this family of Bourne, descended. Sir John Bourne, a member of an early generation of the family, was secretary to Queen Mary of England.

Among the line of descendants in New England, there are many men who have been very successful judges, educators, missionaries, merchants, and soldiers, and who have done much towards building up the nation which their ancestors first founded.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Burke: "Encyclopedia of Heraldry." "Visitation of Somerset" (1623), p. 13. "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," Index Vol.)

(I) RICHARD BOURNE was born in Devonshire, England, where he was baptized in 1610. He died in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1682 or 1685. Between 1625 and 1630 he left England for the Colonies, and was found on the records of Lynn, Massachusetts, at an early date. In 1637 he was one of fifty men who went to Sandwich, which had been settled in May of that year, just the month preceding. Richard Bourne was the chief missionary to the Indians on Cape Cod, having care over them from 1658 until his death. About 1670 he was ordained pastor of the church at Mashpee, the Apostles Eliot and Cotton assisting at his ordination. The Bourne family were highly regarded by the Indians. In 1723, when one of the line, William Bourne, was pronounced incurable by the physicians, the Indian medicine men effected a lasting cure by their simple remedies. There is a tradition among the Mashpee Indians that Richard Bourne died a martyr, the victim of some drunken Indians. It is said that his faithful Indians buried his body beneath the church, but no search has revealed this "shrine." The town of Mashpee is but a few miles from Sandwich, and is today chiefly an Indian settlement.

Rev. Richard Bourne is recorded as having been a householder of Plymouth Colony in 1636, and as being made a freeman March 7, 1636-37. He held several colony offices and appears to have been a man of great value in Colonial affairs. He was a grand juror; deputy to the General Court in 1639, and represented the town of Sandwich, Massachusetts, thereafter, except in 1643, until 1645, and then again for several years between 1652 and 1670.

Richard Bourne married (first), probably before 1636, Bathsheba Hallett. (Hallett II.) He married (second) Mrs. Ruth (Sargent) Winslow, daughter of the Rev. William and Sarah Sargent, and widow of John Winslow of Marshfield, Massachusetts. She married (second) Elder John Chipman. (Chipman II.)

Children of first marriage, born in Sandwich:

1. Job, born in 1639, died in 1677; married Ruhamah Hallett, granddaughter of Andrew Hallett. (Hallett I, child 2.)
2. Elisha, married Patience Skiff. (Skiff I, child 8.)
3. Shearjashub, of whom further.
4. Ezra, born May 12, 1648, died unmarried.

(Dykes: "History of Richard Bourne," pp. 3, 15, 16, 196, 208. "Sandwich, Massachusetts, Vital Records," in "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. XIV, p. 107. Otis and Swift: "Barnstable Families," pp. 108-09.)

(II) SHEARJASHUB BOURNE, son of Rev. Richard and Bathsheba (Hallett) Bourne, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1644, and died there March 7, 1719. His unusual first name meant "the remnant shall return," expressing his father's hope of returning to England before his death, a hope unfulfilled. He had the following epitaph: "He was a virtuous, righteous, and merciful man, and a

great friend of the Indians," which indicates that he carried on the friendly attitude and helpful spirit his father had shown to the Indians. Shearjashub Bourne owned lands in Falmouth, Massachusetts, and was representative to the General Court from June 8, 1692, until 1695. In 1684 he was selectman, and he served in this capacity for four years.

Shearjashub Bourne married, in 1672-73, Bathsheba Skiff. (Skiff II.) Children, born in Sandwich, Massachusetts:

1. Melatiah, of whom further.
2. Hon. Ezra, born August 6, 1676; married Martha Prince.
3. Mary, born October 21, 1678; married an Allen.
4. Sarah, born February 6, 1680.
5. Remembrance, born February 6, 1683.
6. Patience, born April 20, 1686; married an Allen.

(Dykes: "History of Richard Bourne," pp. 16, 196, 212. "Sandwich, Massachusetts, Vital Records," in "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. XIV, p. 108. Otis and Swift: "Barnstable Families," p. 114.)

(III) MELATIAH BOURNE, son of Shearjashub and Bathsheba (Skiff) Bourne, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, January 12, 1673, and died there in 1742. He inherited his father's lands in Falmouth, Massachusetts, but he settled in Sandwich, where he occupied a prominent place in the township's affairs. He served as representative to the General Court from 1713 to 1717, and was Judge of Probate for Barnstable County, Massachusetts.

Melatiah Bourne married (first), February 23, 1692-93, Desire Chipman. (Chipman III.) He married (second) Mrs. Abigail Smith, widow of Thomas Smith. Children, born in Sandwich, Massachusetts:

1. Hon. Sylvanus, of whom further.
2. Richard, born in 1695, died in Falmouth, Massachusetts.
3. Samuel, born in 1697, died young.
4. Sarah, born in 1697, died young.
5. John, born in 1698; married, March 16, 1721, Mrs. Mercy Hinckley.
6. Shearjashub, born in 1699, died young.
7. Silas, born in 1701.
8. Bathsheba, born in 1703, died young.

(Dykes: "History of Richard Bourne," pp. 212-13. "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. XIV, pp. 89, 169.)

(IV) HONORABLE SYLVANUS BOURNE, son of Melatiah and Desire (Chipman) Bourne, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, September 10, 1694, and died in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1764. In 1720, he was living in Falmouth, but soon after he removed to Barnstable, where he remained until his death. Sylvanus Bourne inherited quite a sum, and was also a prosperous merchant. He held several important positions, including colonel of the militia, member of the Governor's Council for several years, Register of Probate, and after the death of his father, in 1742, Judge of Probate.

Hon. Sylvanus Bourne married, March 20, 1717, Mercy Gorham. (Gorham V.) Children (named in their parent's will; all but one born in Barnstable):

1. Desire, born January 19, 1718; married, December 22, 1737, Nathaniel Clap, Esq., of Scituate, Massachusetts, brother of Thomas Clap, president of Yale.

2. Mary, born in Falmouth, April 22, 1720; married, in 1742, Nathaniel Stone, Jr., of Harwich, Massachusetts.
3. Melatiah, born November 14, 1722, died September, 1778; married Mary Bayard, niece of Governor Bowdoin.
4. Colonel William, born February 27, 1723-24, died in August, 1770; was with "Gorham's Rangers," at Louisburg, in 1757-58; married (first) a Hazard, the daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Hazard, and (second) Mrs. (Tasker) Fessenden, daughter of Judge Tasker, and the widow of James Fessenden of Marblehead, Massachusetts.
5. Hannah, born December 8, 1725; married, December 18, 1748, Isaac Hinckley, Jr.
6. Mercy, born August 22, 1727; married, April 10, 1751, Samuel Jordan, Esq., of Biddeford, Maine.
7. Abigail, born June 21, 1729, died before 1765; married, March 14, 1754, Kenelm Winslow, Jr., of Marshfield, Massachusetts.
8. Captain Sylvanus, born November 12, 1731, died May 22, 1761, at Martha's Vineyard; married, February 3, 1757, Hannah Sturgis.
9. Eunice, of whom further.
10. Dr. Richard, born November 1, 1739, died April 25, 1826.  
(Dykes: "History of Richard Bourne," pp. 212-17, 221.)

(V) EUNICE BOURNE, daughter of Sylvanus and March (Gorham) Bourne, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, February 16, 1732-33. She married, in 1755, Colonel John Gallison of Marblehead. (Gallison III.)

(Dykes: "History of Richard Bourne," p. 217.)

(The Gorham Line).

The ancestry of the Gorham family is traced from the De Gorrans of La Tanniere, near Gorram, in Maine, on the borders of Brittany. From this locality several families emigrated to England in the eleventh century during the reign of William the Conqueror.

("Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," Vol. I, p. 407.)

(I) JAMES GORHAM, of Benefield, England, was born in 1550. He married, in 1572, Agnes Bernington. Among their children was:

1. Ralph, of whom further.

(II) RALPH GORHAM, son of James and Agnes (Bernington) Gorham, was born in Benefield, England, in 1575. He came to New England with his family before 1637. He died in 1643. His wife's name is unknown, but there were two children:

1. Ralph.
2. John, of whom further.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LII, p. 357. Otis: "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," Vol. I, p. 407.)

(III) CAPTAIN JOHN GORHAM, son of Ralph Gorham, was baptized at Benefield, England, January 28, 1621. He was buried at Swansea, Massachusetts, February 5, 1675. He removed from Plymouth to Marshfield in 1646, and thence to Yarmouth in 1652. Besides a productive farm, he owned a gristmill, tannery and wharf. As captain of the military company of Yarmouth in 1674, and of the Second Company of the Plymouth Colony in 1675, he had a prominent part in King Philip's War, marching to the relief of Captain Lothrop's company of Essex men which met defeat at Sugar Loaf Mountain on the Connecticut River. He failed to survive the fatigue and exposure of the decisive battle with the Narragansett

Indians. Captain John Gorham married, in 1643, Desire Howland. (Howland IIA.) Children:

1. Desire, born at Plymouth, April 2, 1644; married, in October, 1661, John Hawes of Yarmouth.
2. Temperance, born at Marshfield, May 5, 1646; married (first) Edward Sturgis, Jr.; married (second) Thomas Baxter.
3. Elizabeth, born at Marshfield, April 2, 1648; married Joseph Hallett.
4. James, born at Marshfield, April 28, 1650; married, February 24, 1673-74, Hannah Huckins.
5. John, of whom further.
6. Joseph, born at Yarmouth, February 16, 1653-54; married Sarah Sturgis.
7. Jabez, born at Barnstable, August 3, 1656; married Hannah Gray.
8. Mercy, born at Barnstable, January 20, 1658; married George Denison.
9. Lydia, born at Barnstable, November 16, 1661; married, January 1, 1683, John Thacher.
10. Hannah, born at Barnstable, November 28, 1663; married Joseph Wheelding.
11. Shubael, born at Barnstable, October 21, 1667; married, in 1696, Puella Hussey.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LII, p. 358. Guild: "Gorham Genealogy," p. 3. Otis: "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," Vol. I, pp. 410-13.)

(IV) COLONEL JOHN GORHAM, son of Captain John and Desire (Howland) Gorham, was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, February 20, 1651-52, and died December 9, 1716. He inherited his father's possessions in Yarmouth. He served under his father in King Philip's War. A man of good judgment and business ability, he was called upon to fill many public offices. Colonel Gorham established residence in Barnstable, and lived there many years.

Colonel John Gorham married, in February, 1674, Mary (also called "Mercy") Otis. (Otis III.) Children:

1. John, born January 18, 1675-76, died in 1679.
2. Temperance, born August 2, 1678.
3. Mary, born September 18, 1680.
4. Stephen, born June 23, 1683.
5. Shubael, born September 2, 1686.
6. John, born September 28, 1688.
7. Thankful, born February 15, 1690-91.
8. Job, born August 30, 1692.
9. Mercy, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, pp. 281-82.)

(V) MERCY GORHAM, daughter of Colonel John and Mary (or Mercy) (Otis) Gorham, was born in December, 1695, and died April 11, 1782. She was a woman of rare accomplishments.

Mercy Gorham married, in 1717, the Hon. Sylvanus Bourne. (Bourne IV.)

(Otis: "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," Vol. I, pp. 415, 421. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LII, p. 358.)

(The Otis Line).

The name of Otis brings at once to mind one of the most notable families in early Massachusetts history, from the standpoint of public service. In the stirring days preceding the Revolutionary War not even the Adamses exercised a wider influence. Colonel James Otis, father of the Patriot, as judge, representative and member of the Governor's Council, was an early and powerful advocate of the maintenance of the political rights of the colonists against the encroachments of the

British Government. Like his father, the son, James, was a capable lawyer and statesman, but his zeal and eloquence in the patriot cause made him an outstanding leader of the Revolutionary movement and brought him wider fame in England than any other American except Benjamin Franklin. Harrison Gray Otis, nephew of the Patriot, had a long and distinguished career, including service as Speaker of the House of Representatives in Massachusetts and as United States Senator in Washington.

("Encyclopædia Britannica," fourteenth edition, Vol. XVI, pp. 961-62. "New International Encyclopedia," Vol. XII, p. 630.)

(I) JOHN OTIS, according to family tradition, was born at Barnstable, Devonshire, England, in 1581, but later research probably identifies him as the son of Richard Otis, of Glastonbury, Somersetshire, which is not far from Barnstable. John Otis came to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, either with or preceding the company of Rev. Peter Hobart, who arrived there the same year. He was a yeoman of substance and his name appears frequently in the early records of Hingham. About 1654 he removed to Weymouth, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying May 31, 1657. John Otis married (first), in England, Margaret, who died in 1653 or 1654; (second) Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Streame. Children:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Margaret, married Thomas Burton of Hingham.
3. Hannah, married Thomas Gill of Hingham.
4. Ann.
5. Alice.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. II, pp. 282-84; Vol. IV, pp. 161-63; Vol. XI, p. 173. "Encyclopædia Britannica," fourteenth edition, Vol. XVI, pp. 961-962. Matthews: "American Armoury.")

(II) JOHN OTIS, son of John and Margaret Otis, was born in Barnstable, Devonshire, England, in 1620, and died in Scituate, Massachusetts, January 16, 1683. He came with his father to Hingham, Massachusetts, and after his father's death occupied the family homestead "Otis Hill." In 1661, he removed to Scituate and, in 1678, he again changed his residence, this time to Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he established "Otis Farm." Here he was followed by his son John, who was the grandfather of James Otis, the patriot.

John Otis married, in 1652, Mary Jacob. (Jacob II.) Children:

1. Mary, of whom further.
2. Elizabeth, married, in 1688, Thomas Allyn; married (second) David Loring.
3. John, born in 1657; married, July 18, 1683, Mercy Bacon.
4. A daughter (probably Hannah), born in 1660.
5. Stephen, born in 1661; married, in 1685, Hannah Ensign.
6. James, born in 1663, killed in Quebec in 1690 while on a military expedition to Canada.
7. Joseph, born in 1665; married Dorothy Thomas.
8. Job, born in 1667; married Ann Little.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. II, pp. 282-84; Vol. IV, p. 163.)

(III) MARY (OR MERCY) OTIS, daughter of John and Mary (Jacob) Otis, was baptized in Hingham, Massachusetts, May 1, 1653. She married Colonel John Gorham. (Gorham IV.)

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. II, pp. 242, 292. Otis: "Barnstable Families," Vol. I, p. 415. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 282.)

(The Jacob Line).

Jacob and its variant, Jacobs, are English family names derived from the Christian name Jacob. The name of William Jacob appeared in the Hundred Rolls of County Cambridge, A. D. 1273, William *fil. Jacobi* in those of Kent, and Johannes *fil. Jacoby* and Jacobus de Broxton in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire in 1379.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) NICHOLAS JACOB (variation JACOBS), according to Daniel Cushing's records, came with his wife, two children, and their cousin, Thomas Lincoln, from Hingham, County Norfolk, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1633. They lived for a time in Watertown, but settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, where Nicholas Jacob had a grant of a house and lot of three acres on Town Street in September, 1635. He was made a freeman March 3, 1636, and served as selectman in 1637, and as deputy to the General Court in 1648 and 1649. He died June (or January) 5, 1657, leaving his widow executrix of his will.

Nicholas Jacob married Mary, who died June 15, 1681. She married (second), March 10, 1659, John Beal, widower. Children, first two born in England:

1. John, born about 1630, died in Hingham, Massachusetts, September 18, 1693; married (first), October 20, 1653, Margery Eames, daughter of Anthony Eames. She died April 7, 1659, and he married (second), October 3, 1661, Mary Russell, daughter of George and Jane Russell.
  2. Elizabeth, born in 1632; married (first), December 4, 1648, John Thaxter, and (second), March 23, 1690-91, Daniel Cushing.
  3. Mary, of whom further.
  4. Sarah, born in 1637; married, February 25, 1652-53, Matthew Cushing, Jr.
  5. Hannah, baptized in Hingham, February 23, 1639-40; married, December 16, 1657, Thomas Loring.
  6. Josiah, baptized in Hingham, November 6, 1642, buried November 24, 1642.
  7. Deborah, baptized in Hingham, November 26, 1643; married, February 11, 1663-64, Nathaniel Thomas, of Marshfield, Massachusetts.
  8. Joseph, baptized in Hingham, May 10, 1646, died in Bristol, Massachusetts (now Rhode Island), February 9, 1708; married Hannah Whitman, who was born in Hull, Massachusetts, in 1650.
- (James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, pp. 533-34. Lincoln: "History of the Town of Hingham, Massachusetts," Vol. II, pp. 371-72.)

(II) MARY JACOB, daughter of Nicholas and Mary Jacob, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1634. She married John Otis. (Otis II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Howland Line).

This family is probably of Essex origin, but the parentage of the immigrant ancestor, John, is unknown. The will of Humphrey Howland, a draper of St. Swithin's, London, dated 1646, mentions his brothers George of St. Dunstan's in the eastern part of London, and Arthur, John, and Henry. An Arthur and Henry Howland, who are known to have been brothers, came to Plymouth as early as 1625. Arthur later removed to Marshfield and Henry to Duxbury. Humphrey Howland in his will mentions a debt owed him by Mr. Ruch of New England, amounting to £16 and divided it among his three brothers, Arthur, Henry, and John.

(C. E. Banks: "English Ancestry and Homes of Pilgrim Fathers," p. 65.)

(I) JOHN HOWLAND was born about 1594 and was one of that noteworthy company who sailed for New England on the "Mayflower" in 1620. It is not known from where he came. During a storm while the "Mayflower" was crossing the Atlantic, John Howland was tossed overboard. Governor Bradford describes the incident: "In a mightie storme a lustie yonge man called John Howland, coming upon some occasion above ye grating, was with a seele of the ship throwne into ye se; but it pleased God yt he caught hould of ye top saile halliards which hunge overboard, and rane out at length; yet he held his hould till he was held up by ye same rope to ye brine of ye water, and then with a boat hooke and other means got into ye ship again and his life was saved; and though he was something ill with it, yet he lived many years after, and became a profitable member both in Church and commone wealth."

When the vessel reached Cape Cod, he was among the party of ten who were sent out to select the location of their new homes. They were driven by a storm into Plymouth Harbor which they chose for the settlement. Prior to landing, the passengers drew up the Compact which became the basis for their government. John Howland, then aged twenty-eight, was the thirteenth signer.

He was frequently called to public office. From 1633 to 1636, he was a member of the Governor's Council, in 1633 and 1634 assessor, in 1636 serving on the jury, and in 1666 selectman of Plymouth. He represented the town as deputy from 1652 to 1656, and in 1658, 1661, 1663, 1667 and 1670. A few years after the founding of their colony the Pilgrims established a trading post on the Kennebec River in Maine, of which he was placed in charge. While there Mr. Howland defended the post from the encroachment of John Hocking, who attempted to trade within the limits of the Plymouth patent, and who killed Moses Talbot, one of Howland's men. The event caused considerable excitement at the time. His other public service consisting of laying out land, settling disputes, constructing highways and serving on various town committees, made him a man of repute. He was appointed by the church to join in the imposition of hands at the time of the ordination of John Cotton, Jr. His home was at Rocky Nook, Plymouth, but he acquired land in other townships, including one hundred acres on the east side of Taunton River, some upland and meadows in Middlebury, and at Satucket and Paomett, as well as several grants at Plymouth itself. He died April 23, 1672-73. His will is dated 1672 and was exhibited in court March 5, 1673. It is probable that his grave is on Burial Hill, where a headstone was placed by his descendants in 1836. His home in Plymouth is still standing, though much work had to be done to preserve it. It is now in the possession of the Pilgrim John Howland Society.

John Howland married, August 14, 1623, Elizabeth Tilley. (Tilley II.) Children:

1. Desire, of whom further.
2. John, born February 24, 1626-27 (Judge Sewell in his diary claims that he saw "Lieut. Howland upon ye Rode who tells us that he was borne February 24, 1626, at our Plimouth"), lived at Marshfield and later at Barnstable; married, December 26, 1651, Mary Lee.
3. Jabez, died between July 14, 1708, and April 21, 1712, was a soldier in King Philip's War, moved to Bristol, Rhode Island, where he died; married Bethiah Thatcher.
4. Hope, of whom further.

5. Elizabeth, born about 1630, died in 1691; married (first), September 13, 1649, Ephraim Hicks of Plymouth, and he died December 2, 1649; married (second) John Dickenson.
  6. Lydia, married James Brown and lived at Swanzy.
  7. Ruth, married, June 17, 1664, Thomas Cushman and lived at Plympton.
  8. Hannah, married, September 6, 1661, Jonathan Bosworth.
  9. Joseph, born at Plymouth, was a lieutenant in the militia of the town in 1679, and held many other civil offices, died in March, 1704; married, February 7, 1664, Elizabeth Southworth.
  10. Isaac, born January 15, 1649, probably died 9.3. 1724, lived in Middleborough, Massachusetts, and was a lieutenant in King Philip's War.
- (F. Howland: "Genealogical and Biographical History of Arthur, Henry and John Howland," pp. 18, 315-23. Pilgrim John Howland Society, "John Howland, a Mayflower Pilgrim," pp. 31-32. Goodwin: "Pilgrim Republic," p. 293.)

(IIA) DESIRE HOWLAND, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and died in Barnstable, Massachusetts, October 13, 1683. She married Captain John Gorham. (Gorham III.)

(IIB) HOPE HOWLAND, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, was born at Plymouth in 1629. She married Elder John Chipman. (Chipman II.)

("Mayflower Descendant," Vol. I, pp. 9, 11; Vol. II, pp. 70-77; Vol. III, pp. 181-83. Otis: "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," Vol. I, pp. 159-65. F. Howland: "Howland Family in America," pp. 316-24.)

(The Chipman Line).

The name Chipman is a contraction for Chippenham. The *chip* is the Anglo-Saxon ceapian, meaning to cheapen, that is, to buy or sell at an advantageous price. The *ham*, like the German heim, means home. The whole word signifies a place where goods are bought and sold. There are places in Wiltshire, Buckingham, and Cambridge named Chippenham.

The earliest man of the name seems to be Wilhelmus de Chipenham, of Staplehou, County Cambridge, who, by order of William the Conqueror, took the inventory of the estates of the Monastery of Ely in 1085. In 1660, Sr. (Rev.) John de Chippenham was one of the one hundred and nineteen legatees under the will of Elizabeth de Burgh, Countess of Clare and daughter of the Earl of Gloucester.

(R. M. Chipman: "The Chipman Lineage," p. 5.)

(I) THOMAS CHIPMAN was born about 1567, probably in White Church, county of Dorset, England, and died about 1623. His last residence was Bryan's Piddle, about five miles from Dorchester, where he seems to have owned a manor house and other lands. He was married after 1590, but his wife's name is not known. She died about 1637. Children:

1. "Hannor" (Hannah?).
2. "Tumsum" (Thomasine?).
3. John, of whom further.

(Chipman: "The Chipman Lineage," pp. 9-12. Otis: "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," Vol. I, pp. 154-55.)

(II) JOHN CHIPMAN, son of Thomas Chipman, was born about 1614, probably at Bryan's Piddle, county of Dorset, England, and died at Sandwich, Massachusetts, April 7, 1708. He came to Boston in July, 1631, and settled at Plymouth. He removed to Yarmouth in 1643, to Barnstable in 1649, and to Sandwich about 1680. He was a prominent man in these communities, serving as selectman, magistrate,

deputy, and representative to the General Court. He is generally known as Elder John Chipman through his appointment as a ruling elder of the Barnstable Church.

John Chipman married (first), in 1646, Hope Howland. (Howland IIB.) He married (second), in 1684, Ruth (Sargent-Winslow) Bourne, widow of Richard Bourne. (Bourne I.) Children, all of first marriage:

1. Elizabeth, born June 27, 1647; married Hosea Joyce, of Yarmouth.
2. Hope, born August 31, 1652; married, August 10, 1670, John Huckins.
3. Lydia, born December 25, 1654; married John Sergeant.
4. John, born in March, 1656-57, died in May, 1657.
5. Hannah, born January 14, 1658-59; married, May 1, 1680, Thomas Huckins.
6. Samuel, born April 15, 1661.
7. Ruth, born December 31, 1663; married, April 7, 1682, Eleazer Crocker.
8. Bethia, born July 1, 1666; married Shubael Dimmock.
9. Mercy, born February 6, 1668; married Nathaniel Skiff. (Skiff I, child 3.)
10. John, born March 3, 1670-71; married Mary Skeffe.
11. Desire, of whom further.

(III) DESIRE CHIPMAN, daughter of Elder John and Hope (Howland) Chipman, was born February 26, 1673-74. She married Honorable Melatiah Bourne. (Bourne III.)

(R. M. Chipman: "The Chipman Lineage," pp. 9-12. Otis: "Genealogical Notes on Barnstable Families," Vol. I, pp. 158-61.)

(The Tilley Line).

The surname Tilley is found in England as early as the Norman Conquest, and appears in the Domesday Book. The name was common also in France and Holland at an early date, and is doubtless of Norman-French origin, as Lower states that there is a village of Tilly in the department of Calvados in Normandy. The name is spelled in many ways in the ancient records.

Among the passengers on the "Mayflower" in 1620 were two males of the name of Tilley: Edward Tilley, who was accompanied by his wife, Ann; and John Tilley, who brought his wife and daughter, Elizabeth. These Tilley passengers seemed doomed to misfortune; Edward and his wife were unable to stand the hardships of the first terrible winter, and died in the spring, 1620-21, leaving no male descendants. John Tilley and his wife also died early in 1621, his daughter, Elizabeth, being the sole survivor of the family. She became the wife of John Howland, the Pilgrim, and it is through her alone that descent can be traced to the "Mayflower" Tilleys. Other Tilleys came later. John Tilley was in Dorchester in 1628. William Tilley, of Barnstable and Boston, came from Little Minories, England, in the ship "Abigail" in June, 1636; he left a daughter, Sarah, but no sons; others of the name came later.

("Armorial Families," Vol. II, pp. 155-56.)

(I) JOHN TILLEY, the immigrant ancestor and founder of the Tilley family, came to the American colonies in December, 1620, on the "Mayflower," and was the sixteenth signer of the famous "Mayflower Compact." Much confusion and discussion has arisen concerning the many records of John Tilley, some authoritative sources upholding one theory, others another theory. John Tilley has been considered a brother of Edward Tilley, who came on the same boat, and it is believed that they were sons of Lawrence and Bridget Tilley of Shipton, County Salop.

During the general sickness of the first winter, John and Edward Tilley both died, as did their wives. Dr. C. E. Banks, a careful genealogist, in his recent investigations on the identity of "Mayflower" passengers, gives new evidence on the Tilley family. The theory of Edward and John Tilley as natives of Shipton, County Salop, England, is not accepted by Dr. Banks. Of John Tilley he says: "John Tilley, yeoman, was living in Wootton, Bedfordshire, in 1613, aged forty years, hence born in 1574, and this may be the emigrant." The compiler (Dr. Banks) found the marriage of a John Tilley to Elizabeth Comyngs, 2 February 1605, in the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft (London), where an Allerton family resided, and close to the Pilgrim center there. As Elizabeth, daughter of the Pilgrim, was born in 1607, this record may be the marriage of the "Mayflower" passenger (merely conjectural). Edward Tilley was from London, and John Tilley was his older brother. Dr. Banks' rejection of the generally accepted theory of Edward and John Tilley being natives of Shipton, County Salop, is based on the fact that John Tylly, of that place, born in 1571, was living at Shipton, aged sixty in 1631, and therefore could not be the "Mayflower" John Tilley. The London residence of these people seems almost indisputable, for they were not all of the Leyden group of the Pilgrims. John Howland, who married Elizabeth Tilley, daughter of John Tilley, came to America on the "Mayflower," in the employ of John Carver. As there is no record of his residence in Leyden, he is credited to the London group. Several Howlands were living in parishes in London, in or near the Pilgrim center there, as were the Allertons, Sampsons, and others who came to Plymouth. "The general belief for many years was that John Howland married a daughter of Governor Carver till records were found which showed that Carver had no daughter. The discovery of Bradford's manuscript showed the tradition that Howland married a daughter of Governor Carver to be erroneous, and that he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Tilley." It has sometimes also been stated that John Tilley married (first) a daughter of Governor Carver. However, according to records above mentioned, Governor Carver had no daughter. Nevertheless, the power of tradition is so strong that, though it cannot be positively proven that he had a daughter, those brought up with this conviction will not part with it lightly. It has sometimes also been stated that John Tilley came to America accompanied by his second wife, Bridget (Van der Velde) Tilley, to whom he was married in Leyden, Holland. Mr. Dexter's "The England and Holland of the Pilgrims" says: "The John and Bridget Tilley of the 'Mayflower' were *not* the John Tilley and Bridget Van der Velde who were betrothed in Leyden, February 13, 1615, with his father Paul Tilly as witness." As Dr. Banks makes no mention of Bridget Van der Velde, it is inferred that he did not have conclusive evidence for the name of John Tilley's (apparently) second wife. To summarize, these theories are all conjectural, but if we are to accept what the most recent search reveals, the name or names of John Tilley's wife or wives is or are not known. He was, however, the father of:

1. Elizabeth, of whom further.

(C. E. Banks: "The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers," pp. 65, 86-88. F. Howland: "A Brief Genealogical and Biographical History of Arthur, Henry and John Howland, and their Descendants," Vol. II, p. 320. H. M. and M. Dexter: "The England and Holland of the Pilgrims," p. 650.)

(II) ELIZABETH TILLEY, daughter of John Tilley, was born in England in 1607 and died December 21, 1687. According to F. Howland, after the death of her parents, she became a member of Governor Carver's household. She married John Howland. (Howland I.)

(F. Howland: "A Brief Genealogical and Biographical History of Arthur, Henry and John Howland and Their Descendants," Vol. II, p. 320.)

(The Skiff Line).

None of the authorities on British surnames list the name Skiffe, although the forms Sciff, Skiff, Skiffe, and Skift are to be found in the United States. Whether the name has undergone a change is a matter of conjecture, possibly losing a final syllable or two, as the name Skeffington is to be found. This is only supposition, however, and lacks definite proof.

(General Census, 1790, p. 262.)

(I) JAMES SKIFF was of Kent, England. He died after 1688. He came from London, England, and was recorded as a proprietor of Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1637. Lynn, which was incorporated in 1630, was a grant from old Plymouth Colony and began to be settled in 1629. James Skiff, yeoman of Plymouth, received five acres of land for services done to Isaac Allerton, and bought five acres more from Peter Talbot, August 22, 1636. On January 1, 1637, James "Skiffe" sold his house and land. He then removed to Sandwich, Massachusetts, where lands were granted to him in 1641. He was made a freeman June 5, 1644. In 1659, James Skiff, town deputy from Sandwich, was rejected by the General Court for his toleration of Quakers. Mr. Skiff was a man of culture and decidedly broad views for his time. One of the leading men of Sandwich, he served as selectman, excise man, and constable. He was deputy to the General Court, and served as a member of the Governor's Council.

James Skiff married Mary Reeves, who died September 21, 1673. Children:

1. James J., born September 12, 1638, died in Sandwich, Massachusetts; married (first) Elizabeth Tabor; (second) Sarah Barnard.
2. Stephen, born April 14, 1641; married Lydia.
3. Nathaniel, born March 20, 1645, died in Windham, Connecticut, April 24, 1723; married (first) Mercy or Mary Chipman (Chipman II, child 9); (second) Ruth West.
4. Samuel, born October 12, 1646.
5. Bathsheba, of whom further.
6. Mary, born March 25, 1650.
7. Miriam, born March 25, 1652.
8. Patience, born March 25, 1653; married, October 26, 1675, Elisha Bourne. (Bourne I, child 2.)
9. Benjamin, born November 14, 1644; married, February 20, 1680, Hannah Merry.
10. Nathan, born May 16, 1658; married (first), about July 10, 1680, Hepsibah Codman, daughter of Robert Codman, of Edgartown; (second), December 13, 1699, Mercy Chipman, daughter of John Chipman, of Barnstable.
11. Elizabeth, buried at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, June 25, 1676.

("American Ancestry," Vol. II, p. 115. F. L. Pierson: "Descendants of James Skiff," pp. 3-4. R. H. Tilley: "Magazine of New England History," Vol. II, p. 185.)

(II) BATHSHEBA SKIFF, daughter of James and Mary (Reeves) Skiff, was born April 26, 1648. She married Shearjashub Bourne. (Bourne II.)

(F. L. Pierson: "Descendants of Thomas Skiff," pp. 3-4. "American Ancestry," Vol. II, p. 115.)

(The Hallet (Hallett) Line).

Hallett is derived as a surname from the Anglo-Saxon "haletta," that is, one who is hailed or greeted, a hero or an eminent man. The name has two other possible derivations, one as a diminutive of Hal or Henry, the other as a local surname signifying a dweller at the hall-head, or high ground.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) ANDREW HALLETT was born in England perhaps in 1607, and died in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, probably before 1654. He is believed to have come to New England about 1637. He was of Plymouth, Massachusetts, July 26, 1638, and in 1639 at Yarmouth. He was styled "gentleman" and probably was the person referred to as "the schoolmaster" (1646) by Lechford in his "Plain Dealings." In 1643, among those "able to bear arms" in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, were listed Andrew Hallett, Sr., Andrew Hallett, Jr., and Samuel Hallett. Andrew Hallett gave a cow to the town poor in 1643. This Andrew Hallett, aged twenty-eight, Pope says, is in the passenger list as from Dorsetshire, sailing March 20, 1635, from Weymouth, County Dorset, when he is called "servant to Richard Wade, cooper," probably referring to his apprenticeship. Richard Wade settled first at Dorchester, then at Sandwich, Massachusetts, where he was a proprietor in 1640, but not recorded after 1641. We find Andrew Hallett also there and he later had property in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, May 6, 1639. He had a grant of two hundred acres at Mattachusetts, now Yarmouth, Massachusetts, and his name is in early grants and sales. The two Andrews (Sr. and Jr.) have been often confused. It would appear that Andrew Sr. preceded the others of his family in coming to America, if foregoing is correct. Freeman in his "History of Cape Cod" says there came persons chiefly from Lynn, Duxbury and Plymouth to settle at Yarmouth and among them was Andrew Hallett who had lands first at Sandwich, and was of Yarmouth soon after in 1639. He conveyed to Daniel Wing certain property in Sandwich June 28, 1649. A note of a land sale in Yarmouth May 9, 1642, by Andrew Hallett, Jr., is the last recorded with the Jr. following the name. Probably Andrew, Sr., died sometime between 1648 and 1654. On February 24, 1654, reference is made to land of Andrew Hallett, Sr., deceased. Mary Hallett (possibly his widow) of Barnstable, and Josias Hallett, sold rights to land between Barnstable and Yarmouth March 3, 1654, to John Barnes. Savage suggests that Andrew Hallett "went home" in 1645, possibly meaning that he returned to England, but we have no further record on this. Andrew Hallett married, in England, Mary. Children, all probably born in England:

1. Bathsheba, of whom further.
2. Andrew, Jr., died at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, will dated March 14, 1682, proved May 31, 1684; married, probably about 1644, Ann, who died about 1694. They were the parents of Ruhamah, who married, April 18, 1666, Job Bourne. (Bourne I, child 1.)
3. Samuel, of age in 1643, drowned at Nauset (Eastham), April 22, 1650, when about to go on a fishing voyage.
4. John, of Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1643.
5. Hannah, married at Barnstable, Massachusetts, July 1, 1656.
6. Josias, of Barnstable in 1654.
7. Joseph, may have married Elizabeth Gorham. Captain John Gorham's estate was next to land of Andrew Hallett and land of Joseph Hallett February 29, 1675.

(Frederick Freeman: "The History of Cape Cod," Vol. I, p. 146; Vol. II, pp. 15-16, 182. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXV, p. 195. Hannah S. B. Dykes: "History of Richard Bourne and Some of his Descendants," p. 3. William T. Davis:

STACYE (STACEY).

*Arms*—Azure, on a fess between three falcons or, as many fleurs-de-lis of the field.  
(Burke: "General Armory.")

HURD.

*Arms*—Azure, a lion rampant or, on a chief argent, a crane proper between two mullets sable.

*Crest*—On a garb, a raven proper.

*Motto*—*Bona-Bonis.*

(Dena D. Hurd: "A History and Genealogy of the Family of Hurd in the United States," p. 247.)

BARLOW.

*Arms*—Sable, an eagle displayed with two heads argent membered or, standing on the limb of a tree raguled and trunked fesseways of the second.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

HALLET (HALLETT).

*Arms*—Or, a chief engrailed sable over all on a bend engrailed gules three bezants.

*Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi lion argent holding in the paws a bezant.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

TILLEY.

*Arms*—Argent, a wivern, wings endorsed sable.

*Crest*—The head of a battle-axe issuing from the wreath.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

JACOB.

*Arms*—Per pale, ermine and gules three tigers' heads erased and counter-changed.

(Burke: "Encyclopedia of Heraldry.")



Starye  
(Starey)



Furd



Barlow



Hallet  
(Hallett)



Tilley



Jacob

"Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, Massachusetts," p. 124. Charles Henry Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," pp. 209, 472. "The Mayflower Descendant," Vol. IV, p. 157; Vol. V, p. 171; Vol. IX, pp. 232-33; Vol. X, pp. 14, 140, 142-43. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 340.)

(II) BATHSHEBA HALLETT, daughter of Andrew (Sr.) and Mary Hallett, was probably born in England and died, probably in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1670. She married Richard Bourne. (Bourne I.)

(Amos Otis and C. F. Swift: "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," Vol. I, p. 111. Hannah S. B. Dykes: "History of Richard Bourne and Some of his Descendants," pp. 3, 5, 196.)

(The Stacey (Stacey) Line).

Stacey, Stacy, Stacey and Stace are surnames of baptismal origin, indicating "son of Eustace." As early as 1273 the name, including many variations, appeared on the rolls of several English counties.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JOHN STACEY (or STACY as the name was often spelled in early records), was born in England about 1594 and died most probably in Marblehead, Essex County, Massachusetts, in 1654. He settled in Marblehead some years before his death, and left descendants there.

John Stacey married Susan, who probably survived him. Children:

1. Henry, of whom further.
2. (probably) John, born about 1629.

(Charles A. Stacey: "Stacey Genealogy," unpublished manuscript. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. VIII, p. 53. "Vital Records of Marblehead, Massachusetts," Vol. III, p. 42. "The Genealogical Magazine," Vol. IV, p. 31.)

(II) HENRY STACEY, son of John and Susan Stacey, was born in 1621 and died probably shortly after 1674. He was a resident of Marblehead in 1648, the year in which it became a town independent of Salem, also in Essex County. The earliest date in the records of Marblehead as a town is December 22, 1648, when common lands were divided equally among the inhabitants, the record of the meeting concluding:

That there might be an equal proceedinge had having respect to families according to their former common shares, finding the commons but littell as we conceive to pasture not more than fifty head of cattell, or cows, accounting a horse or mare as two cows, two yearling cattell for one cove, four goats or sheep to a cove, a steer or bullock of two years ould as a cove, the number of families in the plantation being 44 thus limited . . . .

A list followed, bearing the names "Henry Stacey, 1/2 cow," and "John Stacie, 1 cow."

In 1674, Marblehead had increased to the extent of one hundred and fourteen householders, among them John Stacey, Senior; Henry Stacey, and Widow Stacie. Henry Stacey married Mary Parnell. Children:

1. Mary, born in 1645; married a Parnell.
2. Henry, of whom further.

("The Genealogical Magazine," Vol. IV, p. 31. "Vital Records, Marblehead, Massachusetts," Vol. III, p. 42. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. VIII, p. 53. Charles A. Stacey: "Stacey Genealogy," unpublished manuscript. Samuel Roads, Jr.: "History and Traditions of Marblehead," pp. 18-19, 26-27.)

(III) HENRY STACEY, son of Henry and Mary (Parnell) Stacey, was born in all probability in Marblehead, Massachusetts. He was "of Salem" according to one

record, but apparently he remained there only a short while, settling in Lynn, Massachusetts, which is also in Essex County, as are Marblehead and Salem. He was impressed in Lynn for the Indian Wars of 1675.

Henry Stacey married, in Lynn, Massachusetts, May 2, 1672-73 o. s., Hannah Ingalls (Ingolls), who was born 7-20-1647, and died in June, 1684, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Harker) Ingalls. Children, born in Lynn, Massachusetts:

1. Ephraim.
2. William, of whom further.
3. Henry, born April 1, 1677.
4. Sarah, born January 3, 1678.
5. Ebenezer, born January 4, 1680.
6. John, born October 30, 1682.

("Lynn, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 379; Vol. II, pp. 354, 579. Lewis and Newhall: "History of Lynn," p. 263. Dr. Charles Burleigh: "Ingalls Genealogy," p. 19.)

(IV) WILLIAM STACEY, whose name was generally recorded "Stacy," son of Henry and Hannah (Ingalls) Stacey, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, January 3, 1674, and died before January 1, 1735, when his third wife was recorded as "widow." It would appear that he grew up in Lynn and was married there, going after his marriage to Marblehead, where his children were born and where his first wife died. He removed to Boston in 1723 or shortly afterwards and evidently spent the remainder of his life in Boston, where he was a merchant. Administration of his estate was granted to his widow, Abigail, March 16, 1735. In February, 1735, she had presented the inventory, the estate being called that of "William Stacy, of Boston, formerly of Marblehead." Abigail Stacy, Caleb Lyman, gentleman, and William Butler, tanner, gave bond on Mr. Stacey's estate. March 17, 1735, John Edwards, Caleb Lyman and William Butler were appointed to examine claims of creditors to Mr. Stacey's estate. Abigail Stacy, William Stacey's widow, evidently owned considerable property. The following is an abstract from Suffolk County deeds of the period:

Francis Hatton, of Boston, peruke maker, mtgs. to Abigail Stacy, of Boston, widow, land in West Boston, January 1, 1735.

Beginning in July, 1735, Mrs. Stacy conveyed many parcels of land, mostly on Walker Street, Boston, to various grantees, among others, John Clough, to whom she sold land, bounded by her own land, August 12, 1735.

William Stacey married (first), in Lynn, Massachusetts, intentions published April 17, 1702, Tabitha King, who was born in 1682 and died in Marblehead, Massachusetts, February 22, 1721-22, daughter of Ralph and Elizabeth (Walker) King, of Lynn, Massachusetts. He married (second) Mary (Lindsay) Houlton, daughter of Eleazer Lindsay, and widow of James Houlton. Mr. Houlton died in 1722. William Stacey married (third), as her third husband, April 25, 1727, Abigail (Walker-Bridgham) Dixwell, who survived him and married (fourth) John Clough, of Boston, leather dresser. Abigail Walker's first husband was Henry Bridgham, whom she married February 6, 1700. She married (second), April 18, 1723, Elder John Dixwell, goldsmith, of Boston, and as his widow, presented inventory of his estate, May 24, 1725. Her fourth husband survived her, and was an

VALE.

*Arms*—Per fess argent and azure, in chief a lion passant guardant of the second.

*Crest*—On tower sable a crescent gules. (Burke: "General Armory.")

administrator of her estate. February 26, 1739, assisted by William Butler and David Lenox, both of Boston.

Children of first marriage, born in Marblehead:

1. Edward, baptized August 29, 1703; married, in Boston, November 17, 1729, Elizabeth Jackson.
2. Elizabeth, baptized September 30, 1705; married, in Boston, September 19, 1728, Samuel King, of Marblehead.
3. Tabitha, baptized June 8, 1707; married, January 3, 1725-26, John Pousland.
4. Agnes (Agnis), of whom further.
5. Sarah, born February 25, 1713-14, died May 26, 1740; married, December 13, 1733, Thomas Rounday.

("Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records in Boston," Dockets 6838, 4317, 5088. "Suffolk County Probate Records," Book XXXIV, pp. 575, 581; Book XXXV, p. 223. "Suffolk County, Boston, Register of Deeds," Book LII, p. 62; also Books LI-LVI. "Boston Marriage Records," Com. Books, pp. 2, 112. Sidney Perley: "History of Salem," Vol. II, p. 300. "Lynn, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 229, 379; Vol. II, p. 218. "Vital Records, Marblehead, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 229, 481, 485-86; Vol. II, pp. 403, 655, 672. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (Marriages of the Rev. Thomas Foxcroft, First Church, Boston, 1717-69), Vol. XLII, pp. 152-55. "Boston Record Commissioners Report," Vol. XXVIII, pp. 140, 144, 151, and 201.)

(V) AGNES STACEY (also recorded AGNIS STASEY), daughter of William and Tabitha (King) Stacey, was baptized in Marblehead, Massachusetts, November 27, 1709, and died there July 14, 1771, "aged sixty-one years."

Agnes Stacey married (first) John Gallison. (Gallison II.) She married (second), March 15, 1743-44, Joshua Orne, Jr., son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Norman) Orne.

("Vital Records, Marblehead, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 193; Vol. II, pp. 159, 313, 400, 552, 625.)



## Gaither

The early history of the Gaither family is intimately interwoven with the histories of the early colonies of both Virginia and Maryland, where through successive generations, the members held high place and the line in its succeeding representatives have worthily upheld its early traditions.

(Facts from English records.)

The Gaither family are direct descendants of Ralph de Gater, who came over with William the Conqueror from Normandy in the year 1066. In Wales can be found the ruins of Gater Castle near the Princess of Wales estate, and in the veins of this family run the blood of the illustrious Plantagenets. The De Gaters and the De Warfields have, through successive generations both in England and in this country, been faithful to the interests of the church and the State.

A glance at the meaning of the name itself will not be amiss here. Its medieval forms are Ate Gate and Atte Gate, which have, since the fifteenth century, been modified to Agate, Gater, and, especially, to Gates. In North Britain "Gate" is equivalent to way; as in the phrase, "Gang your Gate," for "Go your way." In the late sixteenth century the name was spelled Gaither.

(I) JOHN GATER lived in Virginia as early as 1623, where his name appeared on February 26 of that year, sixth on the list of the corporation of "James Citie." He was a religious man; built a church, paid the minister, and in this small community, he was their sovereign, their King. The minister's name was Wyatt; Sir Francis and Lady Margaret Wyatt's names appear on this list. John was born in England in 1599 and died in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in 1652. From "James Citie" he returned to England, where he married (second), in 1631, returning to Virginia in 1635 on ship "Assurance," with his wife, Joan, aged twenty-three, and his son, John, aged fifteen, of a previous marriage. John Gater brought sixteen adults with him from England, for whom he paid passage to America and for whom he obtained an allowance of land from the Colony. He settled on a three hundred and sixty-acre tract of land nearly opposite Old Point Comfort, in Virginia, in 1636. He was granted three patents for land in Elizabeth City County, Virginia, in 1636, 300, 300, and 200 acres, respectively. These tracts were granted him for transporting the people into the Colony.

At this time Elizabeth City comprised both sides of the James River and included the Elizabeth River, upon which the city of Norfolk is situated, and at the mouth of the latter is situated "Sewall's Point." With his family he came to Maryland and settled at the head of South River, Anne Arundel County. The Maryland records regarding John Gaither are unquestionably that of his son. The estate of John Gaither was the fifth one for which an administration was granted in Anne Arundel County by the Provincial Court of the Province of Maryland.

administrator of her estate. February 26, 1739, assisted by William Butler and David Lenox, both of Boston.

Children of first marriage, born in Marblehead:

1. Edward, baptized August 29, 1703; married, in Boston, November 17, 1729, Elizabeth Jackson.
2. Elizabeth, baptized September 30, 1705; married, in Boston, September 19, 1728, Samuel King, of Marblehead.
3. Tabitha, baptized June 8, 1707; married, January 3, 1725-26, John Pousland.
4. Agnes (Agnis), of whom further.
5. Sarah, born February 25, 1713-14, died May 26, 1740; married, December 13, 1733, Thomas Rounday.

("Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records in Boston," Dockets 6838, 4317, 5088. "Suffolk County Probate Records," Book XXXIV, pp. 575, 581; Book XXXV, p. 223. "Suffolk County, Boston, Register of Deeds," Book LII, p. 62; also Books LI-LVI. "Boston Marriage Records," Com. Books, pp. 2, 112. Sidney Perley: "History of Salem," Vol. II, p. 300. "Lynn, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 229, 379; Vol. II, p. 218. "Vital Records, Marblehead, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 229, 481, 485-86; Vol. II, pp. 403, 655, 672. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (Marriages of the Rev. Thomas Foxcroft, First Church, Boston, 1717-69), Vol. XLII, pp. 152-55. "Boston Record Commissioners Report," Vol. XXVIII, pp. 140, 144, 151, and 201.)

(V) AGNES STACEY (also recorded AGNIS STASEY), daughter of William and Tabitha (King) Stacey, was baptized in Marblehead, Massachusetts, November 27, 1709, and died there July 14, 1771, "aged sixty-one years."

Agnes Stacey married (first) John Gallison. (Gallison II.) She married (second), March 15, 1743-44, Joshua Orne, Jr., son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Norman) Orne.

("Vital Records, Marblehead, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 193; Vol. II, pp. 159, 313, 400, 552, 625.)



## Gaither

The early history of the Gaither family is intimately interwoven with the histories of the early colonies of both Virginia and Maryland, where through successive generations, the members held high place and the line in its succeeding representatives have worthily upheld its early traditions.

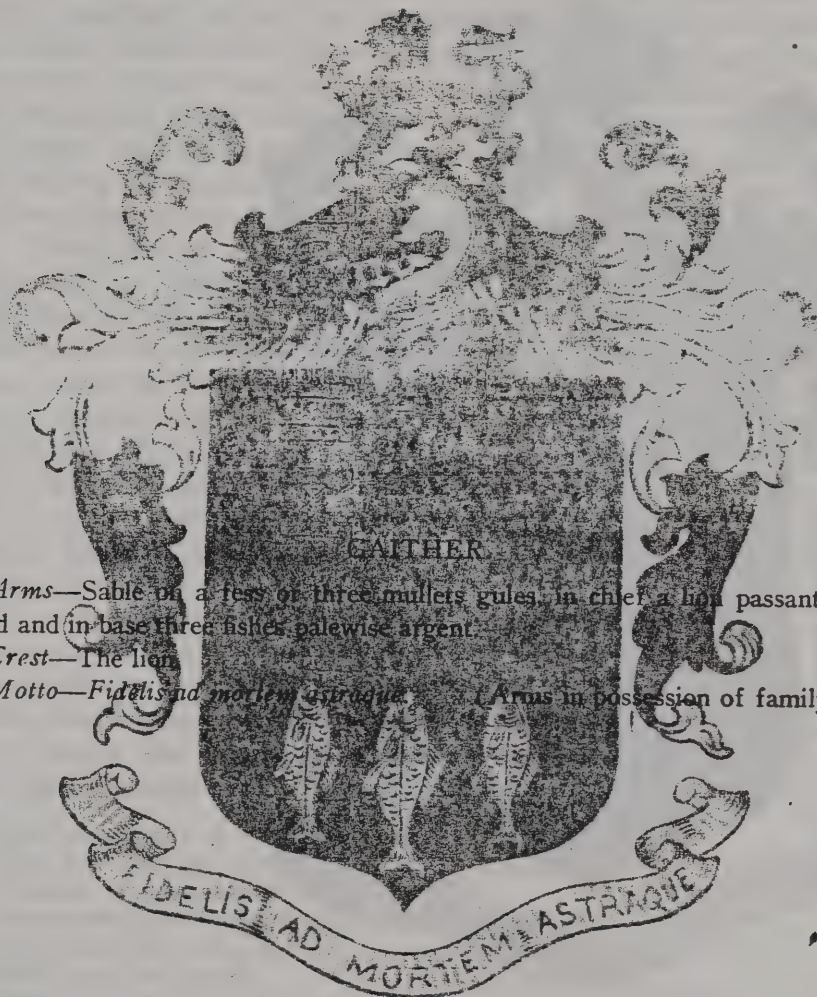
(Facts from English records.)

The Gaither family are direct descendants of Ralph de Gater, who came over with William the Conqueror from Normandy in the year 1066. In Wales can be found the ruins of Gater Castle near the Princess of Wales estate, and in the veins of this family run the blood of the illustrious Plantagenets. The De Gaters and the De Warfields have, through successive generations both in England and in this country, been faithful to the interests of the church and the State.

A glance at the meaning of the name itself will not be amiss here. Its medieval forms are Ate Gate and Atte Gate, which have, since the fifteenth century, been modified to Agate, Gater, and, especially, to Gates. In North Britain "Gate" is equivalent to way; as in the phrase, "Gang your Gate," for "Go your way." In the late sixteenth century the name was spelled Gaither.

(I) JOHN GATER lived in Virginia as early as 1623, where his name appeared on February 26 of that year, sixth on the list of the corporation of "James Citie." He was a religious man; built a church, paid the minister, and in this small community, he was their sovereign, their King. The minister's name was Wyatt; Sir Francis and Lady Margaret Wyatt's names appear on this list. John was born in England in 1599 and died in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in 1652. From "James Citie" he returned to England, where he married (second), in 1631, returning to Virginia in 1635 on ship "Assurance," with his wife, Joan, aged twenty-three, and his son, John, aged fifteen, of a previous marriage. John Gater brought sixteen adults with him from England, for whom he paid passage to America and for whom he obtained an allowance of land from the Colony. He settled on a three hundred and sixty-acre tract of land nearly opposite Old Point Comfort, in Virginia, in 1636. He was granted three patents for land in Elizabeth City County, Virginia, in 1636, 300, 300, and 200 acres, respectively. These tracts were granted him for transporting the people into the Colony.

At this time Elizabeth City comprised both sides of the James River and included the Elizabeth River, upon which the city of Norfolk is situated, and at the mouth of the latter is situated "Sewall's Point." With his family he came to Maryland and settled at the head of South River, Anne Arundel County. The Maryland records regarding John Gaither are unquestionably that of his son. The estate of John Gaither was the fifth one for which an administration was granted in Anne Arundel County by the Provincial Court of the Province of Maryland.



*Arms*—Sable on a fess of three mullets gules in chief a lion passant of the second and in base three fishes palewise argent.

*Crest*—The lion.

*Motto*—*Fidelis ad mortem astraque.* (Arms in possession of family.)

Gaither



Gaither

He married (second) Joan. He had a son, John, of his first marriage (previously mentioned), of whom further.

(Hotten: "List of Arrivals in America," p. 173. "Colonial Records of Virginia," p. 395. Family records.)

(II) JOHN (2) (GATER) GAITHER, son of John Gater, was born in England in 1620 and was buried in Maryland, November 12, 1702. Of this record in Virginia we have the following in Warfield's "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," pp. 6-7, that very early in the Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, Puritan ministers from Boston were secured to preach, and, in 1638, a church was erected at Sewall's Point, situated at the mouth of the Elizabeth River. Among those contributing to this church in 1640 were Thomas Meeres and John Gatear, Sr. (Gaither), who with others agreed to pay thirty-six pounds annually for themselves and the inhabitants of Tanner's Creek. At this period Upper Norfolk County was comprised in the former county, as it was not a separate county until 1637. Thomas Meeres, who made John Gaither, Sr., one of his devisees, held three hundred acres in Upper New Norfolk County in 1644, and was one of the first settlers from Virginia in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, as a court record of the latter mentions him as being one of Lloyd's commissioners in 1649. John Gaither, Jr., was granted land by patent from Lord Baltimore, in the Province of Maryland, in Anne Arundel County: January 26, 1663, three hundred and sixty-four acres; April 14, 1672, two hundred acres, "Gaither's Range"; February 21, 1684, three hundred and ninety-one acres; August 1, 1668, seventy acres, "The Landing."

It is true that John Gaither, Sr., was among those who subscribed toward the upkeep of the church at Sewell's Point, Virginia, but it was under compulsion, and it was the disaffection resulting from the same that caused the migration of these Non-Conformists, of which John Gater, Sr., was one, to Maryland, where there was religious freedom, while the Church of England was ever in control in Virginia. Charles the Second, of England, ascended the throne in 1660, and it was after that date that the Non-Conformists left Norfolk County for Maryland.

The name of John Gaither, II, appears in a list of military officers for Anne Arundel County before 1700. He married Ruth Morley. (Morley II.) Children:

1. John, born January 15, 1677; married Jane Buck.
2. Ruth, born September 8, 1679; married John Warfield. (Warfield II.)
3. Benjamin, of whom further.
4. Rachel, born April 19, 1687; married Samuel White.
5. Edward, born September 28, 1689.
6. Mary, born April 13, 1692.
7. Rebecca, born May 14, 1695.
8. Susan, born July 22, 1697.

("All Hallows' Parish Register," p. 60. "Maryland Historical Society." "Maryland Archives" (1694-97), p. 541. Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," pp. 6-7, 107-08.)

(III) BENJAMIN GAITHER, son of John and Ruth (Morley) Gaither, was born February 20, 1681, and died in 1741. He settled at "Gaither's Fancy" and acquired additional large estates upon the Patuxent River, also land called "Bite the Biter," on which two of his cottages were still standing in 1905. Benjamin Gaither was very active in establishing Queen Caroline's Parish in 1728. His will was

dated March 20, 1741, and proved August 31 of that year. To his son, Benjamin, "The Cat Hill" and one-half of "Turkey Neck"; to John, one-half "Bite the Biter"; the other half to Samuel; to Edward, part of "Benjamin's Lott"; to Henry, "Gaither's Chance"; to William, "Gaither's Fancy" and part of "Turkey Neck"; to Elizabeth Davis, the lower part of "Benjamin's Lott"; to his other daughters, one hundred and seventy-five acres each of "Gaither's Chance." He married, September 8, 1709, Sarah Chew Burgess. (Burgess III.) Children:

1. Benjamin, born July 16, 1710.
2. Elizabeth, born October 14, 1711.
3. John, of whom further.
4. Edward, born December 20, 1714.
5. Samuel, born January 19, 1718.
6. Ruth, born October 23, 1719.
7. Joseph, born September 18, 1722.
8. Henry, born May 7, 1724.
9. Sarah, born March 29, 1726.
10. William, born July 11, 1728.
11. Mary, born March 17, 1732.
12. Cassandra, born March 23, 1734-35.

(Wills, Liber 22, Folio 380. "Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland.")

(IV) JOHN (3) GAITHER, son of Benjamin and Sarah Chew (Burgess) Gaither, was born April 24, 1713, and died in 1784. His will was dated September 3, 1783, and was proved November 8, 1784. The following is an extract from his will:

I also give and bequeath to my Son Vachel Gaither, his Heirs and Assigns forever, all my right and title to the remaining part of the aforesaid Tract of land called "Bite the Biter," over and above what I have already given to my Son Zachariah and my aforesaid daughters, as also two other tracts or parcels of land the one being part of the Second Addition to Snowdens Manor containing fourteen Acres, and the other being a tract or parcel of land called "Gaithers Chance" containing twenty acres. And the rest of my personal estate after all my just debts are paid (Two of my valuable Negroes then living to be left unto or among my aforesaid daughters) the remaining to be equally divided among all my surviving children, share and share alike, and also that my beloved Wife have peaceable possession without any hindrance or disturbance whatever or unto the premises whereon I now dwell, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

John Gaither is entered in Heitman's "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution": "John Gaither, 1st Lieutenant, Maryland Battalion of the Flying Camp, June, 1776." He married Agnes Rogers. (Rogers III.) Children:

1. John Rogers, inherited "Three Beall Morro," in Montgomery County.
2. Zachariah, of whom further.
3. Vachel; married, October 25, 1782, Ruth Marriott; inherited the remainder of "Bite the Biter," and was a captain of the Revolution.
4. Samuel.
5. Evan.
6. Ann, who, with her sisters, inherited fifty acres of land in "Bite the Biter" to enjoy until they married.
7. Sarah; married Richard Warfield.
8. Mary; married Seth Warfield.
9. Susanne.
10. Agnes.

(Register of Wills Office, Annapolis, Maryland, Wills. Liber 34, Folio 213.)

(V) ZACHARIAH GAITHER, son of John and Agnes (Rogers) Gaither, was an ensign in the Revolutionary War. His commission was granted, as shown by the following document:

*The State of Maryland to Zacharia Gaither, Gentleman.*

GREETING—Be it known, that reposing especial trust and confidence in your fidelity, courage, good conduct, and attachment to the liberties and independence of America, you are by these presents constituted and appointed Ensign of Cap. Basil Burgess' Company (late John Burgess) in the Elk Ridge Battalion of Militia of Anne Arundel County.

You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the trust reposed in you by disciplining all officers and soldiers under your command, and they are hereby strictly enjoined and required to obey you as their ENSIGN.

And you are to observe and follow all such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive, according to the laws and Constitution of this State, and rules and regulations, which under the authority thereof, are or may be established. This commission to be in force until lawfully revoked.

Given at Annapolis this 30th day of March, Anno Domini 1779.

TH. JOHNSON, Governor.

As early as the year 1776 Zachariah Gaither is mentioned in connection with military equipment, for in that year the Council of Maryland ordered "the Treasurer to pay to Zachariah Gaither six pounds for two Musquets." The following account, written by a member of the family, is especially interesting in connection with the Gaither family in Maryland and in Pennsylvania:

Zachariah came from the "Bite the Biter" (part of which he inherited from his father) to Herring Creek. There he met and fell in love with the charming Sarah Warfield. After twenty years of married life, Zachariah passed away and was buried in his father's (John Roger's) estate, opposite "Bite the Biter." The home on this estate was a handsome place built of old English brick. Several of John's and Agnus' descendants from the west came east and carried back with them bricks, as precious souvenirs of their ancestral home.

After Zachariah's death, Sarah left Anne Arundel Co. and came to Hagerstown, Maryland, with her two children, Zachariah, II, and Lucy, who died when a child and is buried near Hagerstown. There Sarah, again, entered the holy state of matrimony. Her second husband was a Hessian officer named Helmar.

A granddaughter of Sarah and Zachariah, I, has given a vivid description of Helmar's handsome and dignified appearance and the delightful and fashionable army life, of those days, Sarah and her husband enjoyed. After the war she accompanied her husband to Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and was buried over there. For this reason her grave cannot be found in Maryland.

Follows a concise and accurate description given by Brevet Maj. John Calvin Gaither, Washington, D. C., which verifies the description given above. He remembered distinctly a statement from his father, Samuel Gaither, that the Warfields and his family were connected in Maryland, through the marriage of Zachariah Gaither, I, to Sarah Warfield. He described, too, a feud, resulting in a lawsuit, over the possession of family heirlooms and money. Unhappily, the Gaither family lost in the contest.

The version of the granddaughter of Zachariah, I, and Sarah continued:

Zachariah, II, married Elizabeth Garver, of Hagerstown, Maryland, and lived with his wife near the handsome Garver place. They were people of wealth and good standing, but, owing to some family difference, Zachariah refused to permit his children to recognize them.

Elizabeth passed away and was buried by the side of her sister-in-law, Lucy, who, as before mentioned, died when a child. Their remains lie on a hill in a small burial ground not far from the old Ankeny estate near Hagerstown, Maryland.

Following Elizabeth's death, Zachariah, II, sold his possessions in Hagerstown and moved with his little family to Wharton Township, Fayette Co., Pennsylvania. There he contracted a second marriage.

Nothing is known of Zachariah's second wife except that, after the death of her husband, she left Fayette County, taking with her the family Bible, with its valuable records containing information mending the broken link connecting the Gaither family of Maryland with the Gaither family of Somerset, Pennsylvania; for this act, they never forgave her.

Zachariah Gaither, son of John and Agnes (Rogers) Gaither, died intestate, in 1802. The inventory of his estate was filed in Anne Arundel County, March 9,

1803. He married, August 29, 1781, Sarah Riggs Warfield. (Warfield IV.)

Children:

1. Rachel.
2. Lucy.
3. John.
4. James.
5. Edward.
6. Greenberry.
7. Evan.
8. Zachariah, of whom further.

("State Militia Lists." "Maryland Historical Society," p. 4. "Journal of Correspondence of the Council of Maryland," pp. 175, 184. Annapolis Courthouse records. Family records.)

(VI) ZACHARIAH GAITHER, JR., son of Zachariah and Sarah Riggs (Warfield) Gaither, was in Washington County, Maryland, on December 15, 1823, on which date he made a sale of all his household goods and implements to Christian Newcomer. He died in Wharton Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1834, and was buried there. He was married in Washington County, Maryland, January 11, 1805, to Elizabeth Garver. (Garver III.) Their children were:

1. Samuel, of whom further.
2. William; married a member of the famous Garret family.
3. Hezekiah.
4. Millicent; married a member of the Brown family, of Fayette County.
5. Sarah.
6. Elizabeth, one of the most beloved members of the family; never married.

(Deed Book "GG," Washington County, p. 523. "Washington County, Maryland, Marriage Licenses," p. 21. Family data.)

(VII) SAMUEL GAITHER, son of Zachariah and Elizabeth (Garver) Gaither, was born in Washington County, Maryland, October 27, 1806, and died November 5, 1890. He read law under Hon. Moses Hampton, at Somerset, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He edited and owned the "Washington Star," at Beaver, Pennsylvania, in 1852-53. For a short period he practiced law in Illinois. Four of his sons: Oswald Hampton, James Bonnett, Charles Augustus, and Paul Hugus (Hugo) were admitted to the bar of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Samuel Gaither was a man of sterling integrity and maintained the highest traditions of the bar. The best picture of him and his family is recorded by a member of the family, as follows:

Samuel was a man of commanding personality, well groomed and very austere in manner; the finish and gloss of his high silk hat was a matter of much concern to him and a mark on that hat by childish hands was an offense not easily forgiven. However, austere in manner, he was a man of gentle instincts and, for this offense, his greatest punishment was—banishment. Lydia, his wife, was quite as austere as Samuel, and when the cook was given strict orders to grind the coffee Saturday night, it had to be so; by no means could that coffee be ground Sunday morning. Lydia was a strict Presbyterian, of the old "blue stocking" type; very pretty, dainty and popular, in the early days of social life of the county.

There were three homes in Somerset of interest belonging to this family: First, "The Mansion," a beautiful dwelling place for its day and location; there Lydia's grandmother, Rosina Bonnet Ankeny, entertained charmingly with her husband, the captain, who was a born leader, a man of great influence. "The Mansion" is now called "The Old Ankeny Homestead." It still stands, a relic of former days, when the quaint old town of Somerset was the center of culture and entertainment; it has passed into the hands of strangers, therefore possesses very little of its original charm.

The second home of the Ankeny family was given to their daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Michial Hugus, who, in the captain's will was appointed executor of his estate. The captain and Rosina had nine children, each one inheriting a portion of their parent's estate and possessions. Elizabeth's and Michial's home was less pretentious than "The Mansion," but still bore the marks of prosperity; in it were precious family heirlooms, nearly all of which were destroyed by fire. Adjoining their place was "Hugus Grove," today called "Edgewood Park," a cool retreat for the county people on a midsummer day. The altitude is 2,903 feet above sea level. Somerset is aptly called "The Roof Garden of Pennsylvania."

The third was the modest abode of Lydia and Samuel, and three smaller homes called "Gaither's Corner." In this little home was Samuel's study, containing his valuable library of law books; four fireplaces, one a huge fireplace with its heavy kitchen utensils, where cook presided. No one but Lydia was permitted to enter this sacred domain. In this modest home was also a pair of andirons from "The Mansion," a spinning wheel and a cradle; outside was an old-fashioned bake oven, flower beds, and a kitchen garden. There was also a stable where could always be found a pair or more of finely bred horses. In those days means of travel was by horseback, by stage coach, and by other old-fashioned vehicles. The little house as well as "The Mansion" passed into the hands of strangers and nothing of its original charm remains. That little garden of romance and flowers where Samuel made love to Lydia, still lives in the memory of those who are living today, who were fortunate to meet this delightful couple.

Samuel Gaither married, in Somerset, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1832, Lydia Hugus. (Hugus II.) Rev. Terry performed the ceremony. Children:

1. William Walter, of whom further.
2. Oswald Hampton, born in Petersburg, Pennsylvania, baptized by Rev. Stonerod; was called the "Beau Brummel" of the family; he was a bachelor.
3. Brevet Major John Calvin, called "The inventor," "The dreamer," born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1838, baptized by Rev. Stonerod; married Jessie Pearson, of Washington, District of Columbia. Brevet Major John Calvin Gaither and his wife are buried in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, District of Columbia. Their children are: John and Lizzie (Gaither) Everett (deceased). During the Spanish-American War John Gaither was sent with the forces to Porto Rico and while there was promoted to captain of the infantry.
4. Charles Augustus, born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1841, baptized by Rev. Stonerod; was called "The Worker"; married Venie Benford, of Ursina, Pennsylvania. Their children are: George, Wallace, and Lee.
5. Mary Elizabeth, born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1845, baptized in Connellsville, by Rev. Ross Stevenson, on the third Sabbath in June, 1848; married Augustus Davis. She was the idol of her six stalwart brothers and her husband, Augustus Davis, who lost an arm in the battle of Gettysburg. Mary E. (Gaither) Davis was very pretty, refined and possessed an unusual amount of book knowledge. Their children are: Lulu and Jessie (Davis) McClellan.
6. James Bonnett Gaither, born in Connellsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1849, baptized by Rev. Ross Stevenson. He was called "The Aristocrat." He was a member of the "Somerset Bar Association" and became a lay reader in the Church of England. He married Nannie Hurst, whose mother was a descendant of the well-known Ogle family, of Maryland. James, with his family, moved to New York City. Their children are: i. Frederick Hurst, died in youth. ii. Emily Ogle, a student of the Art Institute of Chicago. iii. Robert Hugus, a graduate of Stanford University, California. iv. Sara McDowell, a graduate of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. v. Pauline Postlewaite, a student of the Damrosch School of Music, New York. vi. Edwin Hampton, a graduate of Columbia University, New York, served abroad in the World War ("with credit"); married Loyola Elizabeth Barker, and their children are: James Hampton and Robert Barker.
7. Paul Hugus, born in Beaver, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1852, baptized by Rev. Taylor. He became a lawyer of distinction and was known as the "Orator of the family." He married (first) Grace Gerhardt, daughter of Rev. Emanuel V. Gerhardt, D. D., of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Their children are: i. Margaretta Hager, a student of Wilson College; married Soterios Lontos, a Greek of high standing. ii. Lydia Hugus, graduate of Wilson College; married Dr. John C. Cope, a successful surgeon of western Pennsylvania. Children of Lydia H. and Dr. Cope (deceased) are: Margaretta Gaither and John Caleb. iii. Paul Hugus, Jr., attended Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, married Anna Graham, and their children are: Paul Hugus, III, Rebecca, Helen, and Mary Ann. Paul Hugus Gaither, Sr., married (second) Ida Steck, a western Pennsylvania descendant of the well-known Coppe family of Philadelphia. Their children

are: i. Emily Fleeger, student of Union College, New York. ii. Mary Baughman, a talented musician, now studying in Germany. iii. Wilson Baughman (deceased), who bravely gave his life for his country during the World War. In his honor a boat has been named "Lieut. Wilson B. Gaither."

(William Koontz: "History of Bedford and Somerset Counties, Pennsylvania," Vol. II, p. 425. Census of Somerset Borough (1850), pp. 10-11. Family data.)

(VIII) WILLIAM WALTER GAITHER, son of Samuel and Lydia (Hugus) Gaither, was born in Somerset, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1833. He was baptized by Rev. Terry, and died March 12, 1880, in Foxburg, Pennsylvania. He was genial, clever, and might have been called "The Philosopher" of the family. He was associated with his father in the establishment of the first newspaper in Beaver, Pennsylvania. He was engaged in newspaper work in Pittsburgh, studying law in his leisure hours. He handled financial and court work and later became political editor. As Samuel Gaither, his father, was unable to give his sons a college education, they were compelled to make their own way in life, and these six Gaither brothers maintained that honest labor, no matter how humble, is an honor. Walter became interested in the railroad system of travel. His opinion in this line was often quoted and for this reason his eldest son followed the same routine of work. Brevet Major John Calvin Gaither, Captain Charles A. Gaither, and Lieutenant Oswald Hampton Gaither and William Walter Gaither, served in the Union Army in the Civil War. Oswald Hampton Gaither was lost in Libby Prison after being badly wounded. Of him has been said: "He was one of the bravest officers that ever wielded a sword." A member of the family has written lovingly of William Walter Gaither in the following, a picture of domestic beauty which should long be cherished by his family, as well as a picture of a fine man and a lovely woman.

William Walter Gaither and his wife, Malinda Dom Gaither, started life together with little capital, but with their high ideals, versatility and courage they were able to give their children advantages which would fit them for the station in life which by right of inheritance was theirs. Walter and Malinda won their way to the hearts of all with whom they were associated by their unselfishness and charm of manner. Theirs also was a romance which will live forever.

Their associations were varied, as they with their children lived in Somerset, Wellersburg, Huntingdon, also in the cities of Erie, on Lake Erie, and Cumberland, Maryland. Finally, during the great oil boom, Walter moved with his family to Foxburg, Pennsylvania, hoping to amass a fortune. No fortune awaited him there. In Foxburg, this splendid type of manhood passed into eternity, leaving his bereaved widow. Later, she with her children, moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Lovely Malinda never recovered from her loss. In Pittsburgh she passed away. They lie side by side in the Homewood Cemetery not far from the Fownes and the Clarke mausoleums. Theirs was the eternal bond of spiritual union.

William Walter Gaither married Malinda Catherine Dom. (Dom II.) Children:

1. Ross Forward was made an official of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from which he has now retired, carrying with him the respect and admiration of the officials and the love of the employees; his protection of the interests of the road and the interests of the employees have been without a peer. He married Priscilla Almina Titus, and their children are: i. Earle, also connected with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, like his father, controls a large number of men with gentleness and courtesy. Earle married Essalier Smith; children, Charles, Essalier, II, Robert. ii. Rowene, a lovely Christian character, passed away in her early youth. iii. James, married and lives in California; is connected with radio interests.
2. Harrison (Harry) Null, who inherited journalistic talent from his father, and his clear writings and keen discrimination in news values attracted the attention of the owners of the Pittsburgh "Dispatch." He was sent abroad in the interests of this paper. He reported the celebrated coaching trip of James G. Blaine and Andrew Carnegie, accompanying them through England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Upon his

return from Europe he was appointed city editor and later managing editor of the Pittsburgh "Dispatch," and in 1896 went with the New York "Press." In 1898, he went to Porto Rico to report the Spanish-American War, and while there was a member of the staff of Brigadier-General Guy V. Henry. Mr. Gaither became city editor of the New York "Press" upon his return from Porto Rico. He is an ardent sportsman, particularly enjoying hunting and fishing and is a member of Ancient Lodge, No. 724, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York City. Although formerly a western Pennsylvanian, for a number of years he has been a citizen of Essex County, New York, and is deeply interested in its future welfare. He is a brilliant writer and a scholar. He married Elizabeth Williams, a descendant of Roger Williams, of New England fame. Their children are: i. Jessie, a graduate of Barnard College, New York City; married Dwight Norton, of New Jersey, a descendant of the well-known Norton family; their children are: Dwight, Jr., and Margerie. ii. Bonnet, a graduate of Berkeley Institute, New York City; married Paul Sullivan, from Cincinnati, Ohio, now a broker in Wall Street. Their children are: Joan, John, and Paul, Jr. Mrs. Sullivan has been prominently identified with the "Suffrage" movement of Essex County and New York City. Mr. Sullivan's mother was a Truesdale, a family well known in the aristocratic circles of Ohio.

3. Ida Belle, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Maryland Historical Society, served during the World War as an active organizer of Red Cross work in New York City, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh. Through the great incentive of an illustrious American background, Miss Gaither has devoted herself to the study of genealogy, and is responsible for a complete, scholarly record of her family and its kindred lines.
4. Jessie Garver, of whom further.
5. Walter Hugus attended school in Erie, Foxburg, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was a newspaper correspondent until he became secretary to Governor John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania, who later appointed him a member of the Public Service Commission. Finally, he became interested in the bond and insurance business. He married Marie Louise Bradley, of Kansas City, Missouri. Their son, Walter Hugus, Jr., attended Lehigh University, and is a member of Sigma Phi, the University Club of Harrisburg, and the Harrisburg Country Club. He was a student of St. Luke's, Wayne, Pennsylvania, and Lafayette College.

("History of Pittsburgh," p. 154. Family data.)

Recently Walter Hugus Gaither, Sr., passed away in his home in Harrisburg. He has been a popular member of Harrisburg club and social life. He possessed a genial loving nature and his passing has been a source of great bereavement to all who knew him.

(IX) JESSIE GARVER GAITHER, daughter of William Walter and Malinda Catherine (Dom) Gaither, was a student of Madam Seiler's School of Vocal Music, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After her return from Philadelphia her mother, Mrs. Gaither, then a widow, moved with her family from Foxburg to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. There her daughter, Jessie G., met William Clarke Fownes at an amateur musical entertainment and soon after Mrs. Gaither announced her daughter's engagement. One year later they were married in Calvary Episcopal Church by the Rev. Boyd Vincent, now Bishop of Ohio.

William Clark Fownes (deceased) was a prominent steel manufacturer of Pittsburgh. A member of the Duquesne, Athletic, Allegheny Country and Oakmount Golf clubs. He was a man of great genius, very artistic in his tastes and a successful business man; he was one of the veteran golfers of this country. A fine "bridge" player and an authority as a judge of fine works of art.

Jessie G. (Gaither) Fownes is a prominent member of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the American Revolution, life member of the National Society of Colonial Daughters, of Washington, District of Columbia, and the Genealogical Society of Philadelphia. During the World War her constant patriotism was shown by the vast amount of work she did to help the Red Cross.

### Children of William Clarke and Jessie G. (Gaither) Fownes:

1. Florence, was a student of Miss Gleim's Preparatory School for Girls, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the Graham School and Van Lear School of New York City. After traveling in Europe for a time with her parents, upon their return she was presented by them to the social life of Pittsburgh. Not long after her engagement was announced and one year later she became the wife of Ray Yeakle Gildea, of Baltimore, Maryland. They were married by the late Bishop Whitehead, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Gildea, a graduate of Cornell University, made an excellent record in the World War during two years of overseas service. He is a member of the Cornell Engineer Club, Maryland Golf Club, and the Baltimore Club. He is a descendant of the well-known Gildea family of Irish descent and, on his maternal side, of the Benett family of Maryland. Their son is Ray Yeakle Gildea, Jr.
2. Captain Henry Gaither Fownes is a graduate of Taft School, Watertown, Connecticut, and Yale University, where he was a member of the Berzelius Society. He served in France with the Eighteenth Infantry, First Division, as first lieutenant, and after nine months of line service was seriously gassed and sent to the United States as an expert bombing and bayonet instructor, was stationed at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, where he was promoted to captain of infantry and honorably discharged in December, 1918. He was formerly president of the Fownes Fuel Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and is a member of the Duquesne Club, Oakmont Golf Club, Athletic Association, Harvard, Yale and Princeton Association, and Westmoreland Polo and Hunt Club. Captain Henry G. Fownes married (first) Mary Dale Biggs (deceased), of Sherman, Texas, a graduate of Belcourt Seminary, Washington, District of Columbia. Mary Dale was a young woman of great beauty and charm of manner. She was of English descent on her paternal side. Her mother, a descendant of the Young family, was raised on a plantation. There are Colonial honors in Mary Dale's family. Captain Henry G. Fownes married (second) Rebecca Sleppy, a descendant of the well-known Hamilton family. Children of the first marriage: i. William Clarke. ii. Dorothy Dale. iii. Henry Gaither, Jr. Child of second marriage: iv. Lawrence.

("History of Pittsburgh," p. 154. Family data.)

(The Dom Line).

(I) PHILLIP DOM came from Germany and settled, first, in Berlin, Pennsylvania, then moved with his family to Wellersburg, Pennsylvania. Reminiscences give a clear picture of the man and his family.

Phillip Dom became a power in the small community of Wellersburg; he built a home on Main Street, which was the center of much entertainment and pleasure in the old days. In this home was an exquisite set of china and fine old pieces of furniture. There he and Margaret dispensed hospitality so generously that he would take wayfarers in a small office or addition he had built to the home, much to Margaret's dismay, as she was opposed to having "a stranger" enter the sacred precincts of their home life. "They shall not enter"; she gave this order in such a tone that Phillip succumbed and comforted the wayfarer, as well as himself, with a little wine. The former on a cold night, when the weather was zero, the snow so deep he could travel no farther, was given above the office, a neat little room and a comfortable bed for the night. Phillip Dom was a man of rare disposition, entirely unselfish and a man of much dignity; when he and Margaret dispensed hospitality at the dining table, the children and grandchildren were admonished by him not to speak, and by all means to keep their elbows off the table; if, in one unguarded moment, they forgot their table manners, they were quickly reminded of it by a sharp rap on elbows from their kind but very conventional old grandfather.

Margaret was called "The Queen of the Village." Frequently she was asked, by the ministers of the church, to help translate Latin and Greek sentences.

Phillip Dom married Margaret Gerhardt. (Gerhardt II.) Children:

1. Henry, left home early in life.
2. Leonard; married Kate Wingart, of Wellersburg, Pennsylvania.
3. Josiah, moved to Ohio; married and had one daughter.
4. Oliver; married Hannah Cook.
5. Augustus; married Elizabeth (adopted). August Dom fought in the Civil War; during the battle of Gettysburg, his superior officer, badly wounded, yielded his place to Augustus, who was commended highly for his courage in this famous battle.



Gebhard  
(Gerhardt)



Bonnett



Garbe  
(Garber)  
(Garver)



Warfield



Hugues  
(Hugus)



Bickley  
(Birlet)



Pierpont



Rigges  
(Riggs)



Gentz



Browne

*Arms*—Azure a bull or, in chief three mullets of five points of the second arranged in fess.  
*(Crozier: "General Armory.")*

### GEBHARD (GERHARDT).

*Arms*—Argent in saltire two swords azure the points in base.  
*Crest*—A man issuant habited and coiffed azure holding in each hand a sword azure the points upward.  
*(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")*

### GARBE (GARBER) (GARVER).

*Arms*—Azure a chevron sable between three mullets of six points or in chief and in base a garb of the last. Helmet crowned.  
*Crest*—The garb between a pair of wings conjoined sable, each wing charged with a fess azure, bearing a mullet of six points or.  
*(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")*

### WARFIELD.

*Arms*—Argent, a tent between two mantles, gules lined ermine; on a chief a lion passant guardant or.  
*Crest*—A paschal lamb, radiated, proper.  
*Supporters*—Two camels or.  
*Motto*—Concordia parvae res crescit.  
*(Prof. Joshua Dorsey Warfield: "The Warfields of Maryland" (1898), p. 7.)*

### HUGHES (HUGUS) (HUGO).

*Arms*—Or a cross sable.  
*(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")*

### BICKLEY (BICLET).

*Arms*—Argent a chevron engrailed between three martlets sable.  
*(Burke: "General Armory.")*

### PIERPONT.

*Arms*—Sable semée of cinquefoils a lion rampant argent.  
*(Burke: "General Armory.")*

### RIGGES (RIGGS).

*Arms*—Gules a fess vair between three water spaniels argent each holding in the mouth a birdbolt or feathered of the third.  
*Crest*—A talbot passant gules eared or, holding in the mouth a birdbolt gold, feathered argent.  
*(Burke: "General Armory.")*

### HENTZ.

*Arms*—Azure a crescent or within the points a fleur-de-lis argent.  
*Crest*—The device of the shield between two buffalo-horns, the dexter per fess or and azure, the sinister per fess azure and or.  
*Mantling*—Azure and or.  
*(Siebmacher: "Wappenbuch," Vol. V-VI, pp. 84-89.)*

### BROWNE.

*Arms*—Azure a griffin passant or, a chief indented per fesse of the second and ermine.  
*(Burke: "General Armory.")*

6. Ellen; married Harrison Null, a descendant of the distinguished Beauchamps family. Their grandchild, Harrison Null, was a messenger in the World War; on the wings of Mercury, through shot and shell he fought his way to Heaven; today his remains lie honored in the Greensburg Cemetery, Pennsylvania.
7. Malinda Catherine, of whom further.
8. William T.; married Jennie McCollough, a descendant of the Welty family of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

(Ida Belle Gaither: "The Ancestry of Jessie Gaither Fownes." Family data.)

(II) MALINDA CATHERINE DOM, daughter of Phillip and Margaret (Gerhardt) Dom, was born in Berlin, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1835, and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1896. She married William Walter Gaither. (Gaither VIII.)

(Ibid. Family data.)

(The Gerhardt Line).

(I) CASPER GERHARDT lived in Germany, Hesse Darmstadt, and married Catherine Hentz. (Hentz III.) Children:

1. Margaret, of whom further.
2. Christine; married Casper Dom, and their descendants are the well-known Weaver and Moore families of Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Phillip and Casper Dom were brothers.

The Gerhardt name was well known in the early eighteenth century in Germany. They were university men with leanings toward the church; devout and earnest in their attitude of life; a number of them became ministers of the Gospel of Christ.

(Family data.)

(II) MARGARET GERHARDT, daughter of Casper and Catherine (Hentz) Gerhardt, married Phillip Dom. (Dom I.)

(Ibid.)

(The Hentz Line).

Hentz has been spelled in many different ways, as Henz, Hinze, and Hintsch. It is a German personal name found in many parts of Germany. Our family was located in the Electorate of Hesse. An estate known as the Hentzer Hof, in the vicinity of Statbach, was the home of the Hentz ancestors in the fifteenth century and members of the family still occupy the estate.

(I) JOHN HENRY HENTZ was born in Statbach in the Electorate of Hesse, March 10, 1703. He was educated at the University of Marburg. He went to Beuern as a civil magistrate and died May 11, 1775. He had a son, John Jacob, of whom further.

(Ida Belle Gaither: "Ancestry of Jessie Gaither Fownes.")

(II) SIR JOHN JACOB HENTZ, son of John Henry Hentz, was born July 16, 1742, and died February 16, 1829. He succeeded his father in office and estate. Margaret remembered with affection her proud old grandfather, who was regarded as one to be feared as well as loved. She enjoyed many delightful walks with him and remembered the deference shown him. As they passed through the Electorate of Hesse the villagers doffed their hats and saluted them. He married, in Beuren,

Hesse Darmstadt, Glenora Krouch. Among other children they had a daughter, Catherine, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(III) CATHERINE HENTZ, daughter of Sir John Jacob and Glenora (Krouch) Hentz, married Casper Gerhardt. (Gerhardt I.)

(Ibid.)

(The Hugus Line).

Hugus is the surname derived from Hugh. In France it is spelled Hugo. They were French Huguenots.

(I) MICHAEL HUGUS, a lineal descendant of the royal family of France, proven by a letter written to the Hon. Isaac Hugus, of Somerset, Pennsylvania, from the pen of the illustrious Victor Hugo. Michael came to Pennsylvania about 1743 with two brothers. In 1807 he was a county commissioner and in the census of 1810 was listed as the head of a family in Somerset, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He married, May 31, 1801, Elizabeth Ankeny. (Ankeny IV.) Children:

1. Lydia, of whom further.

2. Isaac, born in the Hugus homestead, Somerset, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1814, was educated in the school given to the town by his grandfather, Captain Ankeny, and read law under Samuel Gaither, Esquire. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and the next year was appointed deputy attorney-general. He was quoted as a second Gladstone, a brilliant lawyer of exceptionally distinguished appearance. The family remembers the following:

Of him, who was of small stature, has been quoted the case where his adversary was badly defeated by Isaac. The former was a man of large stature and quick temper: he shouted in court: "You, why I could put you in my pocket." Isaac quickly replied: "Then you would have more brains in your pocket than you have in your head."

He and his sister, Elizabeth, lived in a modest little home built on ground which they inherited from the Ankeny estate, taken care of by a woman attendant who had been employed by the family for many years.

Isaac lamented, until he passed away, the decrease in their fortune. He had great expectation of a return to prosperity, through the marble quarries which belonged to the family. They also passed into the hands of strangers.

He and Elizabeth never married and are buried in "Ankeny Square."

In recent years a number of the captain's and Rosina's descendants have organized as "The Ankeny Square Association" and have been granted a charter. Further interment in this cemetery is prohibited. It is now a little park of which the quaint old town can be justly proud. Cora Baer Ogle, a lineal descendant of Peter Ankeny, and the wife of Hon. John G. Ogle, descendant of Hon. Chauncy Forward, also interred in "Ankeny Square," is a leader of this organization.

(Ida Belle Gaither: "The Ancestry of Jessie Gaither Fownes.")

(II) LYDIA HUGUS, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Ankeny) Hugus, was born August 25, 1812, baptized September 13, 1812, and died October 19, 1897. She married Samuel Gaither. (Gaither VII.)

(Ibid.)

(The Ankeny Line).

According to tradition the Ankeny family were Huguenots, adherents of Prince Conde and Admiral Coligny, whose territory was part of ancient Flanders. The name was derived from "Enghein," a narrow strip of land in Flanders.

(I) CHRISTIAN ANKENY was a French Huguenot who had fled to Germany for religious peace. His wife's maiden name was Dewalt. Child:

1. Dewalt, of whom further.

(Ida Belle Gaither: "The Ancestry of Jessie Gaither Fownes.")

(II) DEWALT ANKENY, son of Christian Ankeny, was born in Württemberg, Germany, in 1728. He came to America in 1746 to escape further religious wars. With his Uncle Casper he sailed in the ship "Neptune," in command of Captain Thomas Wilkinson, and landed in Philadelphia. Dewalt located at Clear Springs, Washington County, Maryland, near Hagerstown. On January 19, 1773, he was granted a patent for five hundred acres of land in Frederick County, Maryland, called "Well Pleased," by the Right Honorable Henry Harford. Dewalt Ankeny and his sons were granted large tracts of land in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, on September 6, 1774. His sons continued to acquire additional patents in that county as late as 1796. On April 7, 1781, he left a will, leaving his land to be given to four of his seven sons, by lots. He provided for his wife in every thoughtful manner, as to a lifetime supply of food, shelter, warmth, servants, horses, cows and poultry. The sons who did not receive land in the original tract, received a tract apiece in Milford Township, Pennsylvania. His money was to be divided among his wife and his children.

Dewalt Ankeny married, in 1750, Mary Jane Dormer. (Dormer II.) He married (second) Mrs. Margaret Fredericks. Children of first marriage:

1. Christian, fought in the Revolutionary War.

2. Peter, of whom further.

Children of second marriage:

3. John.

4. Henry.

5. David.

6. Jacob.

7. George.

8. Mary D.

9. Margaret.

10. Elizabeth Ancony.

(Ibid.)

(III) PETER ANKENY, son of Dewalt and Mary Jane (Dormer) Ankeny, was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, in what is now Washington County, on his father's plantation, "Well Pleased," March 1, 1752. He died in his home in Somerset and was buried in Ankeny Square, December 23, 1804. He gave to the town a lot for a schoolhouse, a church and a graveyard, besides other public bequests. In the early days of his life there the town was beset by Indians and he, with his wife, Rosanna Bonnêt, were compelled to flee to Maryland for a time. On their return to Somerset, Peter Ankeny and others erected a blockhouse, near a road known as "Old Forbes Road," later called "National Turnpike," which led from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) through Milford Township to the east. The first of the celebrated Conestoga wagons that crossed the Allegheny Mountains passed over that road. He was captain of the Fifth Company of Foote, Third Battalion, Penn-

sylvania Militia, in the Revolutionary War, and in view of this the street on which Ankeny Square lies is named "Patriot Street," and the street crossing it, "Rosanna," in honor of his wife. While building the "Mansion" Peter and Rosanna were compelled to live in a little place as a temporary shelter, and a refuge from the Indians; the remains of this shelter are a few mouldy old boards; some of their descendants humorously call this their ancestral home. Peter Ankeny married Rosanna Bonnett. (Bonnett V.) Children, all born in the "Mansion" in Somerset:

1. Catherine, born February 28, 1777. She inherited a tract of land called "Ulrich," valued at \$3,212.42.
2. Elizabeth, of whom further.
3. Peter, born February 28, 1785. He inherited a tract of land called "Fairview," in Somerset, Pennsylvania, valued at \$4,339.
4. John, born September 15, 1787.
5. Jacob (twin), born January 12, 1790, inherited a tract of land called "Choice Addition," valued at \$2,383.
6. John (twin), born January 12, 1790, inherited a tract of land valued at \$1,849.36.
7. Isaac, born September 5, 1792. He inherited a tract of land in Somerset Township called "Richland," valued at \$1,276.
8. Rosanna, born December 22, 1794.
9. Susanna, born November 6, 1796, inherited a tract of land in Milford Township called "Fairview," valued at \$2,059.37½.
10. Joseph, born June 30, 1802. He inherited the "Mansion" in Somerset, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, valued at \$3,352.

(Ibid.)

(IV) ELIZABETH ANKENY, daughter of Peter and Rosanna (Bonnett) Ankeny, was born in her father's home in Somerset, Pennsylvania, called the "Mansion." She died at the home of her daughter, Elizabeth, in 1835. Elizabeth Ankeny, Sr., married Michael Hugus. (Hugus I.) He was made executor of the captain's estate; he and Elizabeth lived in a home in "Hugus Grove," now called "Edgewood Park"; this place was burned to the ground; it was not far from "The Mansion." Here Elizabeth's and Michael's children were born. The blockhouse of Revolutionary fame was a stone's throw from "The Mansion." Only the foundation of the blockhouse remains today.

(Ibid.)

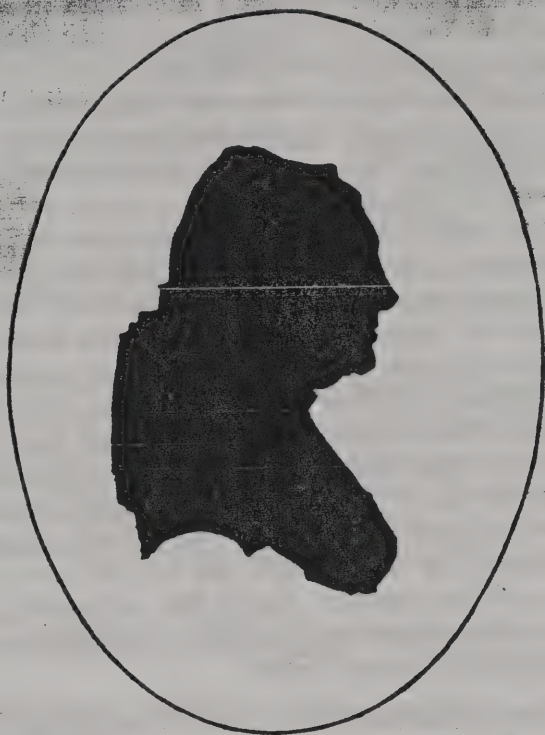
(The Bonnett Line).

The Bonnett family were a French family of noble birth. They were Huguenots, which later necessitated their fleeing from France to Holland upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

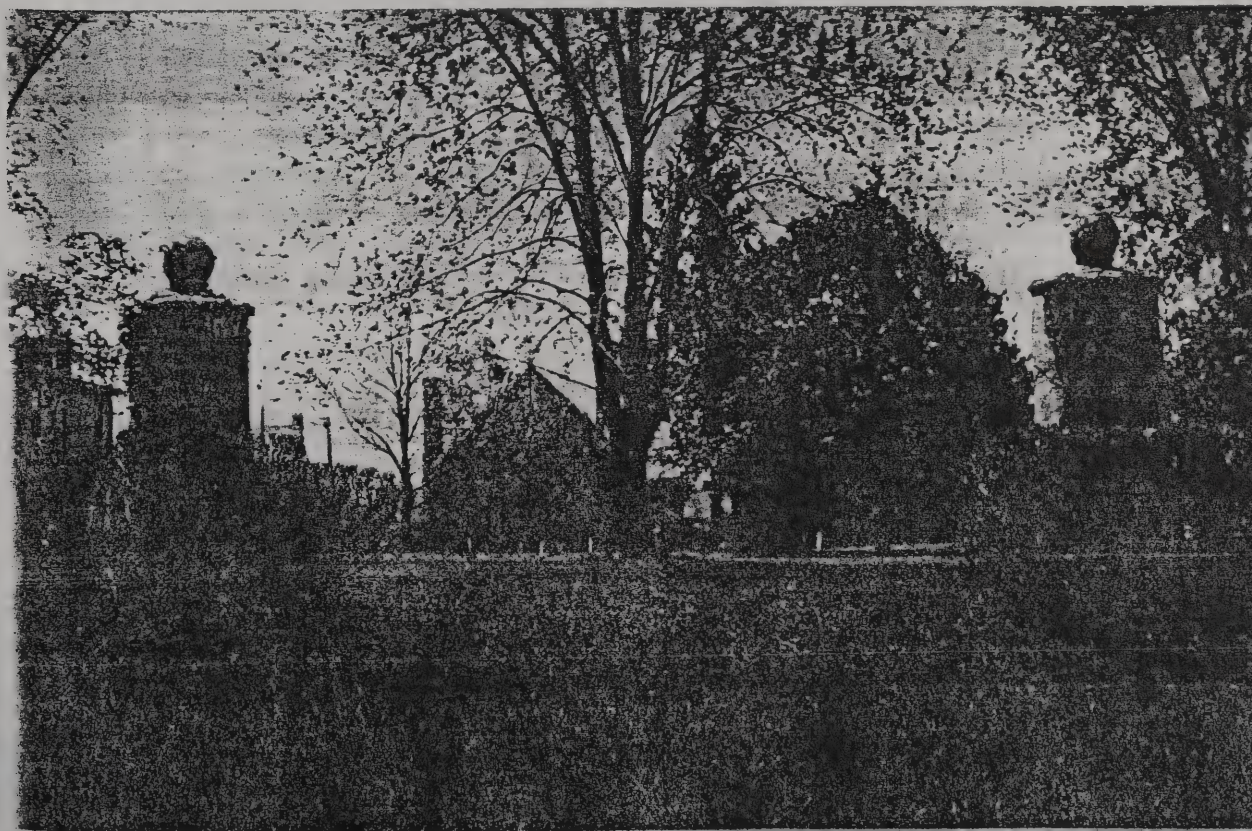
(I) LOUIS BONNETT was born in 1630 and lived in the village of Throngue, France, in the Province of Pointon, now Deux Leon. He had a son, Daniel, of whom further.

(Ida Belle Gaither: "The Ancestry of Jessie Gaither Fownes.")

(II) DANIEL BONNETT, son of Louis Bonnett, was born in 1655. He and his wife had two children and made their escape from France during the persecution of the Huguenots by the Catholics. Upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes they fled to the coast and found a temporary home, first in Holland, and later in Switzerland. The story of their escape is interesting.



*Rosanna Bonnett Ankeny*



*Ankeny Square*

Daniel Bonnett, his wife and their two children, lived in the village of Throngue, France, in 1686. They were Huguenots and their children were deeply impressed of the glory of holding by their faith and, if need be, dying for it. The troops were sent into the village to convert the Huguenots to Catholicism at the sword's point. Daniel Bonnett and his wife then made this effort to reach the coast. They loaded the donkey as if for market and hid their children in the panniers, charging: "As we value our lives, do not speak."

Monsieur Bonnett, with a basket of vegetables, trudged on before and his wife drove the donkey. Just outside of the village they met a trooper. He called in French: "Who goes there?" The father answered: "We are humble people taking to the market our vegetables." "Are your carrots tender?" He plunged his sword into one of the panniers. Not a motion was made, not a sound was heard. "Wherever you go, bon voyage mes amies," he shouted, and galloped off. The wretched parents waited until the trooper was out of sight before they opened the slashed pannier. They found their five-year-old boy with his thigh slightly stabbed with the point of the sword. "Father, I did not speak," he said, then fainted from loss of blood. Without another adventure the Bonnetts escaped to Holland and thence to Switzerland. The blood of that little boy still runs in the veins of many good men and women in America. Daniel Bonnett married Jeanne Coliver, from the Province of Charente-Inferieure, France. They had two children, of which one was Jean Jacques, of whom further.

(III) JEAN JACQUES BONNETT, son of Daniel and Jeanne (Coliver) Bonnett, was the hero of his parents' escape to Switzerland. In 1733, Jean Jacques and his wife came from Switzerland to Pennsylvania, settling in Paoli, Chester County. He married Marie, and they had a son, Jean (John), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) JEAN (JOHN) BONNETT, son of Jean Jacques and Marie Bonnett, was born in 1728. He lived on the Old Forbes Road, near where Captain Ankeny owned a large tract of land. He was a squire at Paoli and the first schoolhouse was called "Bonnett." His will is dated April 30, 1793, and is recorded in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. In this he divided his property among his wife and his children. To his son-in-law, Peter Ankeny (Ancony), he left six hundred pounds of good and lawful money and his share of the movables. He married (first), in 1751, Mary (Bickley) Biçlet (Bickley II); he married second, Dorothy. Children of Jean (John) and Mary (Bickley) Bonnett:

1. Jacob, inherited plantation "Snake Spring."
2. John, inherited £400 and plantation named "Support."
3. Isaac, inherited a homestead and plantation "Toddsburg," out of which he was to pay Peter Ancony £600.
4. Elizabeth, inherited a plantation and two hundred and fifteen acres.
5. Rosanna, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) ROSANNA BONNETT was born in Washington County, near Hagerstown, Maryland, September 17, 1757. She was the daughter of Jean (John) Bonnett and his wife, Mary Bickley (spelled Biçlet in France).

Rosanna Bonnett married, in 1773, Peter Ankeny. (Ankeny III.) On February 6, 1834, she died at the home of her daughter, Elizabeth Hugus, in Somerset, Pennsylvania. Rosanna and her husband, Peter Ankeny, are interred in Ankeny Square, Somerset, Pennsylvania. She lived a pious and exemplary life, was long a member of the Presbyterian Church and her attention to the sick of her acquaintance will long be remembered with feelings of gratitude.

(The Bickley (Biclet) Line).

(I) JOHANNES BICKLEY came from Hesse Castle, Germany, where he was born of Huguenot parents, who fled from France to Germany. He settled in Washington County, Maryland, and had a daughter, Mary.

(II) MARY BICKLEY (BICLET), daughter of Johannes Bickley, was born in Washington County, Maryland. She married Jean (John) Bonnett. (Bonnett IV.)

(The Dormer Line).

(I) CHRISTIAN DORMER is listed in the 1790 census of Maryland as the head of his family. According to family records he was of Clear Springs, Maryland, Washington County, in which the village of Clear Springs is situated, was taken from Frederick County September 6, 1776; and it follows all records, prior to latter year, pertaining to Washington County, would be found in Frederick County. According to family records, Christian was the father of Mary Jane, of whom further.

("Brumbaugh," Vol. I, pp. 237, 253. Census of Maryland, 1790, p. 119. Census of Frederick County, Maryland, August, 1776. Ida Belle Gaither: "The Ancestry of Jessie Gaither Fownes.")

(II) MARY JANE DORMER, daughter of Christian Dormer, was born in Clear Springs, Maryland. She married, in 1750, Dewalt Ankeny. (Ankeny II.)

(Ida Belle Gaither: "The Ancestry of Jessie Gaither Fownes.")

(The Garver Line).

(I) SAMUEL GARVER is mentioned in the deed books of Washington County, Maryland, where he is shown to have exceedingly large farm lands. Samuel Garver had a daughter, Elizabeth, of whom further.

("Deed Libers of Hagerstown, Maryland.")

(II) ELIZABETH GARVER, daughter of Samuel Garver, was born in Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland, in 1786, and was buried in Clear Springs, Maryland, February 12, 1827. She married Zachariah Gaither, Jr., son of Zachariah and Sarah Riggs (Warfield) Gaither. (Gaither VI.)

("Washington County, Maryland, Marriage Licenses," p. 21.)

(The Warfield Line).

From the time of the Norman Conquest, the family of Warfield was one of consequence in England. Pagen de Warfield, a Norman gentleman of the retinue of William the Conqueror, won a knight's fee and the estate of Warfield Walk, at the Battle of Hastings, 1066, in consideration of his services to the King on that eventful occasion. Our family is descended from the family in Berkshire, England.

("Maryland Heraldry.")

(I) RICHARD WARFIELD emigrated from Berkshire, England; in America, in 1662, and settled west of Crownsville in Anne Arundel County, his estate reaching to Round Bay. He died in 1703. There is no doubt that they were gentlemen and in the will of Captain John Howard they are referred to as "my loving brothers, Mr. Richard Warfield and Mr. Alexander Warfield." Before his death, he held "Brandy," "Warfield's Range," and seven tracts located around the same locality. In 1670 he married Elinor Browne, heiress of John Browne, of London, who, with his brother, Perequine, had a fine merchant transport trade from Annapolis with London. Among their children was John, of whom further.

(Prof. Joshua Dorsey Warfield: "The Warfields of Maryland," p. 81. Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States of America," pp. 550-51.)

(II) JOHN WARFIELD, son of Richard and Elinor (Browne) Warfield, was born in 1674 and died in 1718. His brother, Alexander, inherited the plantation called "Brandy," near Millersville, Maryland. John was the eldest son of Richard Warfield and married, in 1696, Ruth Gaither. (Gaither II—second child.)

The sons all located in the frontier lands in Howard County. They belonged to the same church, in the same pew. They were members of the Queen Caroline Parish. The sons were:

1. Phillip.
2. Alexander.
3. Edward, of whom further.

(Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," p. 84.)

(III) EDWARD WARFIELD, son of John and Ruth (Gaither) Warfield, married, October 6, 1741, Rachel Riggs. (Riggs IV.) They had twelve children, among whom was Sarah, of whom further.

(Ibid. "Queen Caroline Parish Records.")

(IV) SARAH RIGGS WARFIELD, daughter of Edward and Rachel (Riggs) Warfield, was born May 16, 1762. She married Zachariah Gaither, Sr. (Gaither V.)

(Ibid.)

(The Riggs Line).

Rigge is the medieval spelling of ridge and the name atte Rigge is found in all early English records, soon turning to Riggs.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) FRANCIS RIGGS came from England in 1663 and took up a grant of land in Calvert County, Maryland. He died in 1664. He had a son, Richard, of whom further.

(Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Biography.")

(II) RICHARD RIGGS was the son of Francis Riggs. He had a son, John, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(III) JOHN RIGGS, son of Richard Riggs, was born in 1687 and died in 1762. He settled at "Riggs Hall." He married Mary Davis. (Davis III.) They had a daughter, Rachel, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(IV) RACHEL RIGGS, daughter of John and Mary (Davis) Riggs, died April 16, 1794. Her marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. James Macgill, of Queen Caroline Parish. She married Edward Warfield. (Warfield III.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Davis Line).

Early members of the Davis family in Maryland were from Virginia. The records show that several of the Davises came from the old Dominion into Maryland. On both sides of the Chesapeake members of the distinguished name were large landholders and lived in the lavish way peculiar to the Colonial gentry.

("Maryland Archives," Vol. X, p. 532, 1657. Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," pp. 113, 114, 356. "Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. IX, p. 180.)

(II) THOMAS DAVIS married Mary Elizabeth Pierpont, as is shown by the abstract of his will, given in Warfield's "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," p. 114. (Pierpont II.) The personal estate, after the death of his wife, was to go to his five daughters. Children:

1. Richard, deceased, leaving son, Caleb.
2. Thomas.
3. John.
4. Samuel.
5. Francis.
6. Robert.

And five daughters, one of whom was Mary, of whom further.

(Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," p. 114. "Maryland Archives," Vol. V, p. 45.)

(III) MARY DAVIS, daughter of Thomas and Mary Elizabeth (Pierpont) Davis, was born in 1702 and died in 1768. She married John Riggs. (Riggs III.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Pierpont Line).

Pierpont is universally Latinized by "DePetro-Ponte" and is equivalent to the English Stonebridge.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) HENRY PIERPONT was of English descent, and among the early settlers of Maryland in 1665. He made application for his rights, which were fifty acres for each of his family that he brought into the colony. The following lists relate both his coming to America and his land rights.

Henry Pierpont enters rights as followeth:

Henry Pierpont and Elizabeth, his wife.

Amos Pierpont, oldest son of said Henry

Jabez Pierpont, son,

(Mary) Elizabeth, daughter.

Hannah,

Moses, son.

This warrant granted to Henry Pierpont for three and fifty acres of land bearing date of November 1, sixteen hundred and sixty-six.

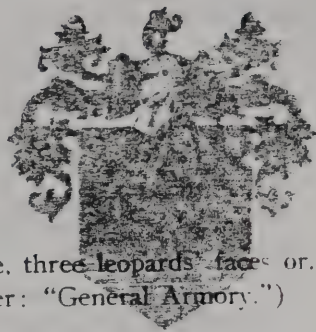
Henry Pierpont married Elizabeth. Children:

1. Amos.
2. Jabez, who devised to his sister, Mary, in his will.



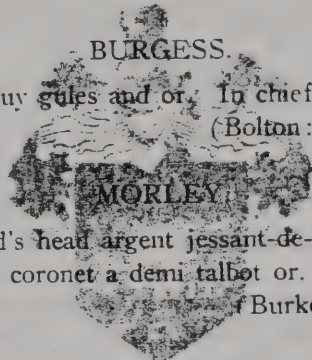
### CHEW.

*Arms*—Gules, a chevron argent on a chief azure, three leopards' faces or.  
(Crozier: "General Armory.")



### BURGESS.

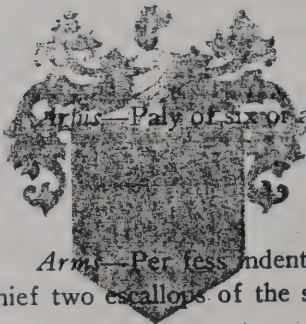
*Arms*—Or a fess chequy gules and or. In chief three crosses crosslet gules.  
(Bolton: "American Armory.")



### MORLEY.

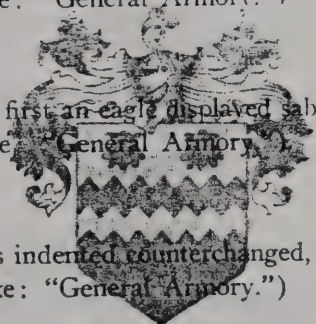
*Arms*—Sable a leopard's head argent jessant-de-lis or.  
*Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet a demi talbot or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



### COURTE (COURTS).

*Arms*—Paly of six or and azure in chief of the first an eagle displayed sable.  
(Burke: "General Armory.")



### ROBYNS (ROBINS).

*Arms*—Per fess indented argent and azure a fess indented counterchanged, in chief two escallops of the second.  
(Burke: "General Armory.")

### Courte

### EYRES (AYRES).

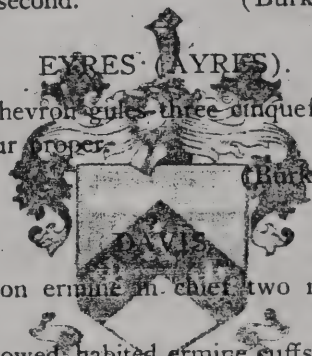
### Robyrs

*Arms*—Argent on a chevron gules three cinquefoils proper.

*Crest*—A leg in armour proper.

*Motto*—Si je puis.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



### DAVIS.

*Arms*—Gules a chevron ermine in chief two mounds or, in base a talbot passant of the last.

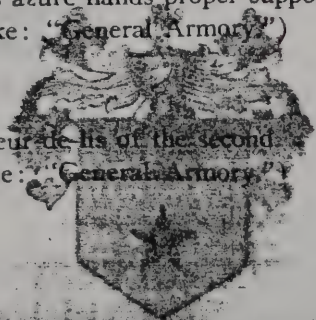
*Crest*—Two arms embowed, habited ermine cuffs azure hands proper supporting a mound as in the arms.  
(Burke: "General Armory.")



### ROGERS.

*Arms*—Argent a mullet gules on a chief or a fleur-de-lis of the second.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



### Davis

### Rogers



Chew



Burgess



Morley



Courte  
(Courts)



Robyns  
(Robins)



Hynes  
(Ayres)



Davis



Rogers

3. Mary Elizabeth, of whom further.
4. Hannah.
5. Moses.

("Will Book," Land Office, at Annapolis. "Early Settlers," Maryland. Index, page 965. Annapolis Land Office, Liber 8, "Early Settlers," p. 34.)

(II) MARY ELIZABETH PIERPONT, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Pierpont, came to Maryland with her father in 1665. She married Thomas Davis. (Davis II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Rogers Line).

Rogers belongs to the class of baptismal patronymics meaning literally "The son of Roger," and was exceedingly popular for several centuries.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) JOHN ROGERS, Gentleman, left a will, dated Charles County, Maryland, January 13, 1717, proved November 4, 1717. He left their son, John, the interest in his wife's estate, who was Charity Courts, said interest then in hands of said John's uncle, John Courts. John Rogers, Sr., married Charity Courts. (Courts II.) Children:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Roadham.
3. Richard.

(J. B. Cotton: "Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. IV, p. 140.)

(II) CAPTAIN JOHN ROGERS, son of John and Charity (Courts) Rogers, left a will dated in Prince George County, Maryland, February 10, 1735, proved May 5, 1740. In this, he devises to his son, John, two hundred acres, "Rogers Chance"; to his wife, Joan, three hundred twenty-five acres, including the plantation dwelling, and two hundred acres to his daughter, Agnes. As early as 1711 he received the title of captain. "On October 6, 1711, Mr. John Rogers swore to the correctness of the naval officers' account, which comprised the Potomac District." ("Maryland Archives," Vol. XXIX, p. 11.) There is also another account, "Mr. John Rogers, naval officer of the Potomac District, appeared in the Colonial Assembly and delivered his list of fees, October 26, 1711." John Rogers married Joan. Children:

1. John.
2. Samuel.
3. Agnes, of whom further.

(J. B. Cotton: "Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. IV, p. 140.)

(*Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 75. "Maryland Archives," Vol. XXIX, p. 11.)

(III) AGNES ROGERS, daughter of Captain John and Joan Rogers, married John Gaither. (Gaither IV.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Courts Line).

This English surname originated from the many people who lived at the various courts of nobility throughout England.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) COLONEL JOHN COURTS owned in Maryland large tracts of land, extending above what is now the city of Washington and including what is now that city. His will, dated March 25, 1702, follows in abstract: "Col. John Courts, of Charles County, Maryland. His will devises to children, land in Prince George County. To son John, land. To son William, same. To daughter Ann, land near the first falls of the Potomac, on the Creek branches (now Washington city). To daughter Charity, two tracts on Potomac River.

(J. B. Cotton: "Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. III, p. 23.)

(II) CHARITY COURTS, daughter of Colonel John and Charity Courts, married John Rogers. (Rogers I.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Burgess Line).

A representative of a borough in Parliament was generally called a burgess and it is from this distinguished fact that the name arose as a surname. It was a distinct honor, for these were the first men of the land who dared assert their rights and began the very liberal government of England.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) COLONEL WILLIAM BURGESS was born in 1622 and died January 4, 1686. He was one of the most striking figures in the annals of Colonial Maryland. He arrived in the province in the year 1649-50 with the Non-Conformists from Virginia. He first settled in Northampton County, Virginia, but later followed Governor William Stone to Maryland, in about 1650, bringing a company of one hundred and fifty men to settle there. He soon became the central figure in South River Hundred. On February 9, 1658, he received a warrant for three hundred acres of land called "The Burgh," lying on South River. This was granted him for the transporting of himself and two other persons into the province in the year 1650. He continued to acquire land and at his death owned over five thousand acres. Mr. Berkely, the historian, describes him as a sea-faring man, who had evidently been some time in the Palatinate. After the acts of 1683, his property became Londontown. He built a wharf on his holding and laid off some of his plantation into town lots, the first sale being to Thomas (Lefrithcombe, or Linthicum). He soon did a splendid business, when a courthouse was built; merchant vessels flying to England; All-Hallow's and Upper Anne Arundel parishes to supervise; and his town rapidly turning into a thriving seaport. By 1696 there were four hundred and sixty taxable people there. In 1655, Colonel William Burgess was on the Council of War and in 1657 was named commissioner and associate justice for the new county of Anne Arundel. In 1661, he was in command of the South River Rangers. Benedict Leonard Calvert, the son of Lord Baltimore, commissioned him, in 1665, as "Commander-in-Chief of all Forces" raised in Anne Arundel and four other counties. The following epitaph is given as a most remarkable condensation of his eventful life:

Here lieth the body of Wm. Burgess  
Esquire, who departed this life on ye  
4th of January, 1686  
Aged 64 years; leaving his  
Dear beloved wife, Ursula and eleven

Children, viz; seven sons and four daughters  
 And eight grand-children  
 In his life-time a member of  
 His Lordships' deputy Governors;  
 A Justice of the High Provincial Court;  
 Colonel of a regiment of Trained Bands;  
 And sometime General of all ye  
 Military Forces of this Province.  
 His Loving wife, Ursula, his executrix  
 In testimony of her true respect  
 And due regard to the worthy  
 Deserts of her dear deceased  
 Husband, hath erected this monument.

Of the peaceful Quaker faith, he refused to swear on the Holy Evangelists when commissioned one of the justices of Anne Arundel County, July 22, 1658, contending it was in no case lawful to swear, whose plea was disallowed by the board and Captain Thomas Besson was added to commissioners instead of William Burgess.

Having lost his first public office by refusing to take the necessary Oath of Fidelity to the Proprietary, he was evidently made to see the fallacy of his position and the next year began a career of great distinction in the civil and military life of Lord Baltimore Palatinate. On February 28, 1659, Lieutenant William Burgess was returned member of Assembly from Anne Arundel County. Two years later, April 22, 1661, he is referred to as captain, when five men were ordered taken from Captain William Burgess' company for service against the Susquehanna Indians. He was again appointed a commissioner of the peace for Anne Arundel County in the year 1663. High sheriff of Anne Arundel County was the next honor conferred on William Burgess and one of especial interest, as it, in accordance with English custom, made him the ranking citizen of his county, with the obligation of being host of the Proprietary or Governor when visiting the county officially, as in England the high sheriff of a county is host to Royalty when the King or his representative goes in state to the county to attend any public function. He was appointed on March 23, 1664, his commission being issued May 5, that year.

Many Indian troubles were occurring in the province at this time and another evidence of Charles Calvert's friendship for Captain William Burgess is found in the following commission:

Charles Calvert to Capt. William Burgess, Greeting: Whereas Divers Forraigne Indians have of late Committed divers murthers upon the people of this Province, etc., Now Know Yee that I reposing especiall confidence in yor fidelity Courage and Experience in Martial Affairs have constituted, ordained and Appointed and by these doe Constitute, Ordaine, and appoint you Commandr in Chiefe under mee of all the forces soe raised in St. Marys Kent Charles Calvert and Anne Arundel Countys against the said Indians to make warre and pursue and by Gods Assistance to Vanquish and kill and Generally in all things to doe all or any thing or things as any Commander in Chiefe may or of Right Ought to doe according to such instruccions as I have herewith sent or shall from time to time send you. Given at St. Marys undr. my hand and Seale this 6th day of June in the 34th year of his Lordps Dominion Our this Province Annoq Domini, 1665.

CHARLES CALVERT.

The brother-in-law of William Burgess, Richard Beard, was at Beard's Creek and nearby were the Gaithers, Chews, Robins and other old southern families. William Burgess married (first) Elizabeth Robins. (Robins II.) He married

(second) Ursula Moore. Among the children of his first marriage was Edward, of whom further.

("Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. XIX, pp. 135, 136, 138. Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," pp. 12, 45, 49, 50, 53. "Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland," Liber O, Folio 403. "Maryland Archives," Vol. I, p. 382. "Maryland Archives," Vol. II, pp. 352, 411, 489, 491-94, 523-24.)

(II) CAPTAIN EDWARD BURGESS, son of Colonel William and Elizabeth (Robins) Burgess, was the only son, with the exception of his brother, Charles, to hand down the name of Burgess in the male line. He had the important duty to open, as commissioner, the port of Londontown. He was then a justice and a captain while his father was still living. Like his father, he became a high colonial official in both civil and military affairs. He was commissioned a justice and county commissioner for Anne Arundel County, June 6, 1679, at which time he is mentioned as one of the gentlemen justices. He continued in this important office until 1689. On April 28, 1686, Captain Edward Burgess was commissioned a justice of the quorum of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. He was commanding a company of foote in the county on September 14, 1681, during Indian troubles. As was the custom of the time, he held civil and military offices at the same time. In the year 1689 he was again commissioned by the Assembly of Maryland, Captain of Foote in his county. In 1660, he had a patent for land in South River Hundred, near Samuel Chew's "Herrington," and his plantation was under the name "Burgess' Right." Edward Burgess was also justice of the Provincial Court, and "Captain of the Foote." He was named for his grandfather, Edward Robins. He married Sarah Chew. (Chew III.) Among their children was Sarah Chew, of whom further.

(Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties," pp. 30, 53. L. B. Thomas: "The Thomas Book," p. 254. "Maryland Archives," Vol. V, p. 462; Vol. XIII, p. 242; Vol. XV, pp. 253, 323, 324; Vol. XVII, p. 24.)

(III) SARAH CHEW BURGESS, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Chew) Burgess, died in 1750. She married Benjamin Gaither. (Gaither III.)

(Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," pp. 30, 53. L. B. Thomas: "The Thomas Book," p. 254.)

(The Chew Line).

Chew is a parish in Somerset, as well as a river. The Chew family was an ancient free-holding line, residing in the manor of Cho in Billington Vill, Lancashire.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." L. B. Thomas: "The Thomas Book.")

(I) JOHN CHEW came to Virginia in 1622 with three servants in the "Charitie," which landed opposite Jamestown, where he located. The deed of his home, dated 1623, describes him as a merchant and two years later Governor Harvey describes him as one of the ablest merchants in the colony. For a short time after his arrival, he managed the business of Robert Benet at James City. From 1623 to 1629 he appeared in the House of Burgesses, and was a burgess from York County from 1642 to 1644. He received a commission of colonel of the Provincial Forces and from 1634 to 1652 was justice of York County. One of his descendants, Joseph Chew, of Montreal, Secretary for Indian Affairs, in a letter to his cousin, Joseph

Chew, of Connecticut, states that John Chew removed to Maryland about 1643, but 1653 is a more probable date. Sir William Berkely, Governor of Virginia, who had a particular regard for him, tried to dissuade him from leaving the colony. He died about 1668. He married Sarah, who came to Virginia in the "Seafloure" in 1623. The date of her death is not known, but in 1651, according to an early York County deed, he married Mrs. Rachel Constable. Children:

1. Joseph, who resided in York County, Virginia.
2. Samuel, of whom further.

(L. B. Thomas: "The Thomas Book," pp. 253-55.)

(II) SAMUEL CHEW, son of John and Sarah Chew, resided in Maryland as early as 1648. He was a member of the House of Burgesses of the Colony in 1659 and December 17, 1669, was sworn one of the justices of the Provincial Court and the Court of Chancery. On July 28 of the same year, he was commissioned a member of the Governor's Council, a position which he held until his death. He also possessed large tracts of land devoted to the growing of tobacco. His home was at Herring Bay, or Herrington, as he describes it in his will, dated July 26, 1676. He died March 15, 1676-77. About 1658 he married Anne Ayres. (Ayres II.) Children:

1. Samuel, born in 1660, died in 1718.
2. Joseph, inherited Hambley; married Mrs. Elizabeth (Gassaway) Battee.
3. Nathaniel, inherited Poppingjoy at Lyons Creek, Calvert County.
4. William.
5. Benjamin; married Elizabeth Benson.
6. John, died February 19, 1696-97.
7. Caleb, died May 8, 1698.
8. Sarah, of whom further.
9. Ann, died January 28, 1699-1700.

(Ibid.)

(III) SARAH CHEW, daughter of Samuel and Anne (Ayres) Chew, married Captain Edward Burgess. (Burgess II.)

(Ibid.)

(The Ayres Line).

Traditionally, the Ayres or Eyres family intermarried with much wealth and many nobly titled families in England.

(I) WILLIAM AYRES secured a plantation on Nansemond River for transporting five people from England. He had an estate on Herring Creek. William Ayres was the standard-bearer of Captain Fuller's forces and in an attack against William Stone, in 1654, at Herring Creek, he was killed before his men had started to fire. The trouble was due to the fact that an Assembly was formed, but any who bore arms against Parliament, or were of Roman faith, were deprived of the vote, with the resultant struggle between the King's men and Stone. This sudden death explains why he left but one child, Anne, of whom further.

(Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," pp. 6, 25.)

(II) ANNE AYRES, daughter of William Ayres, was his only child and heiress. She was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, which met monthly at her home on Herring Bay. She died April 13, 1695. She married Samuel Chew. (Chew II.)

(Ibid.)

(The Robins Line).

One of England's most popular surnames is Robbins, or Robins, a nickname of Robert. The name is widespread and to be found in all localities of England.

(I) EDWARD ROBINS was a merchant from Accomac, where he built "Newport Hance." He was named a residuary legatee to Captain George Puddington. He came to Virginia in the "Thomas" in 1635, as recorded in Hotten's "List of Immigrants Entering Virginia," although according to Warfield's "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," he came on the same ship in 1615. He died about 1646. Children:

1. Elizabeth, of whom further.
2. Rachel; married Richard Beard.

("Virginia County Records," Vol. VI, p. 136. Hotten: "List of Immigrants Entering Virginia," p. 127. Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," p. 49.)

(II) ELIZABETH ROBINS, daughter of Edward Robins, received, in 1641, together with her sister, Rachel, three hundred and fifty acres of land which they inherited from their father. She married William Burgess. (Burgess I.)

(Ibid.)

(The Morley Line).

Many parishes in Counties Norfolk, York, and Derby are named Morley and the name is likewise found in all early records.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) JOSEPH MORLEY was one of the first settlers in Maryland coming to Herring Creek Hundred, Anne Arundel County, before 1663. He is the first of the name of whom we have record. His will, made in 1672, follows in part:

In the name of God, Amen. I, Joseph Morley, of the county of Anarundel in the Province of Maryland, being sick and weake in body, but of good and perfect memory, love and praise to the Almighty God, my Creator, do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following: First and principally, I commend my soule unto Almighty God, my Creator, assuredly believing I shall receive full pardon and free remission of all my sins and be saved by the blessed death and merits of my Blessed Savior, Jesus Christ, and my body to the earth from whence it was taken, to be buried in a decent and Christian-like manner.

Imprimis: I do make and ordain my trusty and well beloved friends, John Gather and Robert Proctor, my full and sole executors of all my estate, both real and personal, and do by these presents unto them both after my decease, my debts being paid out of it in the first place, bequeath same. After my debts are paid the remainder to be devided equally between them both. This is the last will and testament of me, Joseph Morley, as witnesseth my hand and seal the day and year above noted.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

JAMES CHILCOTT,  
BARTHOLOMEW INGROBERTTSON,

(Signed)

JOSEPH MORLEY  
(Seal)

On the back of the above will is written "to the Hon. Phillip Calvert, Esq., Chief Judge and 'Commissary' General for probate of Wills, who granted probate of same Feb. 15, 1674."

("Will Book," No. V, pp. 4-5, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.)

It was a peculiar feature of this will that the sons-in-law, John Gaither and Robert Proctor, were his direct heirs. It predicates that daughters were very young, hence, incapable of the care of property. The estate of Joseph Morley included several plantations. When Robert Proctor and John Gaither desired to sell the lands devised to them by their father-in-law, Joseph Morley, to Mareen Duvall, in 1679, because of the failure of the said Joseph Morley to mention his daughters as his lawful heirs in his will, the matter was taken to court in order to correct and perfect the deed. The proceedings fill ten large pages. Elizabeth Proctor, wife of Robert Proctor, and Ruth Gaither, wife of John Gaither, freely relinquished all their rights to their respective husbands in the matter. Children:

1. Elizabeth; married (first) John Freeman; (second) Robert Proctor.
2. Ruth, of whom further.

(J. H. Deeds: "No. 2, Anne Arundel County," p. 2. "Will Book," Anne Arundel County, Maryland, No. 5, pp. 4-5. Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," pp. 6-7, 107-08. J. B. Cotton: "Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. I, pp. 83, 167.)

(II) RUTH MORLEY, daughter of Joseph Morley, was born about 1655. She married (first) John Gaither. (Gaither II.) She married (second), in 1704, Francis Hardesty.

(Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," pp. 107-08.)



## Vale

The English surname Vale, Vail, or Vaile, like its French equivalent, Duval, is of that large group of surnames derived from residence near or in a valley.

(I) ROBERT VALE was born in London, England, in 1716, of a family of landholders. He was given a good classical education. From this point in his career until his arrival in America, differing accounts are told. According to Joseph G. Vale's manuscript book on the family, Robert Vale went to sea and became second in command of a ship; at one time during an emergency, in full command the latter part of the voyage. On returning to England he joined the Society of Friends, resigned his position and emigrated to America. He settled in Warrington, York County, Pennsylvania, where a warrant for one hundred twenty-four and one-half acres of land was issued to him, September 17, 1744. Another account, in the "Vale and Garretson Genealogy," by Mrs. Lydia Leffler, has it that Robert Vale became captain of a vessel sailing between England and America. On the 7th month, 17th day, the year 1744 (elsewhere recorded as the 1st month, 17th day, the year 1744), he was admitted to membership in the Society of Friends at the monthly meeting at Sadsbury, England. For joining this sect his father, Baron De Vale, of Normandy, disinherited and disowned him. Robert changed his name from De Vale to Vale, and taught a night school in London for a time. Soon an opportunity came to sail a ship for a colony of Friends setting out from England for Pennsylvania. For this service he received a warrant for a tract of one thousand acres of land in the Barrens' located in Warrington Township, York County, Pennsylvania; subsequently receiving a warrant for an additional tract of one hundred twenty-four and a half acres located in the same neighborhood. Records in possession of the family give still another view of the early life of Robert Vale. He came from outside London and was not only an excellent classical scholar, but was a skilled surveyor and had a strong scientific bent, as well. He knew absolutely nothing about farming and was unfortunate in acquiring a very large tract which was not fertile. He kept the best, about six hundred acres, and discarded the rest.

It is definitely known that Robert Vale came to America in 1744 and settled in Warrington, York County, Pennsylvania, where he received warrants for land. In the "Foreword" of the "Vale and Garretson Genealogy," is the following:

It appears that the trustees of the "Penn Grant" gave Robert Vale: (1) A tract of one thousand acres "in the Barrens' at Round Top, near Warrington," and later that Robert received from the same source . . . Trustees of the "Penn Grant" or concession (the crown did not take over the lands ceded to William Penn and his heirs until 1790) a warrant for a tract of one hundred twenty-four and one-half acres about two and one-half miles from the Warrington Meeting. The warrant to this land, as shown by the records of York County, was issued ninth month, seventeenth day, 1744.

However, in the "Pennsylvania Archives" (Series 3, Vol. XXIV, p. 549), it is recorded that Robert Vale had a warrant for one hundred acres in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1744, and for one hundred twenty-four and





Vale

a half acres in the township of Warrington, York County, Pennsylvania. In 1783, he was in possession of one hundred fifty acres in Warrington valued at £234.

Warrington was one of the earliest Quaker settlements. The meetinghouse is a landmark built in 1769 and replacing an earlier log building erected in 1745. Robert Vale and his family were prominent in the affairs of the settlement as were his descendants. In the struggle for independence it is recorded that Robert Vale was loyal to the cause of the Colonies, even though his attachment for the beliefs of the Society of Friends prevented him from taking up arms. During the winter that Washington's army was encamped at Valley Forge, there was an appeal throughout Pennsylvania to send food, clothing and other supplies to these troops, so Robert Vale went among his friends in Warrington Township and gathered a considerable quantity of food, mostly grain and flour and also some wool, probably in the form of cloth. According to family tradition, even though he was well-advanced in years, Mr. Vale, accompanied by one of his sons, conveyed the supplies to Valley Forge. This action is supposed to have caused much discussion in the Warrington Meeting, but as the whole Quaker settlement was strong for the fight for independence, it was approved on the ground that while it was wrong to furnish men with powder or lead, that it was right to provide a suffering person with food regardless of the fact that they were engaged in warfare. The records of the Warrington Meeting show that several members were disciplined for joining the American army and one member brought before the Meeting for simply encouraging the cause of the colonists by "unseemly conduct." In those days when so many Tories were arrested or had their properties confiscated, there was not one of the Warrington Quakers under suspicion. It is not unlikely that the action of Robert Vale, according to family tradition, in sending supplies to Washington's army, contributed much toward maintaining the Warrington Friends in the confidence of the rest of the people. He died the 8th month, 17th day, 1799, aged eighty-three years, and was buried in the Friends' burying ground near the Warrington meetinghouse. His will, recorded in York County, was probated the 8th month, 20th day, 1799. His sons, William and Joshua, were made executors of the estate. A part of the original grant of land has been continuously accepted by his direct descendants. As narrated by his grandson, Elisha Vale, to Joseph G. Vale, Robert Vale was a man about six feet in height, of spare build, had brown or auburn hair, clear blue eyes and clear, light complexion; was erect in carriage, rather quick in movement, and particular in dress.

Robert Vale married, at the Friends' meetinghouse in Warrington, in 1749 (according to the "Vale and Garretson Genealogy," the date of marriage was 1st month, 14th day, 1749, while in the "History of York County," it is recorded as 8th day, 10th month, 1749), Sarah Buller, a young lady of Welsh descent. They had become acquainted on board the ship while making the voyage to America. Their homestead was about two miles from the meetinghouse, and in a note that he left, Robert Vale says: "When we came to York County, it was a wilderness of woods and the Indians came to see us after the marriage." Children:

1. Robert, born December 13, 1751; married Sarah Cook.
2. Ann, born January 22, 1753, died April 4, 1823; married Abel Walker.
3. William, of whom further.

4. Joshua, born February 18, 1757; married, April 25, 1782, Elizabeth Cleaver.
5. John, born December 30, 1760, died June 27, 1835; married (first), August 18, 1783, Deborah Thomas; (second), February 13, 1806, Deborah Griffith.

("Pennsylvania Archives," Series 3, Vol. XXIV, p. 549. Mrs. Lydia Leffler: "Vale and Garretson Genealogy," p. 34. G. R. Prowell: "History of York County," Vol. I, pp. 113, 1081-84. John Gibson: "History of York County," p. 287. Joseph G. Vale: "Book of Vale Genealogy" (manuscript), p. 1. Records in possession of the family.)

(II) WILLIAM VALE was born near Warrington, York County, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1754, and died there January 5, 1838. In the tax valuation list of 1783, he owned one hundred acres of land valued at £104. He married, January 15, 1778, Ann Wethereld, daughter of John Wethereld, deceased, county of Armagh, province of Ulster, in the North of Ireland. This name is variously spelled Witherall, Wetherall, Wetherald, and Wethereld. Apparently two sisters, Ann and Mary Wethereld, Quakers, came to this country alone after their father's death. According to the records of the Warrington Monthly Meeting, Mary "Witheral" produced a certificate from Urochland, dated 6-9-1774. Mary "Wetherald" and William Garretson, Jr., declare intentions of marriage 11-12-1774 and 12-10-1774. Mary Wethereld, Warrington, York County, Pennsylvania, daughter of John, deceased, county of Armagh, province of Ulster, in North Ireland, married, 12-22-1774, William Garretson, at Warrington Meeting. Ann "Witheral" produced a certificate to this meeting from Ballehagan (in Ireland), dated 23d of the 4th mo., 1775, which is accepted 8-12-1775. Ann "Wetherall" and William Vale declare intentions of marriage 12-13-1777, and 1-10-1778. Children of William and Ann (Wethereld) Vale:

1. Mary, born January 2, 1779, died January 7, 1779.
2. Sarah, born May 17, 1780, died May 28, 1780.
3. Isaac, born September 6, 1781, died September 10, 1781.
4. Hannah, born September 16, 1782, died December 7, 1863; married (first), April 18, 1805, Nathan Hussey; (second), June 22, 1815, Samuel England.
5. Joseph, born July 30, 1784, died February 14, 1785.
6. Ann, born April 30, 1786, died September 10, 1819; married Jedidiah Hussey, who is said to have been able to lift a barrel full of cider to his mouth and drink out of it.
7. Elisha, of whom further.
8. Sarah, born December 5, 1789, died May 6, 1863 (a cripple).
9. John, born July 16, 1792, died September 16, 1821; married, May 19, 1816, Lydia Garretson.
10. Mary, born November 5, 1794, died in 1900; married Uriah Grist.
11. Lydia, born November 19, 1797, died in 1800.
12. Phoebe, born January 7, 1801, died December 25, 1887; married Eli Cookson.

("Pennsylvania Archives," Series 3, Vol. XXIV, p. 549. Lydia Leffler: "Vale and Garretson Genealogy," p. 34. G. R. Prowell: "History of York County," Vol. I, pp. 113, 1081-1084. John Gibson: "History of York County," pp. 287-89. "Warrington Monthly Meeting Records," p. 524.)

(III) ELISHA VALE, son of William and Ann (Wethereld) Vale, was born January 21, 1788, and died May 27, 1855. He married (first), November 27, 1813, Martha Kirk, daughter of Jacob Kirk, and after her death, September 25, 1830, married (second), October 4, 1832, Edith Griffith. (Griffith IV.) Children of first marriage:

1. Sarah Ann, born December 10, 1814, died February 27, 1837; married Jonathan Ensmeier.

2. Jane K., born August 27, 1819; married, March 3, 1842, Robert Reynard.
3. John, born August 17, 1821, died August 27, 1821.
4. Ruth Ann, born February 20, 1822, died in 1892; married, March 7, 1848, William Reynard.
5. William E., born January 27, 1825, died May 3, 1904; married, April 20, 1854, Mary Skeels.
6. Maria, born May 12, 1827, died February 22, 1828.
7. Ann, born January 14, 1829, died February 23, 1888; married Jesse Peterman.

Children of second marriage:

1. Erastus, born January 1, 1834, died May 14, 1836.
  2. Rebecca, born May 8, 1835, died April 25, 1854.
  3. Caroline, born April 3, 1836, died April 13, 1837.
  4. Joseph Griffith, of whom further.
  5. Gulielma, born February 11, 1839, died February 20, 1903; married, August 28, 1865, Dr. William H. Spangler.
  6. Josiah M., born February 16, 1843, died December 31, 1925; married (first), March 29, 1871, Stella Shepherd; (second), December 26, 1886, Meda Frame.
- (Leffler: "Vale and Garretson Genealogy," p. 34. Family data.)

(IV) JOSEPH GRIFFITH VALE, son of Elisha and Edith (Griffith) Vale, was born June 27, 1837, and died August 31, 1902. At the outbreak of the Civil War he helped recruit the Eightieth Regiment of the Seventh Cavalry, Pennsylvania Militia, which was enlisted for three years' service, and was rewarded with the commission of first lieutenant, October 12, 1861, of Company K of that regiment. This company was recruited in Cumberland County and rendezvoused with the others of the regiment at Camp Cameron, near Harrisburg. On December 19, 1861, the regiment started for Louisville, Kentucky, and reported to General Buell upon its arrival. It was then placed in an instruction camp at Jeffersonville, Indiana. Toward the close of January, 1862, it broke camp, moved leisurely southward, and arrived at Nashville, Tennessee, soon after its occupation by Union forces. Joseph Griffith Vale was in the Second Battalion which, under General Dumont, garrisoned Nashville. In May this battalion formed a part of the pursuit of the rebel chieftain, Morgan, to Lebanon. Morgan was surprised at Lebanon, and after resisting for two hours, retreated to Carthage, May 5, 1862. Early in July, the Second and Third battalions, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sipes, led the advance of General Dumont's expedition across the Cumberland Mountains to Pikesville. On August 21, under General Richard Johnson, the Second Battalion was a part of the provisional brigade which pursued the rebel cavalry and overtook it at Gallatin, Tennessee. Morgan and Forrest had united and greatly outnumbered the Union forces, which after a sharp battle, surrendered. Joseph Vale was among the three hundred wounded and captured, August 21, 1862. It is said, however, that the prisoners received good care and attention from the rebel surgeons and citizens. Joseph Vale must have been exchanged, for in July, 1863, he was promoted to captain of Company M, in the same regiment. He resigned September 14, 1864. The regiment in which he fought had a campaign of unequaled severity and lost heavily in men, equipment and supplies, but its achievement in breaking Wheeler's boasted cavalry and capturing Shelbyville with all its military stores in 1863 gave a powerful impetus to the retreat of the whole rebel army.

After his return to civil life, Joseph Griffith Vale became a lawyer. He was

admitted to the bar in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1870; and to the bar in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1871, in which latter county, at Carlisle, he continued in active practice until shortly before his death. He delivered the oration at the dedication of the Molly Pitcher monument, and also the address on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the dedication of the Pennsylvania monument on the Battlefield of Chickamauga. He was active in the abolition movement and in the formation of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. Mr. Vale was the author of "Minty and the Cavalry," a history of the cavalry of the Army of Cumberland in the Civil War, and also of two dramas, "Children of Israel" and "Lilith."

Joseph Griffith Vale married (first), December 27, 1863, Sarah Ruby Eyster, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Ruby) Eyster. The Ruby and Eyster families were among the earliest settlers in Pennsylvania and settled in Cumberland County in the early part of the eighteenth century.

George Eyster immigrated to this country in the seventeenth century and settled in Berks County, Pennsylvania. Thomas Eyster was the son of John (a descendant of George) and Susan (Booz) Eyster, residents of Berks and Adams counties, respectively, and who, after their marriage, moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, where they remained until their death. They were among the earliest and most respected pioneers of Ohio. Thomas Eyster, maternal grandfather of Ruby R. Vale, was born January 12, 1802, and died September 23, 1867. He married Catharine Ruby, and had but one child, a daughter, Sarah Ruby, who married Joseph G. Vale.

Michael Ruby, the maternal great-grandfather of Ruby R. Vale, died in February, 1843. His wife, Elizabeth, was born June 22, 1768, and died September 23, 1839. They had four children: 1. Samuel, who died prior to September 6, 1842. 2. Elizabeth (Albright), who died December 28, 1877. 3. Julia Ann, who died prior to September 6, 1842. 4. Catharine, who was born December 26, 1802, died November 22, 1877; married Thomas Eyster.

Joseph Griffith Vale married (second), January 29, 1895, Annetta Sadler. Children of first marriage:

1. Thomas Eyster, born January 16, 1866.
2. Elisha Mode, born September 20, 1867.
3. Charles Sumner, born November 2, 1869.
4. Robert Burns, born April 17, 1872.
5. Ruby Ross, of whom further.
6. Joseph, Jr., born December 19, 1877, died January 12, 1878.
7. Grace Greenwood, born January 26, 1879.

(S. P. Bates: "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," Vol. II, pp. 1114-20, 1154-57. Egle: "History of Dauphin County," p. 269. Leffler: "Vale and Garretson Genealogy," p. 34. "History of Cumberland and Adams Counties," pp. 467, 528. "Biographical Annals of Cumberland County," p. 503. Records in county offices of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Family data.)

(V) RUBY ROSS VALE, son of Joseph Griffith and Sarah Ruby (Eyster) Vale, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1874. He attended the public schools of his native town, and prepared to take his higher course of study at Dickinson Preparatory School, whence he was graduated in 1892 to Dickinson Col-



Lewis Historical Pub. Co.

Photo by J. Williams & Son, N.Y.

Ruby R. Vale

GILPIN.

*Arms*—Or, a boar passant sable.

*Crest*—A dexter hand, embowed in armor, holding in the hand proper a pine branch, vert.

*Motto*—*Dictis factisque simplex.* (Crozier: "General Armory.")

WILLIAMS.

*Arms*—Sable, three horses' heads erased argent.

*Crest*—A buck statant argent collared or. (Burke: "General Armory.")

BULLER.

*Arms*—Sable, on a cross argent quarter-pierced of the field, four eagles displayed of the first.

*Crest*—A Moor's head couped proper wreathed about the temples argent and azure.

*Motto*—*Aquila non capit muscas.* (Burke: "General Armory.")

CAUSEY.

*Arms*—Argent, a griffin segreant sable. (Burke: "General Armory.")

GRIFFITH.

*Arms*—Gules, a chevron argent between three stags' heads cabossed per pale of the second and or.  
(Burke: "General Armory.")

COOKE (COOK).

*Arms*—Per saltire or and azure, four eagles displayed counterchanged.  
(Burke: "General Armory.")

WETHERALL (WETHERELD).

*Arms*—Argent, two lions passant guardant sable a chief gules.  
(Burke: "General Armory.")

lege, and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy at his graduation with the class of 1896. From 1896 to 1898, he served as principal of the Milford Classical School, Milford, Delaware. He returned to Dickinson to complete his law studies, and in 1899 was awarded the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Arts. In 1910 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws. In 1929, Ursinus College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. His fraternity is Phi Kappa Psi.

On both the paternal and maternal sides Mr. Vale comes of families of lawyers. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1899, and subsequently spent several years with the Barrister's Bureau. His actual practice of the law began with the entry in association with the firm of Alexander & Magill. Upon the death of Mr. Alexander, Mr. Vale remained as a partner of Mr. Magill until the latter's elevation to the bench; since that event he has practiced alone, specializing in corporation, banking and insurance law. From the very beginning of his practice his success has been cumulative, showing the firm hold that he has on a large and growing clientele. His industry, talents and learning are the principal factors that have entered into the fine record he has achieved, and they give promise of still further professional triumphs. He is a director of the First National Bank of Milford, Delaware, and the La France Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Vale has been connected with a number of important and leading cases, not only in the courts of Pennsylvania, but of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and other states, as well as in the Federal courts.

By nature a student, and endowed with a literary gift, Mr. Vale has brought out a number of important legal works, which show the results of deep research, a remarkable grasp of the subjects presented, and a clearness of style and faculty of codification that are readily appreciated by the bench and bar. A partial list of his works includes: "Elementary Principles of Pennsylvania Law," two volumes, which has run through several editions; indexed and arranged the laws of "Negotiable Instruments," and also the law of "Mechanics' Liens," 1901; annotated the "Rules of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania"; compiled "Vale's Supplement of Brightley's Digest," one volume; "Vale's Pennsylvania Digest," ten volumes; "Supplement to Vale's Pennsylvania Digest," four volumes; and has written numerous treatises on law and essays on general literary subjects.

In Republican political councils, Mr. Vale is esteemed a strong and influential party man, who has done much to advance the policies and promote the candidacies of that party. He served as delegate-at-large from the State of Delaware to the Republican National Conventions of 1908, 1912, and 1916. His name was suggested and voted on for United States Senator from Delaware.

Mr. Vale enjoys high standing in the leading organized bodies of his profession, as witness his membership in the American Bar Association, Pennsylvania Bar Association, and the Law Academy of Philadelphia. He moves in circles of people of refined tastes and his is a welcome presence in the proceedings of the National Geographic Society, American Historical Society, Pennsylvania Historical Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the University Museum, and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, having membership in Milford Lodge of

Delaware. He belongs to the Union League and Racquet clubs of Philadelphia, the Sons of Delaware, the Economic League of the State of Delaware, the Milford Club of Milford, Delaware; and the Rehoboth Golf Club. Of Quaker ancestry, his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Milford, where he has his residence. He maintains a helpful contact with Dickinson College in the capacity of trustee, and his sustained interest in the institution's welfare is deeply appreciated by faculty, student body, and alumni. Outdoor recreations have a healthful claim upon Mr. Vale, who is especially fond of fishing. He is also a pedestrian and is frequently to be seen on the golf links.

Mr. Vale married, in Milford, Delaware, Maria Elizabeth Williams. (Williams VI.) To Mr. and Mrs. Vale have been born two daughters:

1. Maria Elizabeth, deceased.
2. Grace Ruby, graduate of the Shipley School for Girls of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, and of Smith College, class of 1928; married Frederick B. Asche, son of the late vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. They have a son, Frederick Vale Asche, born in 1929.

("Encyclopedia of Biography, Pennsylvania," Vol. XVI, pp. 331-33. Family data.)

(The Griffith Line).

A difference of opinion exists regarding the origin of the surname Griffith. According to one authority, it is simply a variant form of Griffin, a name which was applied to a noted man whose qualities or disposition, in some respects, resembled this fabulous creature. Another gives it as from the Welsh "cruyf," meaning strong, and "ffyd," faith, the name meaning one who has strong faith, and some consider the name merely an adaptation of the Latin "rufus," meaning red. Whatever its origin, it still is a well-known Welsh baptismal name as well as a surname.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom," Vol. I. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Etymological Dictionary of Family Names.)

In regard to William Griffith, the American progenitor of our line, one account tells us that William Griffith, John Griffith, and Griffith Griffith were sons of Griffith John, of the parish of Llanddewi Brefi, County Cardigan, South Wales, Great Britain, who removed to Chester County, Pennsylvania, in the early part of the eighteenth century. William Griffith, referred to above, is reputed to have died in Chester County, in February, 1790. However, the following part of a letter, dated July 10, 1893, written by Lewis M. Cleaver (Gilbert Cope Collections, Genealogy Society) tells another story:

.... One William Griffith lived and died in England near the City of London. His three sons came to America in 1682. They took shipping at Deal, a seaport town on the Straits of Dover, on the Coast of County Kent. They set sail September 1, 1682, and landed in the Delaware late in October. William—one of the three—married and had three children: William, Sarah and Deborah. This William (the grandson of William of London) married Esther Davis. ....

Another letter directly following this one and referring to the same sailing for America mentions the three sons as William, John, and Griffith Griffith. Which one of these differing accounts is correct is difficult to say. From the definite infor-

mation which we have regarding William Griffith, the American progenitor of the line herewith, the latter one seems more plausible.

(Thomas Allen Glenn: "Griffith Pedigree." Gilbert Cope Collections.)

(I) WILLIAM GRIFFITH, the American progenitor of the line herewith, came to this country in 1682-83, or 1690. He settled first in New Castle County, Delaware, but later removed to York County. He lived to be one hundred and five years of age. He had a son, William, of whom further.

(Albert Cook Myers' Manuscript.)

(II) WILLIAM (2) GRIFFITH, son of William Griffith, was born in New Castle County, Delaware, in 1714, and died 9-21-1778. He married (first) Esther Davis, who died 4-18-1762, aged forty. He married (second), 7-21-1763, Joanna Craige, daughter of William and Mary Craige. She married, as her second husband, John McMullin, and died 4-21-1794. Children of second marriage:

1. William, born 11-6-1764.
2. Ester, born 1-13-1766.
3. John, born 3-2-1767.
4. Joseph, of whom further.
5. Ruth, born 1-22-1770.
6. Mary, born 3-16-1771.
7. Deborah, born 9-21-1772.
8. Benjamin, born 3-22-1774.
9. Amos, born 4-27-1776.
10. Jesse, born 12-17-1778.

(Albert Cook Myers' Manuscript. "Warrington Monthly Meeting Records.")

(III) JOSEPH GRIFFITH, son of William and Joanna (Craige) Griffith, was born 10-5-1768, and died 7-5-1854. He married, 11 mo., 1792, outside of Meeting, by hireling teacher, Rebecca Cook. (Cook IV). They were the parents of a daughter, Edith, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) EDITH GRIFFITH, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Cook) Griffith, was born 3-13-1805, and died June 9, 1836. She married Elisha Vale. (Vale III.)

("York Monthly Meeting Records," p. 246.)

(The Cook Line).

Coke is an archaic form of Cooke, the English surname which finds its derivation in the occupation of "a cook." Traditionally the Cook family came from Wales. Our Cook family came from Cheshire, a county not far from Wales.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Allen M. Cook: "Family News," Vol. I, No. 1.)

(I) Although the birth date of PETER COOKE, the progenitor of the Cook family herewith, is unknown, it is known that he died while on the voyage to America in 1713. He was a blacksmith by trade in Tarvin, Cheshire, England. "Peter Cooke, of Tarvin, Cheshire, England, and Elinor Norman, of Kingsley in ye sd. county, spinster, having declared their intention of marriage before several

publick meetings of the people of God in the aforesaid county were married 10th mo. (called December) 7-1695 in their Publick Meeting at Newton in the aforesaid county of Cheshire."

The minutes of "Frantly" Monthly Meeting, Cheshire, England, show that on 1-3-1713, "Peter Cooke having proposed his intentions of removing himself and family to Pennsylvania and friends consenting thereto, desire Friends to Frantly Meeting to draw and sign them a certificate, if need require, before the next meeting." The next meeting was held 1-31-1713, but there is no further mention of the certificate although it must have been signed at this time. The records of this meeting show that Peter Cooke was a very poor man, and he was given some assistance to make the journey to Pennsylvania with his large family. He and his family must have embarked shortly after, for in the burial records of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 5-25-1713, there is one of Peter Cooke, who died at sea on his way to America.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Property at Philadelphia, "7-8 ber 1713," there was "granted to Elinor Cooke a poor widow lately arrived from England," one hundred acres of land in Chester County. At the Chester Monthly Meeting held at Providence (now Delaware County, Pennsylvania) 1-29-1714, the widow, Elinor Cooke, produced a certificate from "Frantly Monthly Meeting in Ould England." She married (second) John Fincher, son of Francis and Mary Fincher, Friends, who came to Philadelphia in 1683. This marriage was authorized by Chester Monthly Meeting, 6-30-1714, and a committee was "appointed to see that the Estate of the said Elinor Cook's children be secured to them before marriage." On 7-27-1714, the marriage was reported accomplished and the "children's portions are secured."

Peter and Elinor (Norman) Cooke were the parents of the following children:

1. John, born in Tarvin, England, 7-2-1696; resided in Pennsylvania.
2. Mary, born in Kingsley, England, 9-12-1698, died in infancy.
3. Peter, of whom further.
4. Isaac, born in Northwich, England, 10-18-1702; settled in Pennsylvania, but removed to the Carolinas.
5. Thomas (twin), born in Northwich, England, 8-29-1704; settled in Pennsylvania, but removed to the Carolinas.
6. Abraham (twin), born in Northwich, England, 8-29-1704; died in infancy.
7. Abraham, died in Newton, England, 9-14-1804.
8. Elinor, born 3-22-1707; was disowned by Friends; it is believed that she married, in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1731, Thomas Grindall.
9. Mary, born 3-22-1709; married, in 1730, Thomas Cox.
10. Samuel, born 2-23-1712, died in Philadelphia.

(Allen M. Cook: "Family News," Vol. I, No. 1. Gilbert Cope's Collections, Vol. XX, pp. 14, 64.)

(II) PETER COOK (as he spelled the name), son of Peter and Elinor (Norman) Cooke, was born in Northwich, England, 10-4-1700, and died 4-28-1779. (In the "Abstract of York County Wills," his death date is given as January 17, 1777.) His will was proved April 7, 1784. Peter Cook was appointed a member to attend the quarterly meeting with Joseph Bennett. On 1-17-1749, or 1750, he was complained of for unseemly conduct, and on 3-19-1750, he produced a certificate which was accepted. Peter Cook produced acknowledgment 4-20-1754 for

"giving away to unseemly passion as to charge Elizabeth Cox wrongfully in a first day meeting with an article which I apprehended to be mine for which accusation and the breach of good order among Friends, I am heartily sorry." He married, at Concord Meeting, 9-26-1730, Sarah Gilpin. (Gilpin II.) They became the parents of:

1. Joseph, born 8-12-1731.
2. Ruth, born 12-24-1732, died 4-27-1733.
3. Lydia, born 8-15-1734, died 8-15-1741.
4. Hannah, born 4-27-1736, died in 1806.
5. Samuel, of whom further.
6. Ann, born 10-20-1741, died in 1784.
7. George, born 10-27-1743, died young.
8. Jesse, born 9-15-1746, died 8-18-1818.
9. Sarah (twin), born 9-29-1747, died 6-15-1807.
10. Peter (twin), born 9-29-1747.

("Abstract of York County Wills," p. 80. "Abstract of Warrington County Monthly Meetings, 1747-1856," pp. 6, 114, 115. "Concord Monthly Meeting Records, 1684-1824," p. 149. Allen M. Cook: "Family News," Vol. I, No. 2.)

(III) SAMUEL COOK, son of Peter and Sarah (Gilpin) Cook, was born 10-15-1738, and died 8-10-1800, sometimes given as 8-1-1800. His will was proved 8-16-1800. Samuel Cook and Hannah Fisher declared intentions of marriage 7-14 and 8-11-1764. They were married, at Warrington Monthly Meeting, 9-5-1764. She was the daughter of William Fisher. Samuel Cook married (second), at Londongrove Meeting, 11-11-1772, Ruth Mode, daughter of Alexander and Rebecca Mode. Children of first marriage:

1. Robert, born 6-30-1765, died 7-4-1768.
2. William, born 8-24-1766, died 10-20-1766.
3. Hannah, born 10-3-1767.

Children of second marriage:

4. Rebecca, of whom further.
5. Israel, born 8-27-1774.
6. Sarah, born 12-7-1775.
7. Elisha, born 2-26-1777.
8. William, born 11-27-1778.
9. Israel, born 2-16-1780.
10. Samuel, born 6-26-1782.
11. Ruth, born 2-27-1784.

("Warrington Monthly Meeting, Marriage Records," p. 66. "Abstract of York County Wills," p. 88. "Abstract of Warrington County Monthly Meetings, 1747-1856," pp. 118, 119. Allen M. Cook: "Family News," Vol. I, No. 2.)

(IV) REBECCA COOK, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Mode) Cook, was born 8-15-1773. She married Joseph Griffith. (Griffith III.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Gilpin Line).

The name and family of Gilpin is doubtless of Norman origin, as the name, traced from authentic English records, for eight generations, was spelled "de

Gylpyn." The earliest ancestor of the Pennsylvania Quaker family of Gilpin, of which there is any record, was :

(I) RICHARD DE GYLPYN, to whom the Baron of Kendal granted the estate of Kentmere, County Westmoreland, in or about 1206, in the reign of King John. This grant is said to have been made as a recompense for the slaying, by de Gylpyn, of a fierce wild boar, which had done great damage in the valleys of Westmoreland and Cumberland. From the same feat originated the arms ever since borne by his descendants.

Kentmere Hall, still standing at the foot of the fantastic rocky heights of Rangmoor, and the estate surrounding it in the rich valley of Kent, was held by the elder male branch of the family until the time of Cromwell, when George Gilpin, who then held it, became a captain in the army of Charles I, and, on the parliamentary forces gaining the ascendancy, made a deed to his brother-in-law, Sir Christopher Philipson, of the Parliamentary party, to save the estate from sequestration, which his heirs failed to have set aside at the Restoration, and Kentmere was lost to the family.

Richard de Gylpyn was the father of a son, of whom further.

(II) ——— GYLPYN, whose name has not been preserved, was the son of Richard de Gylpyn. At the death of his father, Kentmere Hall passed into his hands. He was the father of Richard, of whom further.

(III) RICHARD DE GYLPYN, son of ——— Gylpyn, flourished in the reign of Henry III, 1216 to 1272. To him, Peter de Bruys, who had married the daughter and heiress of William de Lancaster, the last Baron of Kendal, granted the manor and lands of Ulwithwaite. The original deed of grant in Latin, dated 1268 A. D., neatly engrossed in characters of that time, with seals in perfect condition, is still in possession of the descendants of Rev. William Gilpin, Vicar of Boldre, near Lymington, a lineal descendant of the grantee. Richard de Gylpyn was the father of a son, of whom further.

(IV) ——— DE GYLPYN, whose first name is unknown, was the son of Richard de Gylpyn. He succeeded his father, and was the father of Richard, of whom further.

(V) RICHARD DE GYLPYN, son of ——— de Gylpyn, inherited the estates of Kentmere and Ulwithwaite, and witnessed a deed executed in the year 1333 A. D. He had a son, Richard, of whom further.

(VI) RICHARD DE GYLPYN, son of Richard de Gylpyn, was the possessor of the estates of Kentmere and Ulwithwaite. He was the father of William, of whom further.

(VII) WILLIAM DE GYLPYN, son of Richard de Gylpyn, succeeded to the estate on the death of his father. He married a daughter of Thomas Airey, Bailiff of Kentmere, and they were the parents of Richard, of whom further.

(VIII) RICHARD DE GYLPYN, son of William de Gylpyn, married a daughter of Fleming of Coniston Hall. The Fleming family derived its descent from Sir



Gilpin



Williams



Buller



Causey



Griffith



Cooke  
(Covk)



Wetherall  
(Wethereld)

Michael le Fleming, who accompanied his kinsman, Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, and brother-in-law, William of Normandy, to assist in the conquest of England in 1066 A. D. Sir Michael le Fleming's second son, Sir Richard le Fleming, was the grandfather of Richard le Fleming, who by marriage with Elizabeth Urswick, became possessed of Coniston Hall, and was the ancestor of Sir Daniel Fleming, of Coniston Hall and Rydal, who in the latter part of the seventeenth century made a pedigree of the Gilpin family, the manuscript of which yet remains among the collections of S. H. Fleming, Esq., at Rydal Hall, in the English Lake District. Richard de Gylpyn and his wife were the parents of five children, one of whom was William, of whom further.

(IX) WILLIAM GILPIN, son of Richard de Gylpyn, "was an eminent man and of great dealings in the Barony of Kendal." He lived (according to Sir Daniel Fleming's manuscript) in the time of Edward IV, about 1472. He married Elizabeth Lancaster, daughter of Thomas Lancaster, of Sockbridge Hall, a descendant of Roger de Lancaster, of the Lancasters who were Barons of Kendal, Westmoreland, and his wife, Philippa, daughter of Hugh de Bolbec, of Northumberland. William and Elizabeth (Lancaster) Gilpin were the parents of seven children, among whom was Richard, of whom further.

(X) RICHARD GILPIN, son of William and Elizabeth (Lancaster) Gilpin, married Dorothy Thornborough, daughter of Sir Rowland Thornborough, of Hamsfel, in the reign of Richard II. They became the parents of eleven children, among whom were:

1. William, eldest son and heir; a captain in the King's army; killed at the battle of Bosworth Field, August 22, 1485, leaving no children and thus the estates and title descended to the second son.
2. Edwin, of whom further.

(XI) EDWIN GILPIN, second son of Richard and Dorothy (Thornborough) Gilpin, inherited the estates and titles. He married Margaret Layton, daughter of Thomas Layton, of Dalemmain, County Cumberland, descended from Sir William de Laton, of the Latons of County Durham. Her mother was a daughter of Thomas Tunstall, Lord of Thurland Castle and Tunstall, Lancashire; a grandson or Sir Richard, and a great-grandson of Sir Thomas Tunstall, of Thurland Castle, man-at-arms at the battle of Agincourt, 1415. Edwin and Margaret (Layton) Gilpin were the parents of:

1. William, of whom further.
2. George, a distinguished man of letters, who became Queen Elizabeth's minister at the Hague.
3. Bernard, born at Kentmere, County Westmoreland, in 1517, died March 4, 1583; educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and was made a Fellow of the college; took his orders as a priest, and was made one of the head masters by Cardinal Wolsey; later he took his stand in favor of the Reformation, and consequently lost his church; however, with the accession of "Good Queen Bess" to the throne, he returned to his church and continued his many charitable works, for which he became known as the "Father of the Poor," and his ministry to the neglected region of Northumberland, where he became known as the "Apostle of the North"; he never married.

(XII) WILLIAM GILPIN, eldest son of Edwin and Margaret (Layton) Gilpin, was buried, according to the Kendal parish records, January 23, 1577. He mar-

ried Elizabeth Washington, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Washington, of Hall Head, Westmoreland, great-grandson of Robert Washington, Lord of Milburne, Westmoreland, ancestor of President George Washington. William and Elizabeth (Washington) Gilpin had twelve children, among whom were:

1. George, succeeded to the estates and title of Kentmere; his grandson, also named George, lost the estate to the Gilpin name at the time of the Civil War.
2. Martin, of whom further.

(XIII) MARTIN GILPIN, a younger son of William and Elizabeth (Washington) Gilpin, died at Kendal, December 18, 1629. He was an attorney-at-law of Leathes House, Cumberland, and of Kendal, Westmoreland. He married, in 1580, Catharine Newby, who died in 1634. They were the parents of eight children, among whom were:

1. Bernard, of whom further.
2. Isaac, was of Gilthroton, Westmoreland; his son, Richard, a staunch Presbyterian divine, purchased Scaleby Castle, a fortress of consequence erected on the confines of England to repel the inroads of the Scots.

(XIV) BERNARD GILPIN, eldest son and heir of Martin and Catharine (Newby) Gilpin, died April 21, 1636. He married Dorothy Ayrey. Of their eleven children, the following are on record:

1. William.
2. Martin.
3. Samuel.
4. Arthur.
5. Ranulph.
6. Alan.
7. Thomas, of whom further.

(XV) THOMAS GILPIN, one of the younger sons of Bernard and Dorothy (Ayrey) Gilpin, resided at Mill Hill, parish of Caton, Westmoreland, on the borders of Lancashire. "They were People of Good Repute in the Country, and were Religious, being called Puritans, who Educated their Children very Strictly." He had five sons and five daughters, but the only one of record is Thomas, of whom further.

(XVI) THOMAS GILPIN, youngest son of Thomas Gilpin, was born in 1622, and died 12 mo. 3, 1702. According to a sketch of his life published in 1706, in "Piety Promoted" (Part III), he went as a young man from Kendal to London as an apprentice to a tallow chandler, and after went into the "Wars." On leaving the "Wars," Thomas Gilpin settled in Oxfordshire. After his marriage, he lived for a short time with his father-in-law in Shillingford, but a little later took a house for his small family in the nearby village of Warborough, where he lived the remainder of his life. About 1654, while on a trip to London, he became a convert to the new doctrines and faith of the Society of Friends, and on his return established a meeting at his house in Warborough, which was held there for many years. About 1662 he entered the ministry of the Society, and made frequent visits to the neighboring counties, to London and to Wales. At times he was severely persecuted for his Quaker testimonies, being twice a prisoner in Oxford Castle, and once in Newgate, London. In May, 1670, he was fined £20 for having a

meeting in his house, and a month later, says a quaint old chronicle, "Was another Meeting att the said Thomas Gilpin's," when the officers of the law "broke open his Door, and took away his Household Goods, leaveing him not a Bed to lie on, nor a Pot to boil his Food in. He had a Family of five small Children which suffered much through this Seizure. Some Time after, as soon as he had got his Corn in, being about three Acres, the Officers came and took that alsoe, with two Pigs, in all the value of £11."

Thomas Gilpin married, prior to 1651, Joan Bartholomew, baptized in Warborough, August 28, 1625, died March 21, 1700-01, daughter of Thomas Bartholomew, husbandman, of Shillingford, a small village in the parish of Warborough, on the river Thames, midway between Oxford and Reading. Children:

1. Mary, born 7 mo. 10, 1651.
2. Thomas, born 9 mo. 13, 1653.
3. Isaac, born 1 mo. 9, 1656.
4. Sarah, born 2 mo. 8, 1658.
5. Rachel, born 2 mo. 14, 1660; married, at Friends' Meeting in County Bucks, England, in 1682, Thomas West.
6. Joseph, of whom further.
7. Richard, born 1 mo. 2, 1666.

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," pp. 418-24. Rev. William Gilpin: "Memoirs of Dr. Richard Gilpin of Scaleby Castle in Cumberland." J. Painter: "The Gilpin Family from Richard de Guiplyn in 1206 in a Line to Joseph Gilpin the Emigrant to America with a Notice of the West Family." George Gilpin Perkins: "The Kentucky Gilpins." Thomas Gilpin: "Memorials in Reminiscence of the Gilpin Family in England and America.")

(The Family in America).

(I) JOSEPH GILPIN, son of Thomas and Joan (Bartholomew) Gilpin, was born in Warborough, Oxfordshire, England, 4 mo., 1664, and died between 8 mo. 29 and 10 mo. 5, 1739. At the time of his marriage he was a weaver by trade living in Dorchester, Oxfordshire, an ancient town on the River Thames, about two miles from his native town of Warborough. In 1695, Joseph Gilpin, with his wife and children, undertook the voyage to America to join relatives and to take possession of land given them by Mrs. Gilpin's uncle. Their certificate of removal, certifying to their membership with Friends in England, was presented to Concord Meeting, 12 mo. 10, 1695. They landed at New Castle, according to the written account of Isaac Glover Gilpin, grandson, and set out on foot through the wilderness for their Birmingham plantation, eighteen miles to the northward on the frontier of settlement. At about ten or twelve miles distant from New Castle night overtook them. In this situation they applied at the habitation of an earlier settler for shelter, which was refused them . . . fortunately some of the natives lived near, into whose wigwams they were received, and treated kindly; and they lodged there for the first night on shore in America. . . . Next morning, being refreshed, they went on and arrived in Birmingham Township, Chester County, where Joseph Gilpin had previously a large tract of land. They had at first to dig a cave in the earth and went into it, in which they lived four or five years and where two children were born. . . . After Joseph Gilpin had resided in the cave for four or five years, he built a frame house and barn near the cave, but this was burnt, and then he built a frame house a few hundred yards to the westward (about 1720), sixteen feet

by eighteen feet, two stories high, where he resided the remainder of his life. It is now in good preservation and comfortable, and forms part of the present house. A brick addition, made in 1754, was occupied by General Howe as his headquarters after the battle of Brandywine in 1777. A large barn was also built and covered with weatherboards.

In 1740, Thomas Chalkley, eminent traveling Quaker preacher, notes the following in his Journal, while on a visit to Concord:

The night before this meeting I lodged at the widow Gilpin's, whose husband, Joseph Gilpin, was lately deceased; there was true Christian love and friendship between us for above fifty years. When first I saw Joseph in Pennsylvania, he lived in a cave in the earth, where we enjoyed each other's company in the love and fear of God. This Friend had fifteen children, whom he lived to see brought up to the states of men and women, all but two married well, and to his mind.

Joseph Gilpin married, in Alton Monthly Meeting, Baghurst, county of Southton, "3rd, 20th day of 12th month called February," Hannah Glover, born in 1657, died in January, 1757, daughter of George and Alice (Lamboll) Glover. Hannah Glover was "of Schlingswell in Ye Parish of Kingscleare, County of Southton." Children:

1. Hannah, born in England, 12 mo. (February) 15, 1692, died 7 mo., 1746; married, 8 mo. 30, 1718, William Seal, of Birmingham.
2. Samuel, born in England, 4 mo. (June) 7 or 17, 1694, died in Cecil County, Maryland, 12 mo. 7, 1767; married Jane, or Mary Jane Parker.
3. Rachel, born in the cave in Birmingham, 12 mo. 12, 1695, died 5 mo. 20, 1776; married, at Concord Meeting, 9 mo. 15, 1722, Joshua Pearce, of Kennett Meeting, born in 1684, died in 1752, son of George and Ann (Gainor) Pearce.
4. Ruth, born 6 mo. (August) 28, 1697; married, 8 mo. (October) 30, 1718, Joseph Mendenhall, son of Benjamin and Ann (Pennel) Mendenhall, of a Wiltshire family.
5. Lydia, born 7 or 11 mo., 1698, died 10 mo. (December) 2, 1750; married, at Concord Meeting, 9 mo. (November) 15, 1722, William Deane, from Tetbury, Gloucestershire, England.
6. Thomas, born 5 mo. (July) 23, 1700, died 10 mo. (December) 25, 1766; married (first), 2 mo. 21, 1726, Rebecca Mendenhall, who died prior to 1728; (second), 7 mo. 26, 1728, Hannah Knowles; (third), 5 mo. 19, 1757, Ann Caldwell, daughter of Vincent and Betty (Peirce) Caldwell, of Chester County.
7. Ann, born 5 mo. 11, 1702, died 9 mo. 15, 1759; married (first), at Concord Meeting, 10 mo. 21 or 31, 1724, Joseph Miller, son of John and Ann Miller, Irish Quakers; (second), 3 mo. (May) 10, 1739, Richard Hallett, of Newtown, Long Island, a minister among Friends.
8. Joseph, born, according to one record, 8 mo. 21, 1703, and according to another, 1 mo. 24, 1704-05; died 12 mo. 31, 1792; married, 10 mo. 17, 1729, Mary Caldwell, or Cordwell.
9. Sarah, of whom further.
10. George, born 2 mo. 16, 1708, died 10 mo. 13 or 15, 1773; married (first), 2 mo. 7, 1737, Ruth Caldwell, or Cordwell, sister of Mary, his brother Joseph's wife. They were the daughters of Vincent and Betty (Peirce) Caldwell, or Cordwell. George married (second), 4 mo. 9, 1760, Sarah Woodward, widow of Edward Woodward.
11. Isaac, born 1 mo. (March) 23, 1709, died in 1745; married, 8 mo. 21, 1736, Mary Painter, who married (second) Benjamin Way.
12. Moses, born 11 mo. (January) 8, 1711; married (intentions declared 8 mo. 4 and 9 mo. 1, 1742) Anne Buffington, widow of Thomas Buffington.
13. Alice, born 10 mo. 7, 1714; married, 2 mo. 11, 1739, Richard Eavenson, son of Richard and Jemima (Newlin) Eavenson, of Thornbury, Chester County.
14. Mary, born 11 mo. 16, 1716, died 4 mo. 17, 1806; married (first), 8 mo. 27, 1736, Philip Taylor, son of Philip and Ann (Conway) Taylor; (second), about 1768, George Strode, of East Bradford.

15. Esther, born 1 mo. 9, 1718, died 1 mo. 10, 1795; married, at Concord Meeting, 6 mo. 5, 1741, Samuel Painter, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Buxcey) Painter, of Birmingham.

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," pp. 424-27. "Concord Monthly Meeting Records," pp. 125, 126, 128, 149, 159.)

(II) SARAH GILPIN, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Glover) Gilpin, was born 4 mo. (June) 2, 1706, and died in Warrington Township, York County, Pennsylvania, 6 mo. 7, 1783. She is buried in the Friends burying ground there. She married Peter Cook. (Cook II.)

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," p. 427. "Concord Monthly Meeting Records," p. 149.)

(The Williams Line).

An "s" appearing at the end of an English surname usually denotes "son of." Such is the case with the surname Williams, meaning "son of William." Williams was, and still is, popular as a surname throughout the English speaking countries. It is borne by several families of ancient lineage; one of these, the Williamses of Llangibby Castle, County Monmouth, although they adopted the settled surname only in the reign of Henry VIII, are of really ancient date.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

Through successive generations, the Williams family herewith have held title to large acreage of lands in both Kent and Sussex counties, Delaware. They have been prominent citizens and active in mercantile and banking activities.

(I) REYNEAR WILLIAMS was a Welsh Quaker who was persecuted in England for his religious convictions. He went to Amsterdam, Holland, and from there sailed for the New World. In 1683, he settled on an original tract of land of 1,600 acres known as Angle Ford Landing, in Kent County, Delaware. In his will recorded at Dover, Kent County, he devised his lands to his son, Reynear 2d, of whom further.

(II) REYNEAR WILLIAMS, 2d, son of Reynear Williams, inherited his father's lands at Angle Ford Landing, Kent County, Delaware. He had a son, John, of whom further.

(III) JOHN WILLIAMS, son of Reynear Williams, 2d, was born June 12, 1765, and died October 5, 1815. He married, January 8, 1787, Sarah Collins. They were the parents of seven children:

1. Reynear, 3d, born January 16, 1788.
2. Sarah, born March 16, 1790.
3. Elizabeth, born April 11, 1794.
4. William C., of whom further.
5. Nancy, born November 28, 1800.
6. Maria, born April 24, 1804.
7. John, born April 17, 1807.

(IV) WILLIAM C. WILLIAMS, son of John and Sarah (Collins) Williams, was born July 22, 1797. He married (first), August 5, 1819, Hester W. Burton, and

(second), in 1839, Mary Hill Hudson, born May 21, 1820, daughter of Henry and Sally Hudson. Children of first marriage:

1. John.
2. William C., Jr.

Children of second marriage:

3. Reynear, 4th, born June 18, 1840, died April 7, 1892.
4. Robert Hill, of whom further.

(V) ROBERT HILL WILLIAMS, son of William C. and Mary Hill (Hudson) Williams, was born February 4, 1844, and died September 30, 1926. He served as president for over twenty years of the First National Bank of Milford, Delaware. His will is recorded in Georgetown, Sussex County, Delaware. Robert Hill Williams married, September 12, 1872, Maria Elizabeth Causey. (Causey IV.) Children:

1. Robert, died in infancy.
2. Foster Causey, born September 14, 1873, and died January 14, 1932.
3. Maria Elizabeth, of whom further.
4. Reynear, 5th, born September 21, 1880, and died September 2, 1917.

(VI) MARIA ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, daughter of Robert Hill and Maria Elizabeth (Causey) Williams, was born June 14, 1877. She married Ruby R. Vale (Vale V), and in her line is the last survivor, née Williams, of the original settler.

(Family data.)

(The Causey Line).

Causey is another of the English surnames which finds its origin in a locality, "at the causeway." A causeway is a raised path, and a priory in Sussex bore this designation from its having stood at the end of a causeway. The surname, however, seems peculiar to County Devon.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

Henry Causey took up land within the bounds of Talbot County, later situated in Queen Anne County, Maryland, in 1668. This land was known as "Causey's Choice," and at his death he bequeathed it to his daughter, Jane. She bequeathed it to her brothers, and a survey record, July 27, 1719, states: "I have laid out this date to Thomas Causey (undoubtedly a son of John Causey, brother of Jane) a parcel of land called "Causey's Choice," lying on the east side of the Chaptank Bay in Dorchester County." Although no connection has been established, Frederick Causey, the first of our line, was in all probability of the line of this Thomas Causey.

(A. B. and H. Liber: "Early Settlers," p. 313. "Will Book," Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland, Vol. IV, p. 140; Vol. VII, pp. 184, 229. "Book I-L, No. A," Annapolis, Maryland, p. 34.)

(I) FREDERICK CAUSEY had a parcel of land which was in Queen Anne County, and later fell in Caroline County, in the year 1766. He had a son, Peter Taylor Causey, of whom further.

(Record on Index Card in Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland.)

(II) PETER TAYLOR CAUSEY had a survey made of a tract of land called "Yorkshire," in County Caroline, Maryland, May 13, 1796. He married Tamsey Eaton, and moved to Bridgeville, Sussex County, Delaware, where he engaged in farming, but in 1805 returned to Caroline County and continued as a farmer there until 1815, when he removed to Milford, Delaware. There he became a merchant, in which business he continued until his death in 1825. He had a son, Peter Foster, of whom further, and a daughter, Lavinia, born January 12, 1791, died March 24, 1825; married William Nutter Polk. Their son, Trusten Polk, was Governor of Missouri and United States Senator from Missouri.

("National Encyclopedia," Vol. II, p. 534. W. H. Polk: "Polk Family," p. 691.)

(III) PETER FOSTER CAUSEY, son of Peter Taylor Causey, was born near Bridgeville, Sussex County, Delaware, January 11, 1801. His education was completed by the time he was sixteen years old, when he went into business with his father, who was then a merchant in Milford, Delaware, the firm after 1817 being known as Peter T. Causey and Son. At this early age he showed great quickness of perception and good judgment, so that his father entrusted him with the buying of stock for the store. At seventeen years, he made the trips to Philadelphia and New York by stage and negotiated for the merchandise which was shipped to Milford by boat. About 1820 he began mining iron ore on his own land and invested in real estate. He purchased two sawmills, a tannery, the Haven Flouring Mills, the Milford Mills, the Marshall Mills, and operated all of them, carrying on the store alone after his father's death in 1825. He used his own boats for shipments to New York and Philadelphia of grain and flour. He was elected to the State Senate in 1833. He was a delegate to the Whig National Convention which nominated General Harrison for President, and to that which nominated Henry Clay. In 1840, he went out of the mercantile business and devoted his time to the management of his flour mills and tannery. In 1846, he was an aide on the staff of Governor Stockton. He was elected Governor of the State of Delaware from 1854 to 1858 by a majority of about 1,000. As a Governor he was unusually successful, his measures receiving the approval of the majority of his associates. It fell to his lot to make more important appointments than any Governor before him, among them that of Chief Justice Edward W. Gilpin. After his term ended, Peter F. Causey held no position except that of president of the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, connecting the Delaware Railroad with Lewes.

Peter Foster Causey was a man of striking appearance. He was six feet tall and weighed two hundred pounds. His personality was said to have been very dignified and impressive. He was one of the strong characters of his day, of high moral ideas and generous impulses. He belonged to the Methodist Church. He was an invalid the last years of his life, which he spent at his historic home in South Milford, where he died February 15, 1871.

He married, in 1825, Maria Williams, daughter of John Williams, Esq., of Kent County, a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of Delaware. She was living in 1888, being then eighty-five years old. Children, surviving in 1888:

1. William Frederick, Secretary of State (Delaware), 1883-87; member of House of Representatives from Sussex County, 1864.

2. John Williams, State Senator from Sussex County, 1874; Representative to United States Congress, 1890-94.

3. Maria Elizabeth, of whom further.

("National Encyclopedia," Vol. II, p. 534. H. C. Conrad: "History of Delaware," p. 327. "Governor's Register," pp. 233, 234, 260, 262, 269, 283, 290, 435.)

(IV) MARIA ELIZABETH CAUSEY was the daughter of Peter Foster and Maria (Williams) Causey. She married Robert H. Williams. (Williams V.)

(Scharf: "History of Delaware," Vol. I, p. 327.)



## Eyre

We are told by Bardsley that the surname, Eyre, is derived from the nickname "the heir." In the Hundred Rolls taken in the reign of Edward I, the name appears with variations in spelling, examples being le Heyr, le Eir, and le Eyr. There is a tradition concerning the derivation of the surname which is to the effect that the Eyre family came into England with William the Norman, the first of the family being named Truelove. At the battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066, William was flung from his horse, and his helmet beaten into his face, which Truelove observing, pulled off and horsed him again. The Duke told him, "Thou shalt hereafter from Truelove be called Air (or Eyre) because thou hadst given me the air I breathe." After the battle, the Duke, on inquiring respecting him, found him sorely wounded, his leg and thigh struck off. He ordered him the utmost care, and on his recovery rewarded him well for his services.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." "Memorials of the Eyre Family," 1885, p. 4.)

(I) HUMPHREY LE HEYR, as the name was spelled, was of Bromham, County Wilts, and according to tradition was a follower of King Richard I in the Crusades. He married Gillicia. They had children:

1. Galfridus, of whom further.
2. Nicholas.

("Memorials of the Eyre Family," 1885, Chart.)

(II) GALFRIDUS LE HEYR, son of Humphrey and Gillicia le Heyr, was living in the reign of Edward I. He had a son:

1. Galfridus, of whom further.
- (*Ibid.*)

(III) GALFRIDUS LE EYRE (note change in spelling), son of Galfridus le Heyr, was of Bromham, and living in the reign of Edward III. He had children:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Stephen.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) JOHN EYRE, son of Galfridus le Eyre, was of Northcombe and Woodhampton (sometimes spelled Wedhampton). He married Eleanor (or Helen) Crooke, daughter and heiress of John Crooke, of Erchfont, County Wilts, descended from an ancient and knighted family in County Wilts. They had a son:

1. Simon, of whom further.
- (*Ibid.*)

(V) SIMON EYRE, son and heir of John and Eleanor (or Helen) (Crooke) Eyre, was of Woodhampton and Northcombe, and is in the list of adherents in Wilts to King Henry VI, 1433. He had a son:

1. Thomas, of whom further.
- (*Ibid.*)

(VI) THOMAS EYRE, eldest son and heir of Simon Eyre, was of Woodhampton and Northcombe, and had a son:

1. William, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VII) WILLIAM EYRE, eldest son and heir of Thomas Eyre, was of Woodhampton and Northcombe. He married Juliana Cokerel, who was buried in the Priory Church of the Canons of Saint Augustine, at Christ Church, County Hants. They had children:

1. William, died in 1520; elected Prior of the Canons of Saint Augustine at Christ Church, County Hants.

2. John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VIII) JOHN EYRE, second son and heir of William and Juliana (Cokerel) Eyre, was of Woodhampton and Northcombe. He married (first) Margaret Button, daughter of John Button, of Alton, County Wilts, lineally descended from Sir Walter de Bitton, Knight in the reign of Henry III. He married (second) Jane Cusse, the daughter of John Cusse, of Broughton Gifford, County Wilts, though records vary, some giving his second marriage to Jane Cuffe, daughter of William Cuffe, of Broughton Gifford.

Children of the first marriage were:

1. John, Knight of the Shire of Wilts in 1568; married Alice Payne, daughter and co-heir of Stephen Payne, of Motcombe, County Dorset.

2. William.

Children of the second marriage:

3. Robert, of whom further.

4. Christopher.

5. William.

6. John, mayor of New Sarum, in 1567.

(*Ibid.*)

(IX) ROBERT EYRE, son of John and Jane (Cusse, or Cuffe) Eyre, represented Sarum in Parliament in 1557, the last year of the reign of Philip and Mary, and served the office of mayor in 1559. He was of New Sarum, and the city of Salisbury. Robert Eyre married (first) Joan Turney (or Jane Tournay), widow of George Turney (or Tournay), of the city of Salisbury, and of New Sarum, and Motcombe, County Dorset. He married (second) Edith Kinte (or Kynte), widow of William Kinte (or Kynte), of New Sarum, and the city of Salisbury. The child of the first marriage was:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

("Memorials of the Eyre Family," 1885, Chart.)

(X) THOMAS EYRE, son of Robert and Joan (Turney), or Jane (Tournay) Eyre, was buried in the parish of Saint Thomas, in the city of Salisbury, September 10, 1628. He was alderman of that city, and mayor in 1587. He was of New Sarum, and held lands in Wimborn, County Dorset, during Elizabeth's reign, in the thirty-fourth year of that reign purchasing the Manor of Chilhampton, County Wilts. Thomas Eyre married Elizabeth Rogers, who died December 24, 1612, the

daughter of John Rogers, of Poole, and sister of Robert Rogers, citizen of London, and founder of the almshouses in Cripplegate. They had:

1. Robert, born in 1569.
2. Giles, baptized February 27, 1572.
3. Nicholas.
4. Thomas.
5. Francis, baptized January 20, 1576-77.
6. Christopher, baptized April 25, 1578.
7. Thomas, of whom further.
8. John, baptized September 20, 1582.
9. William, baptized November 6, 1585.
10. Anne.
11. Rebecca, baptized February 22, 1588.
12. Elizabeth.
13. Catherine.

(*Ibid.*)

(XI) THOMAS EYRE, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Rogers) Eyre, was baptized at Saint Thomas, in the city of Salisbury, and buried at South Newton, County Wilts, June 21, 1633, his will dated April 1, proved October 29, 1633. He was mayor of the city of Salisbury in 1610. Thomas Eyre married Anne Jaye, daughter of Rev. Thomas Jaye, of Fittleton, County Wilts. They had:

1. Thomas.
2. William.
3. Robert.
4. Christopher, of whom further.
5. Anne.
6. Martha, baptized at South Newton, July 25, 1625.
7. Gabriel.

(*Ibid.*)

(XII) CHRISTOPHER EYRE, son of Thomas and Anne (Jaye) Eyre, was under four years of age in 1623. He lived at Manuden, living there in the years 1652-79, in which latter year he witnessed the will of his brother-in-law, George James. He was administrator to his brother, Robert, in 1665. Christopher Eyre married and had children:

1. John; married Anne; living in 1718.
2. Thomas, born in March, 1650.
3. Christopher, baptized at Manuden, November 1, 1653.
4. Charles, baptized at Manuden, January 9, 1654.
5. Robert, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(XIII) ROBERT EYRE, son of Christopher Eyre, died August 25, 1718, aged sixty, and was buried in Bath Abbey, his will dated August 7, 1718, proved September 24, 1718. A citizen of London, he was admitted to the freedom of the city, December 24, 1684. He was of County Surrey, and of Saint Stephen's, Walbrook. He is described as about twenty-three years old at his marriage at Mortlake, County Surrey, by license dated May 20, 1682, to Anne Brisco, daughter of John Brisco, citizen of London. They had children:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Robert, baptized at Saint Stephen's, August 31, 1685.

3. Jane, baptized at Mortlake, June 3, 1684.
4. Anne, baptized at Saint Stephen's, February 1, 1686-87.
5. Beatrix, baptized at Saint Stephen's, October 24, 1688.
6. Sarah, baptized at Saint Stephen's, January 18, 1689-90.
7. Lucy, baptized at Saint Stephen's, May 30, 1691.
8. Catharine, baptized at Saint Stephen's, February 23, 1693-95.

(*Ibid.*)

(XIV) JOHN EYRE, son and heir of Robert and Anne (Brisco) Eyre, was baptized at Saint Stephen's February 27, 1682-83, and buried at Landford, September 23, 1750, his will dated October 5, 1745, proved October 2, 1750. He was a citizen of London, and was of Putney and of Landford, County Wilts. He was obliged to leave Putney through his wife's fear of the river pirates, whose depredations in those days were frequent. He married Phillis Pilkington, of Lewes, County Sussex. They had:

1. Robert, baptized at Putney, July 1, 1720.
  2. Jane, baptized at Putney, July 21, 1721.
  3. Anne, baptized at Putney, July 25, 1722.
  4. Catharine, baptized at Putney, December 6, 1723.
  5. Rev. John, of whom further.
  6. Henry.
  7. Daniel, born March 3, 1727-28.
  8. Mary, baptized at Putney, August 21, 1731.
  9. Charles, baptized at Putney, March 9, 1732-33.
- ("Memorials of the Eyre Family," 1885, Chart.)

(XV) REV. JOHN EYRE, D. D., son of John and Phillis (Pilkington) Eyre, was born at Putney, September 30, and baptized at Putney, October 5, 1726. He died October 24 and was buried at Wylde, November 2, 1792. From "Gentleman's Magazine," November, 1792, the following extract is a testimony of his mind and character:

At Wily, County Wilts, after a very long illness, which he bore with peculiar fortitude, grounded on true Christian principles, aged 66, the Reverend John Eyre D. D. 33 years Vicar of that place; in which long space he never once allowed either pleasure or convenience to hinder the strict execution of his sacerdotal office but performed divine service twice every Lord's day, All Saint's days and every Wednesday and Friday throughout the year. He had a most affectionate regard for the eternal welfare of his parishioners to which he dedicated the whole of his time, and sacrificed even his bodily strength. He preached, enforced, and fully practised love to God, loyalty to the king, and goodwill towards men. The Doctor was born at Putney, received the first rudiments of education at Guilsborough, in Northamptonshire, under the tuition of the late Reverend Mr. Horton; thence was removed to the grammar school at Wilton, Wilts, whence he was entered commoner of Hertford College, Oxford, under the then Principal Newton, where he soon gained the esteem of the Principal by the probity of his morals and attention to his studies. He took his degree of D. D. in 1768. He acted as occasional minister at Epsom, whence he proceeded to Tring, in Hertfordshire; thence to Durnford, Wilts, and thence, on the appointment of the late Doctor Thomas Dampier, Dean of Durham, to the curacy of Wily. A truer friend to the church perhaps never was. In his whole ministerial career he not once omitted the Athanasian Creed; never privately baptized a child, except ill health made it necessary; and not once transgressed those Articles he had sworn to defend and observe. The Doctor was ordained deacon in 1753, by his cousin, Doctor Gilbert, then Bishop of Salisbury, afterwards Archbishop of York.

Rev. John Eyre married (first) Rebecca Cooley, who died without issue. He married (second) Elizabeth Bradshaw, who was buried at Houghton, County Wilts, March 2, 1763. He married (third), at the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, July 14, 1763, Susannah Layton, who died December 28, 1814, the daughter of

Edward Layton, of Sunbury, County Middlesex. Child, baptized at Wylde, of second marriage:

1. John, baptized June 30, 1761.

Children of third marriage:

2. Susannah, baptized April 7, 1768.
3. James, of whom further.
4. Philip, baptized April 5, 1774.
5. Rev. Samuel, baptized April 15, 1776.

(*Ibid.*)

(XVI) REV. JAMES EYRE, B. C. L., son of Rev. John and Susannah (Layton) Eyre, was baptized at Wylde, and was living in 1842. He was of Saint Mary Hall, Oxford, lecturer of Saint Mary's Beverley, vicar of Kirk-Ella, and incumbent of North Dalton, County York. Anne Palmer, the diarist, of Sampford Courtenay, aptly described him, "In truth a noble ambassador of Christ," and she speaks of his sermons as "passing excellent, such fervour, such pathos, such sublimity of language," and adds "his manner, his voice, his attitude, his commanding figure, are all powerfully attractive." James Eyre married, at Westbury, April 6, 1805, Penelope Phipps, who was living in 1842, the daughter of Thomas Henry Hele Phipps, of Leighton House, County Wilts. They had children:

1. Emma Mary Sarah; married, at Beverley, January 6, 1831, Rev. George Pierce Richards, M. A., rector of Sampford Courtenay, County Devon, and formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.
2. Caroline Antonetta Aspasia Jacintha; married, at Beverley, July 26, 1831, Rev. Mark Cooper, M. A., of Saint John's College, Cambridge, rector of Saint Mary's, Southampton.
3. Penelope Anne Sophia; married George Edward Eyre, of Warrens.
4. Harriott Jane, baptized at Saffron Walden, County Essex.
5. Rev. Charles James Phipps, M. A., of Catharine Hall, Cambridgeshire, and incumbent of Saint Mary, Bury Saint Edmund's, County Suffolk, rector of Saint Marylebone, London, baptized at Saffron Walden; married, at Saint George's, Hanover Square, December 5, 1839, Mary Hulse Eyre, daughter of George Eyre, of Warrens.
6. Henry Samuel Paul, of whom further.
7. George Lewis Phipps; married (first) Emily Malton, and (second) Mrs. Isobel Howard Williams.
8. Jacintha Charlotte; married (first) Edward Hutton, and (second) General Sir A. J. Lawrence.
9. Susannah Gertrude; married M. W. Collet.

("Memorials of the Eyre Family," 1885, Chart.)

(XVII) HENRY SAMUEL PAUL EYRE, son of Rev. James and Penelope (Phipps) Eyre, married Georgina Eyre, of Eyre Court, Ireland. They had:

1. Henry Montagu.
2. Charles.
3. Maynard Campbell, of whom further.
4. James.
5. Georgina.
6. George Arthur.
7. Frances Beverley.

(*Ibid.*)

(XVIII) MAYNARD CAMPBELL EYRE, son of Henry Samuel Paul and Georgina (Eyre) Eyre, was engaged in the banking and brokerage business in New York City, as a member of the firm of Prince and Whitely, who are members of the New York Stock Exchange. He married, at Saint John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, New York, December 8, 1881, Mary Eloise Clark, daughter of James Hill and Ann Eliza (Hudson) Clark. (Clark VII.) They had a son:

1. Beverley Montagu, of whom further.

Through his mother's family, the Clarke, Mr. Eyre traces a fine old Colonial ancestry, which is shown subsequently in these pages.

(XIX) BEVERLEY MONTAGU EYRE, son of Maynard Campbell and Mary Eloise (Clark) Eyre, was born at Clifton, Staten Island, New York, February 3, 1891. He took his preparatory course at Saint Luke's School, Wayne, Pennsylvania, and entered Williams College (Williamstown, Massachusetts), from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1913. He began as a salesman in that year with Bliss, Fabyan & Company, concluding his services to that firm in 1916. In 1917, he became a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Berg, Roesler & Kerr. In 1921, Mr. Eyre was elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and on October 1 of that year he became a partner in the firm of Berg, Eyre & Kerr, with which this association has ever since been maintained.

During the World War, Mr. Eyre rendered timely service to the government as a member of the First Provisional Regiment, New York State Guards, being assigned to protect the New York water supply against possible pollution or damage by the enemy or his agents or sympathizers. In the right of his Colonial and Revolutionary ancestor, Sergeant Jonathan Wade, he is a member of the Sons of the Revolution of New York. He is also enrolled in the Phi Sigma Kappa college fraternity, Racquet and Tennis Club, the University Club of New York, the Williams Club, and the Timber Point Club of Long Island. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Beverley Montagu Eyre married, November 13, 1920, at Christ Church, West Islip, Long Island, Mary Ludlow Weeks. (Weeks X.) They are the parents of three children:

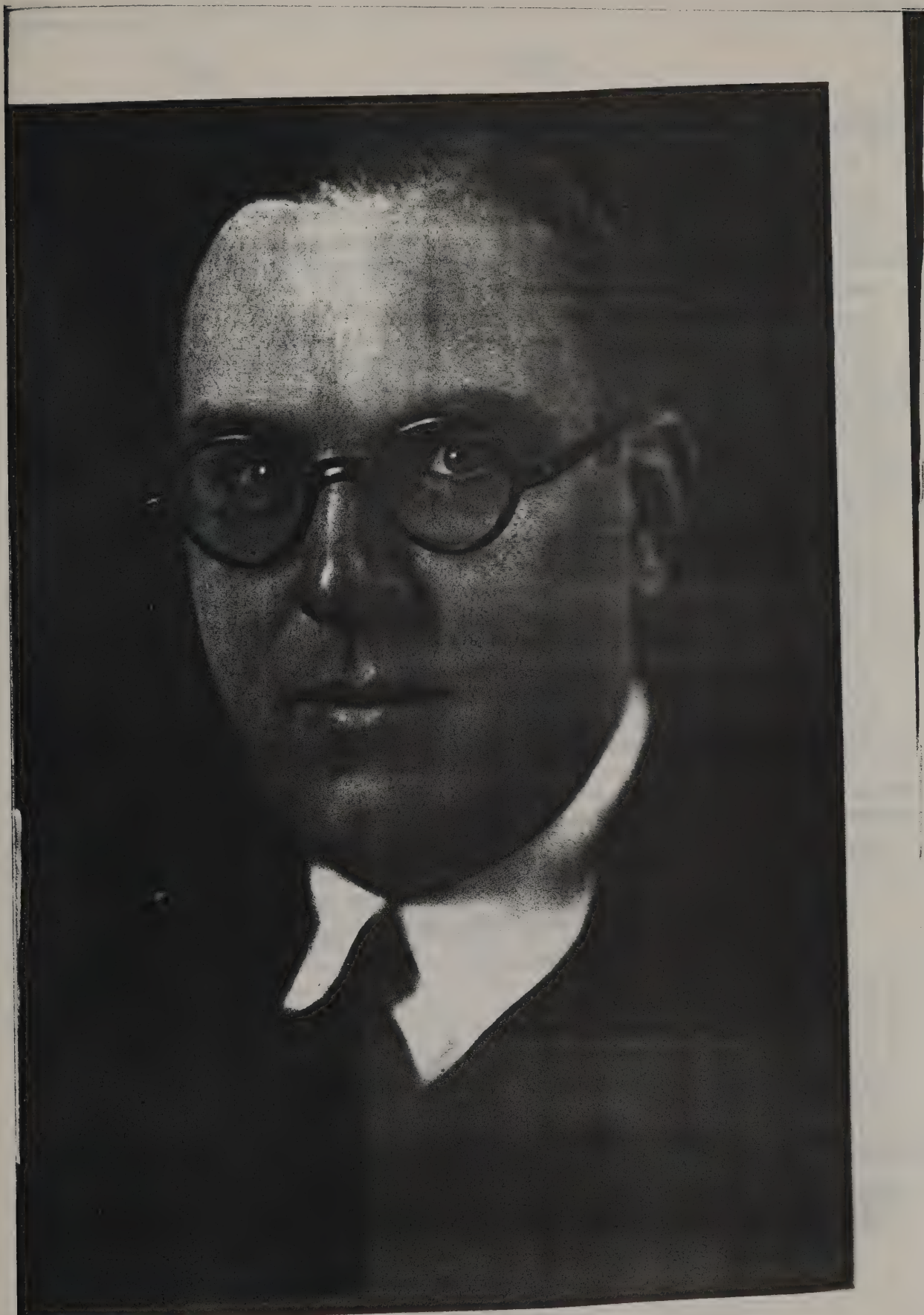
1. Edwin Maynard, born at Babylon, Long Island, August 23, 1921.
2. William Hudson (named after great-great-grandfather, Commodore William Hudson), born at Babylon, June 2, 1923.
3. Emily Jane, born at Babylon, December 29, 1924.

Mr. and Mrs. Eyre have their town residence at No. 45 Gramercy Park, in the metropolis, and also maintain a residence in Islip, Long Island.

The Colonial ancestry of Beverley Montagu Eyre traces back in its direct American line to the closing years of the seventeenth century.

(I) SIR ANDREW and LADY MARGARET (CUMMING) HAMPTON came to the American Colonies from England in 1696, and settled in New Jersey. They were the parents of a daughter:

1. Margaret, of whom further.  
(Family records.)



BY S. ANN-STOLLER, INC.

Beverly McEne

(II) MARGARET HAMPTON, daughter of Sir Andrew and Lady Margaret (Cumming) Hampton, married John Terrill. They were the parents of a daughter:

1. Margaret, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) MARGARET TERRILL, daughter of John and Margaret (Hampton) Terrill, married, in 1770, Jonathan S. Dayton. They were the parents of a daughter:

1. Phebe Woodruff, of whom further.

(Family records.)

(IV) PHEBE WOODRUFF DAYTON, daughter of Jonathan S. and Margaret (Terrill) Dayton, married, in 1790, Sergeant Jonathan Wade. This Jonathan Wade served in the Revolutionary War. He was enrolled as a private in the Essex County (New Jersey) Militia. During his period of service he was promoted to sergeant of Captain Abraham Lyon's company, Second Regiment, Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt, commanding, Essex County (New Jersey) Militia. To Sergeant Jonathan and Phebe Woodruff (Dayton) Wade was born a daughter:

1. Margaret Terrill, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) MARGARET TERRILL WADE, daughter of Sergeant Jonathan and Phebe Woodruff (Dayton) Wade, married, in 1815, James Hill Clark, United States Navy. They were the parents of a son:

1. James Hill, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) JAMES HILL CLARK, son of James Hill and Margaret Terrill (Wade) Clark, married, in 1841, Ann Eliza Hudson, daughter of Commodore William Hudson, United States Navy, who commanded the ships that laid the first Atlantic telegraph cable. Their children:

1. James St. Maurice.

2. William Hudson; married (first), in 1879, Esther Almira Andariese, who died in 1880. He married (second), in 1886, Anna Cornell DeWitt, and they had children: i. DeWitt Hudson Clark, born October 17, 1888; married, June 26, 1925, at Asheville, North Carolina, Frances Binford Garlick, and they have two daughters. ii. Ivor Bach Clark, born July 2, 1890; married, at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church chantry, June 28, 1916, Jessie Elizabeth Gillies, and they have two daughters: Elizabeth Jean and Pamela, and a son.

3. Margaret Tyrol.

4. Nellie.

5. Mary Eloise, of whom further.

6. George Wade; married, December 20, 1893, Eliza S. Dodge, who died February 16, 1912.

(Family records.)

(VII) MARY ELOISE CLARK, daughter of James Hill and Ann Eliza (Hudson) Clark, married Maynard Campbell Eyre. (Eyre XVIII.)

(*Ibid.*)

C. R. Ph.—13

(The Weeks Line).

Weeks and its variation Weekes is of local derivation, "at the wyke," a corruption of Wykes.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) FRANCIS WEEKES, or WICKES, early spellings of the name, made his will in 1687, but he survived to the next year. He is first found on record in 1636, when he came from Salem, Massachusetts, to Providence, Rhode Island, with Roger Williams, who describes him as a "poor young fellow." Roger Williams having been banished from Salem on account of his liberal religious views, removed early in the spring of 1636 to Rhode Island, settling at what he named "Providence," the name still borne by the present city. He was accompanied by five faithful friends: William Harris, John Smith, Thomas Angell, Joshua Verin, and Francis Weekes. Francis Weekes received a home lot of about five and one-half acres, also a six-acre lot for planting. He signed the first agreement, and his name was signed, with others, to an address dated July 27, 1640. May 26, 1641, he acted as attorney for Edward Cope in selling some land to William Bradford. In 1642, his "home lot" is referred to as "formerly belonging to Francis Weekes," whence it seems he had then left Providence. He is next found on record in the court proceedings of New Amsterdam (New York) when, September 21, 1645, Francis Weeks (as the name was there spelled) was plaintiff against Mr. Spicer, or Speyer, for the loss of a gun; judgment for defendant. His next home was in Gravesend, Long Island, on land which had been granted in December, 1645, to Lady Deborah Moody and her son, Sir Henry Moody. In 1650, Francis Weekes was still at Gravesend. In 1657, he was in Hempstead, Long Island, chosen a townsman, and in November, 1661, he owned a house, a home lot, and ten acres of land in Oyster Bay, Long Island. Before 1673 he removed to what became the homestead, about one-half mile east of the village of Oyster Bay, a part of which remained in the family until 1886. He later was surveyor, arbitrator of land quarrels, and gave valuable public service in various ways. There are recorded several deeds of 1673 and later by which Francis Weekes gave land to his six sons. Francis Weekes married Elizabeth Luther, daughter of Samuel Luther, of Rhode Island. Children, first seven baptized at Reformed Dutch Church, New York City:

1. Samuel, baptized March 31, 1647; married Elizabeth Reddough.
2. John (Jan), baptized March 31, 1647; married Hannah Townsend.
3. Joseph, of whom further.
4. Elizabeth, baptized March 31, 1647; married Nicholas Simpkins.
5. Ann (Annatje), baptized July 9, 1651; married Joseph Carpenter.
6. Thomas, baptized July 9, 1651; married Isabella Harcurt.
7. James (Jacobus), baptized November 24, 1652.
8. Daniel; married Mary Alling.

(E. B. O'Callaghan, 1865: "Calendar of Historical Manuscripts," p. 97, in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, New York. Alice Delano Weekes: "Francis Weekes," in the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. LIII, pp. 280-86. "Collections of New York Genealogical and Biographical Society," Vol. II, pp. 22, 29, 83.)

(II) JOSEPH WEEKES, son of Francis and Elizabeth (Luther) Weekes, was born probably about 1644 or 1645, and was baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church at New Amsterdam (now New York) March 31, 1647. He married (first) Hannah Reddough, daughter of Henry Reddough. He married (second)

Mrs. Hannah (Crooker) Forman, widow of Moses Forman and daughter of William and Ann (Gregory) Crooker. Children of the first marriage:

1. Henry, of whom further.
2. John; married Mercy Forman.
3. Joseph; married (probably) Sarah.
4. Samuel; married Hannah Rusco.
5. Amey; married Daniel Hopkins.
6. Sarah; married Tristram Dodge.
7. Abigail; married Amos Weekes.
8. Martha, "the blind"; unmarried.

Children of the second marriage:

9. Charles; married Anna Longworth.
10. Micah; married Sarah Weekes.
11. Mary; married Charles Ludlam.

("American Ancestry," Vol. X, p. 90. George William Cocks and John Cox, Jr., 1914: "History and Genealogy of Cock, Cocks, Cox Family," pp. 383-85. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XXVI, pp. 19, 20; Vol. XXXVI, p. 136; Vol. LIII, p. 280.)

(III) HENRY WEEKES, son of Joseph and Hannah (Reddough) Weekes, was born at Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, in 1673, and died in or after 1744, his will dated 1744. He married Susanna Alling, daughter of Abraham and Mary Alling, of Oyster Bay, New York. Children, order unknown:

1. Robert, died in 1741; married, in 1728, Jerusha Lewis.
2. Jacob, of whom further.
3. Freelove, died after 1744; married, in 1737, Richard Powell.

(Mary Powell Bunker, 1895: "Long Island Genealogies," pp. 323, 324. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Records," Vol. LIII, p. 280. "American Ancestry," Vol. X, 1895, p. 90. George William Cocks and John Cox, Jr., 1914: "History and Genealogy of the Cock, Cocks, Cox Family," p. 385.)

(IV) JACOB WEEKES, son of Henry and Susanna (Alling) Weekes, was born at Oyster Bay, 1710, and died there in June, 1785, his will dated 17th of 11th month, 1774, and codicil June 4, 1779, was proved July 2, 1785. His will disposes of houses, buildings and lands, and names wife, Elizabeth, and children. He resided at Cove Hill, Oyster Bay. An abstract of his will follows:

I Jacob Weekes, of Oysterbay town in Queens County on Nasau Island in the Province of New York, yeoman, being advanced in years and grown infirm of body . . . this seventeenth day of the eleventh month . . . one thousand seven hundred and seventy four . . . I order . . . my executors . . . to sell . . . my houses buildings and lands . . . I will and bequeath unto my well beloved wife Elizabeth Weekes, all my household goods . . . and direct my executors to pay unto my wife twenty pounds a year . . . so long as she lives . . . I will and bequeath unto my grandson Samuel Weekes the son of my son Job Weekes deceased . . . five pounds . . . I will unto my four granddaughters the daughters of my daughter, Amey deceased Viz Ann, Rhoda, Phebe and Amey Colwell . . . three pounds apiece . . . I give unto my daughter Keziah Colwell . . . five pounds . . . I will unto my daughter Phebe Titus . . . fifteen pounds . . . I will unto my wife the use and profits of all my lands houses and buildings with the use of one cow . . . I will . . . unto my two sons . . . Jacob Weekes and Jotham Weekes . . . forty pounds apiece . . . my son Levi Weekes having had the value of forty pounds in the rent of my house and land lying near Thomas Youngs his house . . . I will . . . unto my three sons Jacob Levi and Jotham all the remaind . . . I appoint my loving friends Samuel Townsend Justice John Parish and Austin Weekes all three of the town of Oysterbay . . . executors . . . Jacob Weeks (as written) Witnesses, John Willis, Amaziah Wheeler, Samuel Willis.

Codicil June 4, 1779, Whereas . . . . I have given my son Levi Weekes in the use he had had the use of my land and my house at the east end of my homestead the valued of seventy two pounds . . . . I will . . . . seventy two pounds to my sons Jacob and Jotham each.

JACOB WEEKES (LS)

Witnesses John Wright Juner, Jotham Weekes, Samuel Willis, proved July 2, 1785.

("New York Wills," Book XXXVIII, old page 82, new page 92, recorded at Hall of Records, New York City.)

Jacob Weekes married Elizabeth Wright. Children, according to his will, exact order unknown:

1. Job, died before November 17, 1774; had a son, Samuel.
2. Amey, died before November 17, 1774; married a Colwell, and had: Ann, Rhoda, Phebe, and Amey.
3. Keziah, living November 17, 1774; married a Colwell.
4. Phebe, living November 17, 1774; married a Titus.
5. Jacob, living June 4, 1779.
6. Levi, living November 17, 1774, and probably June 4, 1779; lived in his father's house at the east end of the homestead.
7. Jotham, of whom further.

("New York Wills," Book XXXVIII, old page 82, new page 92. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. LIII, p. 280. "American Ancestry," Vol. X, 1895, p. 90.)

(V) JOTHAM WEEKS, as the spelling of the name became, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Wright) Weekes, was born at Oyster Bay, August 22, 1732, and died there July 3, 1807. His home was at Cove Hill. He resided, according to the Federal Census of 1800, in the town of Oyster Bay, his family consisting of one male "45 years and older," and one female "26 and under 45." Residing in the same town and apparently not far away was Jotham Weeks, Junior, "26 and under 45," "with two other males and two females." Jotham Weeks married, in 1755, Sarah Hugins, baptized at St. George's Episcopal Church, Hempstead, November 11, 1734, who died December 17, 1794, the daughter of James and Martha (Oldfield) Hugins. Child, born at Cove Hill:

1. James, of whom further.  
Possibly others.

("American Ancestry," Vol. X, p. 90. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. LIV, p. 353; Vol. LIII, p. 280.)

(VI) JAMES WEEKS, son of Jotham and Sarah (Hugins) Weeks, was born at Cove Hill, September 15, 1761, and died there March 17, 1817. He married, at the First or Second Presbyterian Church, New York City, December 10, 1791, Miriam Doughty, born October 25, 1765, the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Doughty) Doughty. Child:

1. Robert Doughty, of whom further.  
Possibly others.

("American Ancestry," Vol. X, p. 90. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XIII, p. 43; Vol. XLIII, p. 318; Vol. LIII, p. 280.)

(VII) ROBERT DOUGHTY WEEKS, son of James and Miriam (Doughty) Weeks, was born July 8, 1795, and died June 16, 1854. He was at first a dry goods merchant in New York, and after 1827 was a banker and broker in the firm of Edward A. Strong and Company (1827-35), and later of Weeks and Company. He was a successful business man and was the first president of the New York

Stock Exchange. For many years he was a director of The House of Refuge and of The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Robert Doughty Weeks married (first) Julia Hall Brasher, daughter of Gasherie and Jane (Abeel) Brasher. He married (second), April 28, 1832, Harriet Thompson Strong, born February 16, 1801, who died February 25, 1864, the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Weeks) Strong. Children of the first marriage:

1. John Abeel, born in New York City, January 7, 1820, died at Cove Hill, May 23, 1901; married, January 10, 1849, Alice Hathaway Delano.
2. Julia Mary.

Children of the second marriage:

3. Sarah Strong, born February 2, 1833, died November 21, 1863; married, March 31, 1857, Edwin Osgood Carnes.
4. Benjamin Strong, born October 20, 1834; was living in 1871; served in the United States Navy through the Civil War and was captured at Sabine Pass, September 8, 1863, and held prisoner eleven months.
5. James, of whom further.
6. Reverend Robert, born October 26, 1838; married, April 29, 1862, Helen Dudley Carnes; in 1871 was rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at North Adams, Massachusetts.
7. Francis Henry, born June 7, 1844; married, October 15, 1868, Mary Louisa Blake; in 1871 was practicing law in New York.

(Benjamin W. Dwight, 1871: "The History of the Descendants of Elder John Strong, of Northampton, Massachusetts," pp. 628, 629. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XXXII, p. 245.)

(VIII) JAMES WEEKS, son of Robert Doughty and Harriet Thompson (Strong) Weeks, was born December 18, 1836. He was a stockholder in New York (a member of the New York Stock Exchange for a great many years) and was graduated from Columbia College in 1856. James Weeks married, April 22, 1862, Keziah Seabury, born December 20, 1842, daughter of Reverend Samuel and Hannah Amelia (Jones) Seabury. Children:

1. Edwin Carnes, of whom further.
2. William Seabury, born May 21, 1866, died August 18, 1868.
3. Amelia Seabury, born September 28, 1869; unmarried.
4. Robert Doughty, born August 13, 1872, died July 8, 1893.
5. James Weeks, born September 25, 1874, died August 24, 1912.
6. Louis Seabury, born January 10, 1881; married, April 17, 1913, Isabel Elise Coxé. Their children: Ann Saltonstall, born November 3, 1914; Louis Seabury, born February 17, 1918; and Howard Coxé, born July 7, 1924.

(Benjamin W. Dwight, 1871: "The History of the Descendants of Elder John Strong, of Northampton, Massachusetts," p. 628.)

(IX) EDWIN CARNES WEEKS, son of James and Keziah (Seabury) Weeks, was born May 17, 1864. He married, April 15, 1890, Emily Smedberg, born April 6, 1869, daughter of Adolphus and Mary Ludlow (Morton) Smedberg. Children:

1. Emily Smedberg, born May 25, 1891; married (first), June 7, 1911, Henry Wolcott Thomas; (second), April 26, 1924, Bleecker Bradford. Children of first marriage: Henry Wolcott, born June 29, 1912; Edwin Weeks, born July 12, 1913; Roger Ludlow, born January 14, 1915, and Elizabeth Alden, born October 4, 1920.
2. Mary Ludlow, of whom further.
3. Katherine Seabury, born June 17, 1895; married, April 12, 1918, Duncan Cameron Arnold.

4. Helen Renwick, born August 2, 1899; married, October 29, 1921, Lloyd Kitchel; their children: Helen Lloyd, born September 11, 1922; Grace Wheeler, born December 19, 1925; William Lloyd, born May 17, 1929; Robert Weeks, born September 14, 1930.
5. Robert Doughty, born August 17, 1901; married, April 21, 1927, Marjorie Frances Klehr, born August 19, 1904, and they have a daughter, Marjorie Ludlow, born May 14, 1929.

("New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," 1919, Vol. L, p. 144. Benjamin W. Dwight, 1871: "The History of the Descendants of Elder John Strong, of Northampton, Massachusetts," p. 628.)

(X) MARY LUDLOW WEEKS, daughter of Edwin Carnes and Emily (Smedberg) Weeks, was born April 15, 1893. She married Beverley Montagu Eyre. (Eyre XIX.)

(Family records).



## Roosevelt

From an old and important family of Holland sprang Claes Martinzen Van Roosevelt, who in 1654 came to New Amsterdam, the first of the name to settle in the New World. By wife Jannetje he had a son from whom descended Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States, whose sudden death, January 6, 1919, plunged a nation in grief. The family early obtained large real estate holdings in New York City, their lands lying between Pearl, Roosevelt and Catherine streets, extending from Chatham Street to the East River, the tract known originally as Rutgers farm. Descendants of Claes and Jannetje Roosevelt, intermarried with the Schuyler, Bogaert, Provost, Van Schaick, DePeyster, Latrobe, Barclay, Van Courtland, Lispenard and other equally well known Dutch and English families of New York, and through these marriages and the commercial achievement the Roosevelts came into great social and business prominence. In every generation they represented their localities in Colonial and State affairs, and Roosevelt is a name as well known in the United States as that of Washington.

From Claes Martinzen Van Roosevelt, the line of descent to Theodore Roosevelt is through the former's fourth child, Nicholas Roosevelt, an alderman of New York City, 1698-1701, and his wife Heytje Jans; their son, Johannes Roosevelt, assistant alderman of New York City, 1717-27; alderman, 1730-33, and his wife Heltje Sjverts (also spelled Hyla Suerts); their son Jacobus Roosevelt and his second wife Elenora Thompson; their son Jacobus (2) Roosevelt, who, as James L. Roosevelt, served as commissary during the War of the Revolution, and his wife, Mary Van Schaick; their youngest son Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt, and his wife Margaret Barnhill, a granddaughter of Thomas Potts of Pennsylvania, member of the Continental Congress; their son Theodore (1) Roosevelt and his wife Martha Bullock, of Roswell, Georgia; their son, Theodore (2) Roosevelt, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

CORNELIUS VAN SCHAICK ROOSEVELT, grandfather of Theodore (2), inherited a large fortune from his father and grandfather, and to this he made substantial additions. For many years he was engaged in the importation of hardware and plate glass; was one of the founders of the Chemical Bank of New York City, and one of New York's wealthiest men. He established a summer home at Oyster Bay, Long Island, called "Tranquility," and there his son Theodore (1) Roosevelt spent the summer months all through his life, the old home also being the home of Theodore (2) Roosevelt during his early childhood.

THEODORE (1) ROOSEVELT was born in New York City, September 29, 1831, and died there February 9, 1878. He became a member of the glass importing firm, Roosevelt & Company, No. 2 Maiden Lane, there continuing in business until 1876, when he established in the banking business with his son at No. 32 Pine Street, New York. He was a State commissioner of public charities, vice-president of the Union League, and was appointed collector of the port of New York

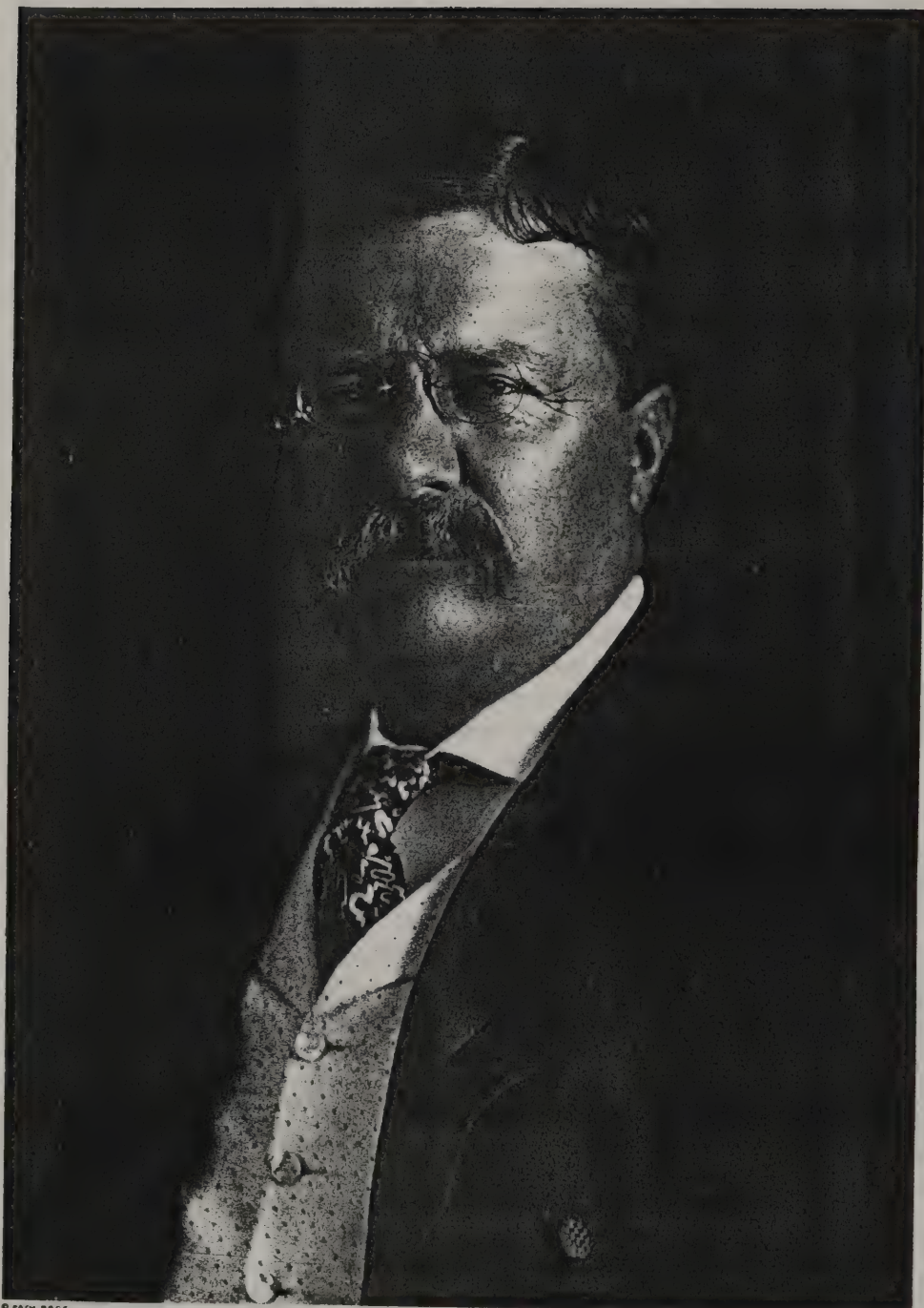
by President Hayes, but failed of confirmation, the Senate objecting to him on account of his former affiliation with an importing business, which some believed he retained an interest in. He was a most charitable man, abounding in good works, but particularly interested in the Orthopædic Hospital in 59th Street, New York, the Newsboys' Lodging House and the Young Men's Christian Association. Theodore (1) Roosevelt married Martha Bullock, daughter of James and Martha (Oswald) Bullock of Roswell, Georgia, and granddaughter of Archibald Bullock, first Revolutionary governor of Georgia, and Mary de Vaux, of Huguenot blood, and a maternal granddaughter of Edward Bellinger, one of the Carolina land-graves. Governor Archibald Bullock was a son of James Bullock, who came from Scotland about 1715, a blood relation of the Douglass Barton and other famed families. He settled in Georgia, was a member of the Provincial Congress and held many important positions of honor and trust. Martha (Bullock) Roosevelt died February 15, 1884, leaving four children:

1. Anna, married Capt. W. S. Cowles of the United States Navy.
2. Theodore (2), of further mention.
3. Elliott.
4. Corinne, married Douglass (2) Robinson.

The Roosevelt home was on West 57th Street, New York, the summer home "Tranquility," Oyster Bay, Long Island.

THEODORE (2) ROOSEVELT, eldest son of Theodore and Martha (Bullock) Roosevelt, was born in New York, October 27, 1858, died suddenly at his home "Sagamore Hill," Oyster Bay, Long Island, January 6, 1919. His early life was largely spent amid the healthful surroundings of "Tranquility," once owned by his grandfather, and there from a weakly child he developed into a wiry, earnest, fearless lad, who rode, swam, climbed, rowed and jumped, toughening every limb and muscle and laying the foundation for the great strength which enabled him to lead the strenuous life for which destiny was preparing him. He was graduated A. B., Harvard, class of 1880, and shortly afterward purchased 100 acres of mostly wood land at Oyster Bay, which he named "Sagamore Hill," a name which had then no special significance, but which later became the mecca to which all eyes turned and where the greatest men of his party met to counsel with their greatest leader.

In 1882 Theodore Roosevelt made his first appearance in public life as a member of the New York Legislature, representing the Twenty-first Assembly District of New York. His party was in the minority, but he displayed strong qualities of leadership and was returned in 1883. During that session he espoused the cause of State civil service reform, and was again returned to the Legislature in 1884. As chairman of the committee on cities, he reported and urged to passage a bill abolishing fees in the office of the county clerk and register, curtailing abuses in the surrogate's and sheriff's offices, and secured the passage of a bill that deprived aldermen of the power to confirm appointments to office, and centered in the mayor the responsibilities for the administration of municipal affairs. He was chairman of the New York delegation to the National Republican Convention of 1884, which nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency, and in 1886 was an independent candidate for mayor of New York City. He received the endorsement of the Republican party, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Abram S. Hewitt.



© PATH BROS.

*Theodore Roosevelt*

During the years 1884-86 he resided on a ranch in North Dakota, there gaining that intimate knowledge of Western life and ways which he gave to the world in "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," which he published in 1885. In May, 1889, he was appointed United States Civil Service Commissioner by President Harrison, and until May, 1895, he served as president of the board. In that office he was most useful, aiding greatly in establishing important changes in the manner of making appointments and bettering conditions in the public service. In May, 1895, he resigned from the board to accept appointment as president of the New York Police Board, an office he held until 1897. As police commissioner he enforced civil service rules in appointments and promotions; stood for a rigid enforcement of the excise laws, and opposed all corrupting influences. In 1897 he retired from the police board, having been appointed assistant secretary of the navy under President McKinley. This was his first appearance in national public life, and he at once made his presence felt. Trouble with Spain had long been brewing and as assistant secretary, Mr. Roosevelt advocated a campaign of preparedness which was carried out, but in a rather feeble manner. He encouraged the system of State naval reserve, and "made many addresses in which he upheld the manful necessity of war to compel peace and secure justice." When war with Spain was inevitable he resigned his position as assistant secretary of the navy and asked for a commission to organize a regiment of cavalry of which his friend, Dr. Leonard Wood (now Major-General) then an assistant surgeon in the United States Army, ranking as captain, was to be commissioned colonel. The authorities sought to impress him with the idea that he would be of greater service to his country in connection with the naval department, but he replied in these words: "The navy department is in good order. I have done all I can here. There are other men who can carry it on as well as I; but I should be false to my ideals, false to the views I have openly expressed, if I were to remain here while fighting is going on, after urging other men to risk their lives for their country." The regiment recruited among the ranchmen and cowboys of the West, and former friends of Mr. Roosevelt in college, and in public life, was mustered into the United States service as the first United States regiment, Volunteer Cavalry, Dr. Leonard Wood, colonel; Theodore Roosevelt, lieutenant-colonel. This regiment, known as the "Rough Riders," particularly distinguished itself at Las Animas and San Juan Hill, in Cuba, during the short-lived war with Spain, Colonel Wood being made brigadier-general July 8, 1898, and major-general December 7, 1898. Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt, for gallantry in action at the same battles, was promoted colonel in September, 1898, a title which attached to him until the day of his death. A graphic account of the charge of the "Rough Riders" at San Juan Hill, and Colonel Roosevelt's part in the battles is found in his own work, "The Rough Riders," published in 1899, and in histories of the Spanish-American War. After the destruction of the Spanish fleet by the American vessels under Admiral Sampson, the city of Santiago, Cuba, surrendered on July 17, and soon afterward the American forces were ordered home, their departure being hastened by the famous "Round Robin," a circular letter signed by the officers serving under General Shafter. The justification for that letter was the fact that sickness pervaded the entire force, less than fifty per cent. being fit for work, and yellow fever prevailing, chiefly among the Cubans. The Washington authorities seemed determined that the

army should stay in Cuba, but the receipt of the "Round Robin" setting forth the true conditions of affairs brought about an instant change, and within three days the army was ordered home.

Colonel Roosevelt and his "Rough Riders" were encamped at Montauk Point, Long Island, and the following autumn, peace having been declared, he resigned his commission, bade his devoted regiment farewell and retired to his home, "Sagamore Hill," at Oyster Bay.

With the year 1898 Colonel Roosevelt made his entry into political life as a recognized party leader, able to dictate his own terms, and while the party leader, Senator Platt, was supreme, Colonel Roosevelt as the gubernatorial candidate accepted the nomination unpledged, save to work with all his heart for the cause of good government. In November, 1898, he was elected governor of New York State by a plurality of 18,079, and filled honorably and efficiently the high office to which he had been chosen. As governor, he encouraged wise legislation and carried through every reform measure to which he had pledged himself. He carefully examined every bill laid before him, and signed none which were not able to undergo the closest scrutiny. His task was a most difficult one, for while reform was a good thing to administer to the opposite party, the State leaders brought great pressure to bear upon Governor Roosevelt to force him to exempt certain places and factions from the application of "reform" measures. But he remained firm and administered the governor's office as a sacred trust, although he risked his political future and did make powerful enemies in his own party. His choice of public officials was excellent and it was his sincere wish that he be reelected in order that he might complete the work he had so well begun.

In the year 1900 William McKinley was the choice of the Republican party to succeed himself in the presidency, the only contest being over the vice-presidency. Owing to his independence and vigorous enforcement of party pledges Governor Roosevelt had incurred the opposition of the State organization, and it was deemed necessary to get him out of the way and thus prevent his nomination for a second term as governor. They forced the governor's name on the convention against his very earnest protest, but when the name of Theodore Roosevelt was once before the convention he was nominated for vice-president of the United States amid scenes of wildest excitement and enthusiasm, something very unusual in connection with a vice-presidential nomination. Governor Roosevelt only accepted the honor after it was shown him that his popularity would save the electoral votes of half a dozen Western states, and insure a Republican majority in Congress. But once he had accepted he plunged into the contest with all his energy, and all over the country his voice was heard addressing audiences from train platforms, in the open air and in public halls, or wherever he could find people gathered to hear him. He was warmly received almost everywhere and proved the greatest campaigner William J. Bryan had ever met. The result was a great victory for sound money and the expansion policy of the first McKinley administration. On March 4, 1901, Colonel Roosevelt took the oath of office and was inaugurated vice-president of the United States. In his inaugural address he said with almost prophetic vision:

We belong to a young nation already of giant strength, yet whose present strength is but a forecast of the power that is to come. We stand supreme in a continent, in a hemisphere. East and west we look across the two great oceans toward the larger world, life in which,

whether we will or not, we must take an ever-increasing share and as, keen-eyed, we gaze into the coming years, duties new and old, rise thick and fast to confront us from within and without. There is every reason why we should face these duties with a sober appreciation alike of their importance and of their difficulty. But there is also every reason for facing them with high-hearted resolution and with eager and confident faith in our capacity to do them aright.

On Friday, September 6, 1901, the astounding news was flashed to the world that William McKinley, president of the United States, had been shot by a fanatic, one Czolgosz, while visiting the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York. Vice-President Roosevelt hastened to Buffalo and there was greatly delighted with the encouraging news that the wound was not necessarily fatal. He remained in Buffalo for a few days, then upon being assured that the danger point seemed past went on a hunting trip to the Adirondacks. But soon afterward he was notified that a change for the worse had taken place and he quickly returned to Buffalo, but not reaching that city until some hours after the president's death. Although at a cabinet meeting held during the forenoon it had been decided that Mr. Roosevelt should at once take the presidential oath, he positively refused to do so until he had paid his respects at William McKinley's bier as a private citizen, and offered his condolence to the members of the family as such. Refusing a police escort, he drove to the Milburn home paying his respects to the dead president, after which he took the oath of office and became the twenty-sixth president of the United States.

With the rise of Theodore Roosevelt to the presidency a new political era was ushered in. He was of an entirely new type, having neither business nor professional experience, he did not know anything about the Civil War save the knowledge gained from books and from family association North and South, his mother being of a family noted in the Confederacy. The people were ready to follow a new leadership, and although they were far in advance of Congress, their endorsement of the president brought both legislative branches into line and the new order prospered. "President Roosevelt brought to his great task high ideals, prodigious industry, an active, educated mind, a good deal of political experience and an honest desire to do his best." Questions dealt with during his administration were: The trusts, the railroads, the labor problems, the coal strike of 1902, some phases of the negro problem, and foreign relations. The president regarded his intervention in the coal strike as his most important act in connection with the labor question. He recognized the necessity both of organized capital and organized labor under proper supervision.

The corporation has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored as long as it does good, but each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice.

The race question came into prominence, the discussion being prompted by the president's invitation to Booker T. Washington to dine at the White House, and his appointment of Dr. Crum, a negro, as collector of the port of Charleston. On the other hand, in 1906, he ordered the discharge of three companies of colored soldiers from the United States army because of the shooting-up by some of them of Brownsville, Texas. The guilty men could not be individually determined—there was a "conspiracy of silence" among their comrades to protect them—and so the president discharged them all and said of his action, "If any organization of

troops, white or black, is guilty of similar conduct in the future, I shall follow precisely the same course."

President Roosevelt defined the Monroe Doctrine as a "declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil." He advocated a big navy to enforce our position. He stood in favor of the acquisition of the Philippines and always asserted that we occupied the Islands for the good we could do there. His foreign policy was based upon the simple rule that we behave toward other nations as a strong and self-respecting man should behave toward the other men with whom he is brought in contact. Or, as he put it in another way, "Speak softly and carry a big stick." He always favored preparedness for war as the best means of securing peace, regarding war as something to be avoided if possible, and honorable peace to be desired above all things. He was particularly interested in the navy and on one occasion said:

No fighting ship of the first class should ever be laid up save for necessary repairs; and her crew should be kept constantly exercised on the high seas, so that she may stand at the highest point of perfection.

It was with this end in view—to keep our fleet efficient—that it was sent to the Pacific and then around the world. The fleet reached Hampton Roads at the conclusion of the 42,000 mile cruise on February 21, 1909. On the occasion of their return Colonel Roosevelt, then an ex-president, delivered a speech in which he said in part:

When I left the presidency there was not a cloud upon the horizon—and one of the reasons why there was not a cloud upon the horizon was that the American battle fleet had just returned from its sixteen months' trip around the world, a trip such as no other battle fleet of any power had ever taken, which it had not been supposed could be taken, and which exercised a greater influence for peace than all the peace congresses of the last fifty years—with Lowell I must emphatically believe that peace is not a gift that tarries long in the hands of cowards; and the fool and the weakling are no improvement on the coward.

In regard to the tariff he was like most college graduates, favorable to "free trade." In his "Life of Benton" in 1886, he said:

Free traders are apt to look at the tariff from a sentimental standpoint; but it is in reality a purely business matter and should be decided solely on grounds of expectancy. Political economists have pretty generally agreed that protection is vicious in theory and harmful in practice; but if the majority of the people in interest wish it, and it affects only themselves there is no earthly reason why they should not be allowed to try the experiment to their heart's content.

While president, his position was that the question of lowering and raising the duties as proposed by the two parties did not approach in importance the trust or labor problems so-called. He believed in a protective tariff administration under a tariff commission and felt that if he had opened up the tariff question no good would have followed, and that he would have played into the hands of those who wished the tariff thrown open to discussion merely to avoid action on matters which he regarded as of infinitely greater importance.

Conservation of the Nation's natural resources was warmly championed by President Roosevelt from the time when, as governor of New York, the Adirondack forests were under consideration. When he became president, Frederick H. Newell and Gifford Pinchot were asked to prepare memoranda for his use in writing his first message to the Fifty-seventh Congress. In that message he advised

extensions to the forest reserve and that their control be transferred to the Bureau of Forestry. He said:

The water supply itself depends upon the forest. In the arid region it is water, not land, which measures production. The western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country today if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States.

In March, 1907, he added 16,000,000 acres to the forest reservation, just before signing an act forbidding such reservation thereafter, except by Congress itself. In speaking of the attacks upon the Forest Service and of his act, he said:

The opponents of the Forest Service turned handsprings in their wrath and dire were their threats against the Executive; but the threats could not be carried out and were really only a tribute to the efficiency of our action.

During his seven and a half years of service as president he had in the main the support of the Republican House and Senate. The following were the principal acts passed:

The Elkins Anti-Rebate law; the creation of a Department of Commerce and Labor; the creation of a Bureau of Corporations; the law authorizing the building of the Panama Canal; the Hepburn Bill, amending the Interstate Commerce Act; the Pure Food and Meat Inspection laws; the law creating the Bureau of Immigration; the Employers' Liability and Safety Appliance laws; the law limiting the working hours of employees, making the government liable for injuries to its employees, and forbidding child labor in the District of Columbia; acts reforming the consular service, and prohibiting corporations from contributing to campaign funds; the Emergency Currency Law which also provided for the appointment of a Monetary Commission.

The passage of some of these bills was attended with considerable friction and towards the end of his second term relations between the president and Congress became somewhat strained. The president was constantly pressing his elaborate program of legislation, Congress never being able to meet his expectations or the expectations of the people. Finally the legislative body came to feel that its efforts were not properly appreciated and that the Executive held a place in the confidence of the people that rightfully belonged to Congress; a condition not unknown in our present public life.

The period covered by President Roosevelt's service had been one of industrial activity with few exceptions, a period of singularly honest and efficient administration of the government and one in which the conscience of the people had been wonderfully quickened, and for this the president was largely responsible.

His administration came to an end March 4, 1909, when his successor William H. Taft was inaugurated. He drove to the Capitol with President Taft and immediately after the inaugural address drove directly to the railway station, a private citizen.

It should be noted that President Roosevelt was elected to succeed himself in the presidential office November 8, 1904, by the largest popular majority ever accorded a candidate, 2,542,062.

Perhaps the most conspicuous act of his second administration was the offer to act as mediator between Russia and Japan in 1906, an offer which resulted in

the ending of war between those countries, a treaty of peace following. For this he was awarded the Nobel Peace prize (\$40,000) which he used to endow the foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace. That money was never used, and in 1918 he applied to have it returned to him. Upon coming into possession of the money he devoted it to war relief work through the regular organization.

After a few days spent at Oyster Bay the ex-president on March 23, 1909, sailed for Africa in charge of a scientific expedition sent out by the Smithsonian Institution to collect birds, mammals, reptiles and plants, but especially specimens of big game for the National Museum at Washington. Speaking of that trip before starting, he said that "Nothing will be shot unless for food, or for preservation as a specimen or unless the animal is of a noxious kind. There will be no wanton destruction whatever." While in Africa he wrote:

As a matter of fact every animal I shot, except six or eight for food, has been carefully preserved for the National Museum. I can be condemned only if the National Museum, the American Museum of Natural History and all similar zoological collections are to be condemned.

The achievements of this expedition are recorded in a most interesting book, "African Game Trails," written by Col. Roosevelt, who was accompanied on the trip by his son Kermit. The expedition ended on March 14, 1910, when it reached Khartoum, and then began that extraordinary journey through Europe during which the ex-president delivered a series of addresses which attracted world-wide comment both favorable and unfavorable. These speeches are preserved in a volume entitled "European and African Addresses." In the foreword in that book he says:

My original intention had been to return to the United States direct from Africa, by the same route I took when going out. I altered this intention because of receiving from the Chancellor of Oxford University, Lord Curzon, an invitation to deliver the Romanes Lecture at Oxford. The Romanes Foundation had always greatly interested me and I had been much struck by the general character of the annual addresses, so that I was glad to accept. Immediately afterwards I received and accepted invitations to speak at the Sorbonne in Paris and at the University of Berlin. In Berlin and at Oxford my addresses were of a scholastic character designed especially for the learned bodies which I was addressing and for men who shared their interest in scientific and historical matters. In Paris after consulting with the French Ambassador U. Jusserand, through whom the invitation was tendered, I decided to speak more generally as the citizen of one Republic addressing the citizens of another Republic.

His journey through Europe had been a royal progress and he was received on every hand with great acclaim as the champion of the doctrine of equality, of opportunity for all men irrespective of race, creed or color. The single exception to this was in Rome, where the Pope coupled with his grant of an audience a condition with which Mr. Roosevelt would not comply. The ex-president met this issue squarely and in so doing took the risk of offending both the Catholics and Methodists of the United States. He had been advised and urged not to go to Rome and thus avoid trouble, but he said he would not invite trouble nor would he go a hand's breadth out of his way to avoid trouble when he knew that he was in the right. He reached New York June 18, 1910, and received a royal welcome, reaching, according to human standards, on that day, the zenith of his fame.

President Roosevelt ardently championed the nomination of William H. Taft in 1908, and stood sponsor for him to the nation in these words: "There is no other man so well qualified for the office of president of the United States." The power of the administration was used in his favor and the South sent to the convention solid Taft delegations. Not only that, but every precaution was taken to

prevent the stampeding of the convention to President Roosevelt, of which there was always danger. His trusted personal friend, Henry Cabot Lodge, was chairman of the convention, who in his speech said:

That man is no friend of Theodore Roosevelt and does not cherish his name and fame who, now, from any motive, seeks to urge him as a candidate for the great office which he has finally refused. The President has refused what his countrymen would have gladly given him. He says what he means and means what he says and his party and his country will respect his wishes, as they honor his high character and his great public services.

Mr. Taft was nominated and elected, but sometime in some way, during his administration he and Colonel Roosevelt came to the parting of the ways, no single act so far as known being the cause of their estrangement.

In October, 1910, Colonel Roosevelt was chairman of the New York Republican State Convention and in full control. He compassed the defeat of James S. Sherman, vice-president of the United States, and forced the nomination of Mr. Stimson as a Roosevelt candidate, John Alden Dix, the Democratic candidate, being elected Governor by 100,000 votes. There was great pressure brought to bear upon Colonel Roosevelt to become a candidate for the presidency for a third term in 1912, and gradually he became convinced through interviews, the newspapers, letters and other communications that two-thirds of the rank and file of the Republican party wished him as their candidate; and that unless he made the fight for the principles in which he believed with all his heart and soul there would be no fight made for them. He was in that state of mind when on February 10, 1912, at a meeting in Chicago, the Republican Governors of seven States, West Virginia, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Wyoming, Michigan, Kansas and Missouri, asked him in a formal letter to become a candidate for the presidency. He made the race, lost the Republican nomination, then accepted that of the Progressive party, and made the election of 1912, a triangular contest between William H. Taft, the regular Republican nominee; Theodore Roosevelt, the choice of the Progressive party, and Woodrow Wilson, the standard bearer of the Democracy, the last named being returned the victor over his two distinguished opponents.

Mr. Roosevelt's political creed is contained in his Carnegie Hall address of March 20, 1912, in which he said toward the close:

In order to succeed we need leaders of inspired idealism, leaders who are granted great visions, who dream greatly and strive to make their dreams come true; who can kindle the people with the fire from their own burning souls. The leader for the time being whoever he may be is but an instrument to be used until broken and then to be cast aside; and if he be worth his salt he will care no more when he is broken than a soldier cares when he is sent where his life is forfeit in order that the victory may be won. In the long fight for righteousness the watchword for all of us is spend and be spent. It is of little matter whether any one man fails or succeeds; but the cause shall not fail for it is the cause of mankind.

In that spirit he made the fight and became the leader of the Progressive forces. Many of his friends would have preferred to have him preserve the fame that was his, undimmed by further political conflict, but he chose the other course and in the campaign inflicted and received many wounds, caused suffering and suffered much himself. His friend and biographer, Charles G. Washburn, in his work, "Theodore Roosevelt—The Logic of His Career," from which extracts have been made for this review, thus sums up Colonel Roosevelt's action at that time:

No one would feel more keenly than he the loss of the political sympathy and support of those of his old friends who did not follow him and this is to me convincing proof of his confidence in the righteousness of his cause. To many of them, to me, I am sure, parting company

with him was deeply painful. I count it among the sorrows of my life. He was imbued with the spirit of the crusader; he believed he was leading a great cause, and that in doing so he was serving the best interests of his countrymen. A leader on the field of battle sees nothing but his good and in his progress tramples alike on friend and foe. Such was Roosevelt's relation to the conflict. This is the reply to the charge that he wantonly maimed and bruised many of his former associates who differed with him politically. . . . "Spend and be spent" was the motto emblazoned on his shield which was always found in the forefront of battle. Who will say that he should or could have followed any other course; or with one poor mortal vision, that in the end his countrymen may not profit by what his friends then regarded as his great sacrifice. The result of the balloting in 1912 is interesting. Wilson, 6,293,019; Roosevelt, 4,119,507; Taft, 3,484,956.

In 1916 Colonel Roosevelt was again the nominee of the Progressive party, but finally declined the honor and supported the Republican nominee, Charles Evans Hughes, who was defeated by President Wilson. After the defeat of Judge Hughes, Colonel Roosevelt who had vigorously advocated preparedness for war with Germany seemed to regain a portion of his popularity, and prior to his death he was regarded by many as the logical nominee of the Republican party for the presidency in 1920, at all events he was sought in council by party leaders, and a partial reconciliation was brought about between him and his former close friend, ex-President Taft. Colonel Roosevelt offered his services to the government, and his right to be sent to France as an officer of high rank was strongly urged, through the press of the country. But his age was against him, and as a civilian he rendered valuable home service. He continued a power in the party which both made and broke him until the hour of his death, and Sagamore Hill was ever a news center.

Colonel Roosevelt was long a contributor to magazines and newspapers, and when about to retire from the presidency accepted a position on the editorial staff of the "Outlook," declining the presidency of a corporation offering him \$100,000 annual salary, to accept the "Outlook's" \$12,000, so determined was he to make no commercial use of his name. He continued his connection with the "Outlook" as special contributing editor until June, 1914, and was also a writer on the staff of several newspapers, notably the "Kansas City Star." He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. His published works are: "History of the Naval War of 1812"; "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman"; "Life of Thomas Hart Benton"; "Life of Gouverneur Morris"; "Ranch Life and Hunting Trails"; "Winning of the West," 1889; "History of New York"; "The Wilderness Hunter"; "American Ideals and Other Essays"; "The Rough Riders"; "Life of Oliver Cromwell"; "The Strenuous Life"; "Works" (8 volumes); "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter"; "Good Hunting"; "True Americanism"; "African and European Addresses"; "African Game Trails"; "The New Nationalism"; "Realizable Ideals" (The Earl Lectures); "Conservation of Womanhood and Childhood"; "History of Literature and Other Essays"; "Theodore Roosevelt, an Autobiography"; "Life Histories of African Game Animals" (2 vols.); "Through the Brazilian Wilderness"; "America and the World War"; "A Book-lover's Holidays in the Open"; "Fear God and Take Your Own Part"; "Foes of Our Own Household"; "National Strength and International Duty" (Stafford Little Lectures); "Hero Tales from American History" (in collaboration with Henry Cabot Lodge).

In 1881, Colonel Roosevelt made his first trip to Europe and while in Switzerland made the ascent of the Matterhorn and the Jungfrau. Another trip of espe-

cial moment was as special ambassador of the United States at the funeral of King Edward of England in 1910.

In 1913 Colonel Roosevelt visited South America and delivered addresses before universities and learned societies. He headed an exploring party to Brazil in 1914, there discovering and, between February 27 and April 26, 1914, exploring for a distance of about 600 miles a tributary of the Madeira River, subsequently named in his honor, by the Brazilian government, "Rio Teodoro." This expedition added much to the knowledge of the geography, the flora and the fauna of the South American jungle. The same year (1914) he visited Spain and in June he lectured before the Royal Geographic Society, London, England.

Colonel Roosevelt was often a storm center, and two of his controversies which reached the courts are of interest. He was the plaintiff in a suit for libel against G. H. Newett, who had in a newspaper article during the presidential campaign of 1912, charged him with intoxication. The case came to trial but after submission of the defendant's witnesses the charge was withdrawn in open court and judgment rendered the plaintiff, thus completely exonerating him from a charge which all knew was utterly without foundation. In 1914 Colonel Roosevelt was defendant in a suit brought by William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, New York, for alleged libelous utterances contained in a statement made on July 22, 1914, charging among other things that the "rotteness" of the New York State government was due directly "to the dominance in politics of Charles F. Murphy, Tammany Hall leader and his sub bosses, aided and abetted by Mr. Barnes and the sub bosses of Mr. Barnes, and that there was an invisible government of party bosses working through an alliance between crooked business and crooked politics." A verdict was rendered at Syracuse, New York, May 22, 1915, in favor of the defendant.

Another incident of this wonderful life, more tragic yet with as happy an ending, was his attempted assassination in Milwaukee in October, 1912, while delivering a speech. The shot was fired by John Schrank, who later was adjudged insane. The ball entered the Colonel's body in what was feared a fatal spot, but after an examination he returned to the stage and finished the delivery of his speech, although warned not to do so by the physicians and his friends.

The degree of LL. D. was first conferred upon Colonel Roosevelt by Columbia University in 1899, followed by Hope College in 1901, Yale University, 1901, Harvard University, 1902, Northwestern University, 1903, Chicago University, 1903, University of California, 1903, University of Pennsylvania, 1905, Clark University, 1905, George Washington University, 1910, Cambridge University, 1910, Oxford University conferred D. C. L. in 1910, the University of Berlin, Ph. D., 1910.

Colonel Roosevelt married, October 27, 1880, Alice Hathaway Lee, who died February 14, 1884, daughter of George Cabot Lee, of Boston. He married in London, England, December 2, 1886, Edith Kermit Carow, daughter of Charles Carow, of New York. Children: Alice Lee, wife of Nicholas Longworth, Congressman; Theodore (3), lieutenant-colonel in the United States army during the World War, wounded in battle; Kermit, enlisted first in the British army, later commissioned in the United States army, served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France; Ethel, wife of Dr. Richard Derby, a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, American Expeditionary Forces; Archibald, decorated and pro-

moted to a captaincy on the field of battle in France; Quentin, who sleeps in a soldier's grave in France, was an aviator holding the rank of lieutenant, killed in aerial conflict with German fliers.

No one characteristic shone forth more prominently in Colonel Roosevelt's life than his great love of family and home. Hence it was most fitting that he should be laid to rest by those who knew and loved him and not with the pomp and circumstance of a military funeral which was offered. The funeral services were held in the little Episcopal Church at Oyster Bay, the only persons present, the family and perhaps 500 personal friends. The grave is on the hillside in the village cemetery overlooking Long Island Sound and near the home of his boyhood and later home "Sagamore Hill." President Wilson sent his respects in the following words: "The United States has lost one of its most distinguished and patriotic citizens who had endeared himself to the people by his strenuous devotion to their interests and to the public interests of his countrymen. . . . His private life was characterized by a simplicity, a virtue and an affection worthy of all admiration by the people of America. . . ." Similar messages came from all over the United States, from European, South American and other countries of the world.

Sunday, February 9, 1919, was observed all over the United States as Roosevelt Memorial Day. Special services were also held in England and in France. At almost every church in the United States special services were held in which the memory of Colonel Roosevelt was honored by addresses or remarks or some form of ritual.

The most important observance was that in the chamber of the House of Representatives in the afternoon, attended by Senators, Congressmen, members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, Justices of the Supreme Court, the Vice-President of the United States, the Speaker of the House and other distinguished persons. The memorial oration was delivered by Senator Lodge, who pronounced the eulogy from a full heart and from intimate knowledge.

He said in the course of his address:

No man ever had a more abundant sense of humor. Joyous, irrepressible humor—and it never deserted him. Even at the most serious and even perilous moments if there was a gleam of humor anywhere, he saw it, and rejoiced and helped himself with it over the hard places. He loved fun, loved to joke and chaff, and what is more uncommon greatly enjoyed being chaffed himself. He never by any chance bored the American people. They might laugh at him or laugh with him, they might like what he said or they might dislike it, they might agree with him or disagree with him, but they were never wearied of him and he never failed to interest them. He was never heavy, laborious or dull.

This is but the barest outline of the career of one of America's greatest public men. He was generous and brave, a lion in the face of danger, yet moved to pity at the sight of suffering, a man of action and wonderful performance in statesmanship; in letters, in exploration, and in his philosophy of life, he impressed the world with his opinions. To him, Stevenson's requiem and epitaph seems most appropriate:

Under the wide and starry sky  
Dig the grave and let me lie.  
Gladly did I live and gladly die,  
And I laid me down with a will.

This be the verse you grave for me:  
Here he lies where he longed to be,  
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,  
And the hunter home from the hill.



Fortescue

FORTESCUE.

*Arms*—Azure a bend engrailed argent cotised or.

*Crest*—An heraldic tiger passant argent armed, maned, and tufted or.

*Motto*—*Forte scutum salus ducum.* (Burke: "General Armory.")

## Fortescue

The surname Fortescue is doubtless from the old French fortescue, "strong shield," referring probably to such a weapon carried by the primary bearer of the name. This, with the motto of the family, "Forte scutum salus ducum" (a strong shield is the safety of commanders), doubtless led to the fabrication of the venerable and almost uniform tradition that the founder of the family, one Sir Richard le Fort, at the battle of Hastings was the safety of his commander, by bearing a strong shield in front of him, and hence acquired the addition of the French word "escue" to his name. The Norman origin of the family is fairly certain. In any event, it is certain that the family was established in the eleventh century, and continues with unchanged name to this date. Through the centuries it has occupied a foremost place among the great families of England. In addition to the distinguished American lines of Penn, Stockton, Crispin, and Wetherill, the ancestry of Horace Fortescue and his immediate family is directly and authentically brought down through the royal lines of England and France.

(I) JOSEPH FORTESCUE was born January 23, 1760, and died May 29, 1793. The records in the office of the Commissioner of Navigation of the Port of Philadelphia in the Bourse Building show Joseph Fortesque was a second rate pilot on the Delaware River in the year 1784, and first rate pilot from May 16, 1786. Among the vessels with which his name is associated in their records is "Queen of France," Captain Archibald Fisher, from Madeira, 1784; brig "Charlestown-Packet," Captain Allibone, 1784; brig "Zenias," Captain Joseph Ashbridge.

Joseph Fortescue married, in 1784, Sarah Smith, granddaughter of Francis and Rachel (Zelley) Smith, who were married December 12, 1728. They were the parents of a son, Aaron Smith, who married Mary Crispin (Crispin IV). Aaron and Mary (Crispin) Smith were the parents of Sarah, who married Joseph Fortescue. Joseph and Sarah (Smith) Fortescue were the parents of:

1. Anne, born September 3, 1785, died August 13, 1817.
2. Thomas Smith, of whom further.
3. Joseph, born April 29, 1793, died in 1840; married, in 1815, Sarah Shetzline.  
(Family data.)

(II) THOMAS SMITH FORTESCUE, son of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Fortescue, was born July 9, 1787, and died January 16, 1865. He married, December 12, 1813, Martha Lyle, born December 15, 1792, and died July 14, 1868. They were the parents of:

1. Joseph Lyle, born October 9, 1814.
2. Mary Emma, born January 26, 1819, died August 6, 1819.
3. Amanda Melonia, born March 20, 1820, married Henry Roberts.
4. Walter Lyle, born November 3, 1822, died December 29, 1822.
5. Thomas Smith, married, March 31, 1850, Louisa Jane Ballenger, born in 1823, died September 7, 1873.
6. Sarah Smith, born in 1825, died in August, 1825.

7. Walter Scott, of whom further.
  8. Mary Lyle, born September 8, 1828; married, July 2, 1854, Samuel Gideon Baggé, born May 11, 1821, died May 28, 1880.
  9. Henry Clay, married Mary de Bender.
  10. Francis Hodson, born October 23, 1832; married, July 25, 1854, Jane Bowler.
  11. William Mason, born April 1, 1835; married, in September, 1856, Susan P. Jenkins.
- (*Ibid.*)

(III) WALTER SCOTT FORTESCUE, son of Thomas Smith and Martha (Lyle) Fortescue, was born August 27, 1826. He married, November 4, 1857, Maria Chase Grey, born October 10, 1836, died December 18, 1914. They were the parents of:

1. Charles, born October 11, 1858, died May 10, 1878.
2. Grace, born January 21, 1861, died in 1892.
3. Mary, born September 19, 1862, died January 19, 1885.
4. Walter Lyle, born May 7, 1872.
5. Horace, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) HORACE FORTESCUE, son of Walter Scott and Maria Chase (Grey) Fortescue, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1873. He received his early education in private schools of his native city, Philadelphia. By an early firm determination to gain for himself a noteworthy place in the world of finance and commerce, Mr. Fortescue, having entered The Philadelphia National Bank in 1893 as junior clerk, soon rose from this position. He served in various departments of the bank as clerk and teller, gaining from each position a fund of valuable information, which together with his own innate ability, enabled him to fill the position of assistant cashier capably and efficiently. In 1915, Mr. Fortescue accepted the positions of vice-president and cashier, and in 1917, resigned from the office of cashier, continuing as vice-president. Mr. Fortescue is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in Pennsylvania, the Church Club, and the Business Science Club. He is a member of the vestry and serves as rector's warden of Grace Church, Mt. Airy.

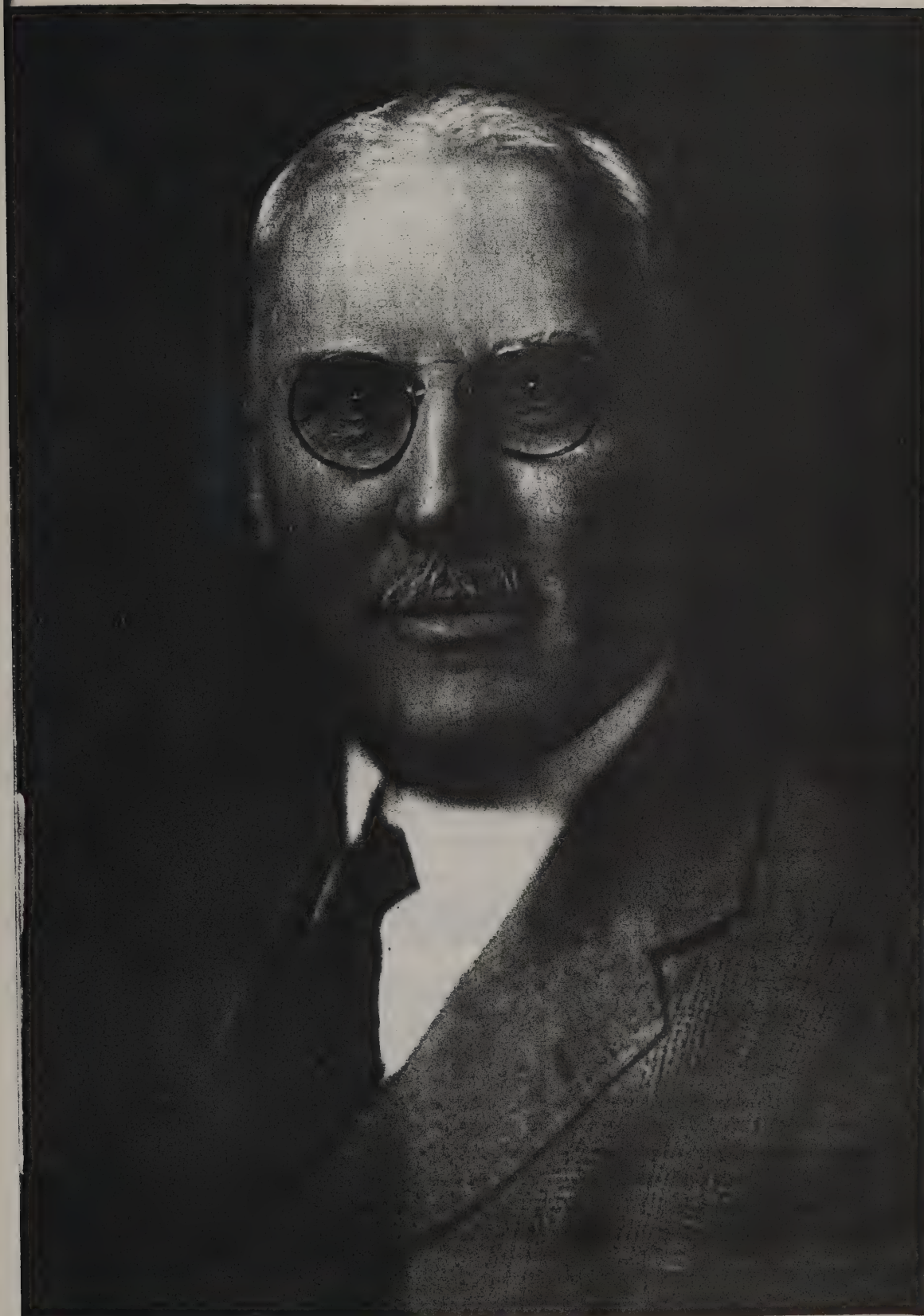
Horace Fortescue married, in Germantown, Philadelphia, October 2, 1899, Laura Irene Archambault, daughter of Frank L. and Eliza (Boggs) Archambault. They have one son, Frank Archambault Fortescue, born November 18, 1902, who married, in Paris, April 20, 1925, Marjorie Hill, and they in turn have one son, George Horace Fortescue, born in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, September 19, 1927.

Viewing his life in the light of his past record, we may readily expect a succession of future noteworthy achievements.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Penn Line).

The family of Penn was doubtless originally Welsh. The name itself is distinctly of Welsh origin, and a word in common use in that language, signifying a head, or highland. Penn himself is said to have stated that he was of Welsh origin, and that one of his ancestors had come from Wales into England. This ancestor, John Tudor, "lived upon the top of a hill or mountain in Wales," and was generally called John Penmurith, or "John on the top of a hill," hence ultimately John Penn.



*Norace Fortescue*

(I) WILLIAM PENN was of Mintye and Penn's Lodge, county of Wilts. We know but little of his life, but from an old letter we know him to have "lived in a genteel ancient House," viz.: Penn's Lodge, and was of enough consequence to be buried before the altar of the Church at Mintye, and there is a tablet to his memory in the same church. He died March 12, 1591-92, and his will, proved in 1592, is recorded in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The will of William Penn, of Penn's Lodge, dated May 1, 1590, shows that his son, William, was deceased at that date.

(Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, pp. 1-2.)

(II) WILLIAM PENN, JR., son of William Penn, was placed by his father with Christopher Georges, then a counsellor-at-law, "to be bred up by him, and with whom he lived many years as his chief clerk, till he married him to one of his sister Ann George's daughters by Mr. John Rastall, then one of the aldermen of Gloucester." As shown by the will of his father, he died prior to May 1, 1590. He was survived by his wife, Margaret (Rastall) Penn, and by six children:

1. George, succeeded to estates of his grandfather at Mintye, and had a son William.
2. Giles, of whom further.
3. William.
4. Marie.
5. Sara.
6. Susanna, married Richard Cusse of Wooton Bassett, in Wilts, in 1633.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) GILES PENN, son of William and Margaret (Rastall) Penn, married, November 5, 1600, Joan Gilbert, of the Gilberts of New York. He became a captain in the Royal Navy, and afterwards was for many years a consul for the English trade in the Mediterranean, to which position he was appointed about 1635. Captain Giles and Joan (Gilbert) Penn are known to have had at least four children:

1. George, born in 1601, died in 1664.
2. Rachel, of whom further.
3. Eleanor, died November 24, 1612.
4. (Admiral) William, born in Bristol, England, in 1621, passed his life in active service in the navy; captain in 1654; admiral in 1655; married, January 6, 1643-44, Margaret, widow of Nicholas van der Schuren, and daughter of John Jasper.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) RACHEL PENN, daughter of Captain Giles and Joan (Gilbert) Penn, was baptized at St. Mary, Radcliffe, February 24, 1607. She married Raphe Bradshaw, born in 1611, son of Lawrence and Sarah (Hinchman) Bradshaw, who resided at Hope, County Lancaster, England. Raphe and Rachel (Penn) Bradshaw were the parents of Rebecca Bradshaw, who, according to a theory recently propounded by descendants of the Crispin family, married William Crispin (Crispin I), whose wife the older theory held to be Anne Jasper, sister of Margaret Jasper, who married Admiral William Penn.

(*Ibid.* Sir William Dugdale: "Visitation of Lancashire," Vol. LXXXIV, p. 53.)

(The Stockton Line).

From two old English words, *stoc* and *tun*, the surname Stockton is derived. The former means "the stock or stem of a tree," and the latter, "an inclosure," is

the root from which the word "town" is taken. The family is of Saxon blood, having been settled in England long before the Norman Conquest. The spelling was originally de Stocton, later Stockton, and some members of the family have changed it to Stoughton. There are numerous small towns of the name in the English countryside, from which the family name arose about the eleventh century.

(I) RICHARD STOCKTON was born in or near London, England, and died in what is now Springfield, Burlington County, New Jersey, in September, 1707. According to the family genealogist, E. B. Stockton, Richard Stockton emigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony and settled in Boston, or Charlestown, Massachusetts, where a Richard Stockton is witness to Ralph Hall's deed in 1649. The first evidence of his emigration to Long Island is found in Flushing, where his name appears in a petition, November 8, 1656. He is named as one of the original patentees of the town, and in virtue of this, all direct male descendants are eligible to the Holland Society of New York. In 1650, he joined in the petition for the remitting of the penalty imposed by Director-General Stuyvesant on William Hallett for aiding and abetting a Baptist preacher, and on December 27, 1657, he was one of the remonstrators against the persecution of the Quakers by the Director-General and Council. On April 22, 1665, Governor Nicolls commissioned him lieutenant of the Horse Company of Flushing, and in 1669 he was elected lieutenant of the Flushing Foot Company, which he declined. He appears to have been a prominent man in Flushing, being rated among the rather well-to-do citizens of the place, taking a prominent part in the controversies between the town and Governor Peter Stuyvesant on religious matters. Between 1670 and 1677 he became converted to the tenets of the Society of Friends, and selling his Long Island property, he removed to Springfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, where he purchased twelve hundred acres of land from George Hutchinson, on which he lived until he died, between January 25, 1705-06, and October 10, 1707, the dates of the executing and the filing of his will. His descendants are eligible for Society of Colonial Wars and Colonial Dames of America. He married, in 1652, Abigail, who survived him, being alive April 14, 1714, and who, there is some reason to suppose, may have been his second wife. They were the parents of:

1. Richard, born in England in 1654, died at Stony Brook, now Princeton, New Jersey, in July, 1709; married, November 8, 1691, Susanna (Witham) Robinson, daughter of Robert and Anne Witham, and widow of Thomas Robinson.
2. John, born in 1674, died March 29, 1747; married (first), in 1704, Mary Leeds; (second) Ann Ogborn.
3. Job, died in Springfield, Burlington County, New Jersey, his will being proved December 22, 1732; married Anna Petty, died in 1746, daughter of John Petty.
4. Abigail, died in 1726; married, as his second wife, Jacob Ridgway.
5. Mary, of whom further.
6. Sarah, married (first), about 1693, Benjamin Jones, died in 1702; married (second), in 1706, William Venticomb.
7. Hannah, married a Philips.
8. Elizabeth, born in 1680; married, in 1703, William Budd, Jr.

("American Ancestry," Vol. V, p. 111. E. B. Stockton: "Stockton Genealogy," p. 1.  
T. C. Stockton: "The Stockton Family in New Jersey," pp. 1-10, 15, 20-21.)

(II) MARY STOCKTON, daughter of Richard and Abigail Stockton, married (first), March 6, 1693-94, Thomas Shinn, who died November 15, 1694, son of

John Shinn. She married (second) Silas Crispin. (Crispin II.) She married (third), in 1714, Richard Ridgway, Jr., stepson of her sister, Abigail.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Crispin Line).

The Crispin family is an ancient and honorable one in Great Britain. The name is evidently of Norman origin. There were several families of the name among the lower counties of England in his day, and William Crispin, progenitor of our line, may have belonged to one of them, for he lived in a time when a great many masters of merchantships were men of good birth but small fortune, seeking a life of adventure combined with profit, which was always to be found at sea, but could not be had on land except in time of war.

(John Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 347.)

(I) WILLIAM CRISPIN appears to have been born about 1610, though the place and exact date of his birth are unknown. The first mention of the name found in published public documents is in the "Calendar of State Papers," Domestic Series. On March 3, 1634-35, the officers of the customs at Kingston-upon-Hull, advised the Governor and others of the Company of Merchant Adventurers that the "Adventures," William Crispin, master, was lading in their port with woolen cloths from Amsterdam, contrary to the late proclamation, but these documents throw no light on any further happenings in the matter. For fourteen years after this the name does not occur in the "Calendar," and then there is a warrant from Colonels Deane and Black to the Navy Commissioners, dated April 3, 1649, for William Crispin, later purser on the "Recovery," to be entered on the "Truelove."

On August 6, 1650, the Admiralty Commissioners wrote to Colonel Deane that six new frigates were to be supplied with officers, and sent the petition and certificates of William Crispin for a purser's place in one of them; they instructed Deane that if he found the papers correct, to return Crispin as fit to be employed, but to remember that they thought Thomas Phillips should be purser of the first of the frigates. (It is not entirely certain that this William Crispin, the purser, was the same as the captain of the "Adventures"; having already been master of a merchantship, he should have been able to obtain a higher office in the navy, especially if there is any truth in the story that he had been in the army. But his circumstances at the time, of which we are ignorant, might have induced him to accept the post of purser.) The "Calendar" has one letter written by William Crispin while in command of the "Hope" to J. Turner, November 19, 1652, saying that he mustered Captain Lawson's men on the "Fairfax," and found more landsmen and boys than upon any of the State's ships for the last ten years; that he discharged eighteen and signed their tickets, and sent down one hundred and eighty men to the "Fairfax" in the "Hope," but when they arrived and saw the landsmen, one hundred would not go, but went to other ships. This letter shows that Crispin and the other naval officers were preparing for the more important events of the following year; it also implies that Crispin had been in the service of the State for at least ten years before this date.

In May, 1653, an expedition was sent against the Dutch, under Colonel Richard Deane and Colonel George Monk, generals and admirals of the Parliament.

The fleet in this expedition consisted of three squadrons, the first, or squadron of the red flag, contained thirty-eight ships, under Vice-Admiral William Penn; and the third, or blue squadron, thirty-four ships, under Rear-Admiral John Lawson. Captain Crispin commanded the "Assistance," frigate, one hundred and eighty men and forty guns, in Penn's squadron. This fleet on the second and third of June, 1653, took or destroyed between twenty and thirty Dutch ships-of-war, took thirteen hundred and fifty prisoners, and pursued the Dutch to their own harbors. After this engagement the "Assistance" spent the remainder of the year cruising, conveying merchantmen, and preying on the Dutch commerce.

Captain Crispin was also active in the expedition sent against the Spanish possession in the West Indies by Cromwell. Captain Crispin commanded the "Laurel." He returned home early in the spring, for the "Calendar" has a letter dated London, April 24, 1656, from him to Colonel John Clerke and Mr. Hopkins, about some Jamaica hides to be disposed of for the use of the General (Admiral) Penn.

When the Naval party began to plan opposition to the Protector's government and adherence to the King, Crispin was among the leaders of the movement. In 1660, after the Restoration, William Penn, who took an important part in the final acts of that event, was knighted and made Commissioner of the Admiralty and governor of the town and fort of Kinsale. Crispin probably assisted Penn at this time, and no doubt came in for a share of the royal favor; he may have obtained a magistracy or judicial office of some kind in County Cork, as the admiral's son afterwards wrote that Crispin was skilled in courtkeeping. He lived in Kinsale for about twenty years, but left very little of record there that has survived.

William Crispin was appointed, in September, 1681, one of the three commissioners for settling the Colony of Pennsylvania. He sailed from England in one of three ships in 1681. By all accounts the ship in which Crispin sailed was blown off after nearly reaching the capes of Delaware, and put into Barbados, when the ship put in there, and the news of his death was taken back to England by the "Amity." Crispin is also said to have been the first appointed surveyor-general, but no proof of this has been found. It is evident that Penn intended Captain Crispin to be Chief Justice. William Crispin was one of the "First Purchasers" of land in the Province, but his purchase of five thousand acres was never laid out to him. After his death this amount was confirmed to his children, in separate portions, by the Proprietary's patent, in which it is stated to be of the latter's "free gift."

According to an old theory, Captain William Crispin married (first), about 1650, Anne Jasper, daughter of John Jasper, a merchant of Rotterdam. He married (second) Jane, of whose family nothing is known. However, a descendant of William Crispin propounds a new theory that the William Crispin, above mentioned, was identical with the William Crispin who married Rebecca Bradshaw, daughter of Raphe and Rachel (Penn) Bradshaw. (Penn IV.) Children:

1. Silas, of whom further.
2. Rebecca, married (first), August 24, 1688, Edward Blackfan, had William; married (second), in 1725, Nehemiah Allen, son of Nathaniel Allen.
3. Ralph, remained in Ireland.
4. Rachel, married Thomas Armstrong and had Jane, who married Robert Swiney; George; and another child.

Child of second marriage:

5. James, married between 1687 and 1698, removed to Island of St. Christopher, West Indies; had: i. Arthur. ii. Prudence, married a Mr. Smith. iii. James, drowned in 1731. iv. Richard, living in 1733. v. Elizabeth, married, between 1687 and 1698, a Milliard, died before 1702. vi. Amy, married, between 1698 and 1702, Daniel Johnson.

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 347-59. Family data. Dugdale: "Visitation of Lancashire," Vol. LXXXIV, p. 53.)

(II) SILAS CRISPIN, son of William and Anne (Jasper) Crispin, died May 31, 1711. He probably accompanied his father on the unfortunate voyage which ended at Barbados. He first arrived in Pennsylvania with Captain Thomas Holme, surveyor-general, in the ship "Amity" of London. On his arrival, he no doubt lived with Captain Holme's family at Shackamaxon; within a year he married the latter's daughter, Esther, and in 1684 they went to live on his plantation on Pennapack Creek. There is a tradition that their first child was born in the wigwam of an Indian chief. He soon had a house built on the plantation, and lived there the remainder of his life. In deeds, etc., he is styled "Silas Crispin of Dublin Township, Gentleman." He was a member of the Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania. He was executor of the will of his father-in-law, Captain Thomas Holme, and spent a great deal of time in caring for the interests of land left by the latter obtaining warrants for laying out lands not taken up at Holme's death, selling some of the tracts, etc.

Silas Crispin died May 31, 1711. By his will, dated May 5, 1711, he made his wife, Mary, executrix, left her his negroes, household goods, etc., and directed her to sell one hundred acres which he bought from Robert Crismall, adjoining the north end of his plantation, to pay debts and legacies. Silas Crispin married (first), in 1683, Esther Holme, who died April 17, 1696, daughter of Captain Thomas Holme, Provincial Councillor and Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania. He married (second), in 1697, Mary (Stockton) Shinn. (Stockton II.) Children of first marriage:

1. Sarah, born March 31, 1684; married Lesson Loftus.
2. Rebecca, born May 6, 1685; married Joseph Finney, son of Samuel Finney.
3. Marie (or Maria), born in October, 1686; married John Collet, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Reish) Collet.
4. Eleanor, born September 11, 1687; married, November 25, 1708, John Hart, Jr.
5. William, born September 3, 1689.
6. Esther, born October 29, 1691; married Thomas Rush.

Children of second marriage:

7. Joseph, born October 7, 1698; married Elizabeth Barratt.
8. Benjamin, born September 1, 1699; married, August 21, 1722, Margaret Owen.
9. Abigail, born January 20, 1701; married John Wright.
10. Silas, of whom further.
11. Mary, born May 12, 1705; married, November 6, 1727, Thomas Earl.
12. John, born December 11, 1707.

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 359-63.)

(III) SILAS CRISPIN, JR., son of Silas and Mary (Stockton-Shinn) Crispin, was born in Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, March 19, 1702, but

was nine years of age at the death of his father, and died in the town of Burlington, in November, 1749. He was one of the influential men of the town, and was a slave owner, besides having indentured servants, who carried on for him a tailoring business. One of his servants ran away from him in January, 1734-35, and the advertisement of Silas Crispin, of Burlington, for his capture appeared in the "American Daily Mercury" for January 21 and 28 of that year, a facsimile of which advertisement was produced in McMaster's (School) "History of the United States."

By his will, dated August 2, 1749, probated November 17, 1749, Silas Crispin bequeathed his house and lot to his wife, Mary Crispin, for life, and after her decease, the brick part thereof to his son, Thomas Crispin, and the wooden part to his son, William Crispin. His negro girl, Dinah, he gave to his wife until she was twenty-four years of age, when she was to go to his daughter, Sarah. His wife, Mary Crispin, and Thomas Wetherill were named as executors. Silas Crispin married, November 9, 1724, Mary Wetherill. (Wetherill V.) Children:

1. Samuel, died in 1791; married Sarah.
2. Mary, of whom further.
3. Sarah, married Abraham Jones.
4. Anne, married a Mr. Smith.
5. Elizabeth.
6. William, born in 1742; married Rachel Wharton, daughter of John and Mary (Dobbins) Wharton.
7. Thomas, born in 1744, died June 11, 1784; married, November 9, 1762, Susannah Fussell, daughter of Solomon Fussell, of Philadelphia.
8. Abigail, married Samuel Swift.

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 391-93.)

(IV) MARY CRISPIN, daughter of Silas and Mary (Wetherill) Crispin, married Aaron Smith, father of Sarah Smith, who married Joseph Fortescue. (Fortescue I.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Wetherill Line).

The Wetherill family has long been identified with the business and social life of Philadelphia. It is an ancient one in England, the name being variously spelled Weatherill, Weatherall, Wedderelt, Wethereld, and originally doubtless Witherold. A John Witherold was bailiff of Newcastle-on-Tyne, A. D. 1259. The family derived its name from the place where we first find it settled, "Wetherold," later Wetherall, near Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, near the Scotch border, the name originating from a hold or keep to which cattle and sheep were driven for safety during the times of border raids and Scotch invasions.

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 988.)

(I) CHRISTOPHER WETHERILL, son of Gyles Weatherill (as he spelled the name), was buried in the Parish Church of Stockton, County Durham, England, May 25, 1622. His will, dated May 24, 1622, devises "unto Thomas Watherell eldest sonne, and to his heires my burgage on the east syde of the Boroughe of Stockton, with its appurtenances" and a leasehold; to his second son, Bryan Wetherall, "a burgage &c. on the West side of the Boroughe of Stockton," and unto his son,

PENN.

*Arms*—Argent on a fesse sable three plates.

*Crest*—A demi-lion rampant argent gorged with a collar sable charged with three plates.

*Motto*—*Dum clarum rectum teneam.* (Burke: "General Armory.")

STOCKTON.

*Arms*—Gules, a chevron vair, sable and argent, between three mullets of the last.

*Crest*—A lion rampant, supporting an Ionic pillar.

*Motto*—*Omnia Deo pendent.* (Crozier: "General Armory.")

CRISPIN.

*Arms*—Erminois three lions rampant azure, two and one.

*Crest*—A demi-griffin erased azure.

*Motto*—*Dum clarum rectum teneam.*

(Arms in possession of family.)

WETHERALL (WETHERILL).

*Arms*—Argent two lions passant in pale sable on a chief indented of the last three covered cups or.

*Crest*—A demi-lion rampant sable holding a covered cup or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



Penn



Stockton



Crispin



Metherall  
(Metherill)

Robert Wetherall, his interest in a "Tenement farme and tithe of corne wch I hold at Whorlton in the County of York." He gives legacies to his wife, Mary; his daughter, Elizabeth Wetherall; to Gyles Wetherall, son of his brother, Rowland; Margaret, daughter of Rowland; Rowland and Alice, son and daughter of his brother-in-law; Henry Burdon, and Anthony and Margaret Fleetham, children of his sister, Margaret.

Christopher Wetherill married Mary Watson, daughter of John Watson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, merchant, who in 1587 purchased an estate at Little Kepyver, near Crawcroke, County Durham.

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 988-89.)

(II) THOMAS WETHERELL (as he spelled the name), son of Christopher and Mary (Watson) Wetherill, was a minor in 1624, and was buried December 28, 1672. The will of "Thomas Wetherell of the towne and Countie of Newcastle upon Tyne, Merchant," is dated December 23, 1672, and was probated January, 1672-73. It devises a messuage, burgage, or tenement, and three shops in the town of Newcastle, in "a streate or place called Alhallows Banck 'and two ships' upon the Tine bridge neare unto the Irongate upon the said Bridge unto my sonn Christopher Wetherell and the heires of his bodie," and in default of issue to his daughters, Mary and Margery Wetherell, to whom he devises other real estate, and names his wife, Jane, and daughter, Margery, as executrixes. The will of his widow, Jane Wetherell, dated October 11, 1676, and probated in 1678, gives legacies to her daughters.

Thomas Wetherell was twice married, the name of his first wife and the mother of his children being unknown. He married (second), September 12, 1658, Jane Heighington, of All Saints' Parish, Newcastle, widow, who survived him and was buried October 1, 1677. They were the parents of Christopher, of whom further.

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 989.)

(III) CHRISTOPHER WETHERILL, son of Thomas Wetherell, was the New Jersey immigrant of 1683. He was married in Sherburne, York County, and continued to reside there until his emigration to New Jersey (1683) then producing a certificate at Friends' Meeting at Burlington, from the Monthly Meeting at York, dated 6 mo. (August) 2, 1683, as "Christopher Wetherell, late of Sherburne, County of York, widower." This certificate included his children, Thomas, Phebe, and John. After his removal to New Jersey Christopher Wetherill purchased, at different periods, three one-thirty-seconds of a share and one one-twelfth of a share of the lands of West Jersey, besides several separate tracts in Burlington County and numerous lots in the town of Burlington. He was one of the members of the Proprietary Council of the Province, 1706-07, also filling the office of sheriff of Burlington County, 1700, and probably held other official positions. He resided for a number of years in the town of Burlington, where he owned a great number of town lots. He later removed to his plantation in Mansfield Township, Burlington County, where he died March 25, 1711. His unsigned will was proved April 6, 1711, upon the testimony of Isaac De Cow, that it "wass taken in Wrighting from the Tstator's mouth March ye 28th, last, ye very substance of all Devise, Butt Nott in forme."

Christopher Wetherill married (first), February 7, 1672, Mary Hornby, who died in 1680. He married (second), April 8, 1686-87, Mary Fothergill. On November 10, 1690, Christopher Wetherill and Elizabeth Pope declared their intentions of marriage before Burlington Monthly Meeting the second time, and were granted permission to proceed with their marriage. He married a fourth time, in 1705, Mary Whitton, their intentions being declared the second time, October 1, 1705. He also survived her. Children of first marriage:

1. Phebe, born in Sherburne, County York, England, November 27, 1672, died in New Jersey; married, December 17, 1694, Thomas Scattergood.
2. Thomas, of whom further.
3. John, born in Sherburne, County York, England, in 1677, died in Mannington Township, Salem County, New Jersey, in 1728; married (first), June 3, 1700, Sarah Borradaile; (second) Anne, who survived him.

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 990-91.)

(IV) THOMAS WETHERILL, son of Christopher and Mary (Hornby) Wetherill, was born at Sherburne, County York, England, November 3, 1674. He accompanied his father to New Jersey in 1683, and inheriting the greater part of his father's lands there, was a large landholder and prominent citizen of Burlington County. The will of Thomas Wetherill, of the city of Burlington, Province of New Jersey, Yeoman, dated September 7, 1748, and a codicil dated October 1, 1758, was probated September 16, 1759. It devises to each of his sons, Christopher, Thomas, and Samuel, and his daughters, Mary Crispin, Elizabeth Johnson, and Ann Moore, and his wife, Anne, lots in Burlington, and to his sons large tracts of land in Great Swamp, Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, and other parts of New Jersey, and gives legacies to his grandchildren, Thomas and Abigail Bishop, children of his daughter, Ann, by her former husband, Peter Bishop.

Thomas Wetherill married, June 22, 1703, Anne Fearon. They were the parents of:

1. Mary, of whom further.
2. Elizabeth, born October 11, 1705; married (first) Thomas Earl, (second) Joseph Johnson.
3. Ann, born August 29, 1707; married (first), November 15, 1731, Peter Bishop, (second) James Moore.
4. Christopher, born February 26, 1710-11, died in 1786; married Mary Stockton.
5. Thomas, born May 16, 1712; married, May 16, 1744, Katharine Sykes.
6. Joseph, born March 31, 1715, died young.
7. Samuel, born August 8, 1717, died October 30, 1789; married, May 19, 1743, Mary Noble, died September 21, 1779; had six children.

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 990-91.)

(V) MARY WETHERILL, daughter of Thomas and Anne (Fearon) Wetherill, was born October 22, 1704, and died 1790. She married Silas Crispin, Jr. (Crispin III.)

(*Ibid.*)

LINE OF DESCENT FROM GILES PENN TO HORACE FORTESCUE.

Giles Penn.

Rachel Penn married Raphe Bradshaw.

Rebecca Bradshaw married William Crispin.

Silas Crispin married Mary Stockton (Shinn), daughter of Richard Stockton, American progenitor.

Silas Crispin married Mary Wetherill, daughter of Thomas Wetherill, granddaughter of Christopher Wetherill, American progenitor.

Mary Crispin married Aaron Smith.

Sarah Smith married Joseph Fortescue.

Thomas Smith Fortescue married Martha Lyle.

Walter Scott Fortescue married Maria Chase Grey.

Horace Fortescue married Laura Irene Archambault.

Frank A. Fortescue married Marjorie Hill.

George Horace Fortescue.



## Ely

In the interests of finance and public utilities, Van Horn Ely is a well-known figure in these fields throughout the country. A former president and member of the board of directors of the American Electric Railway Company, he is at present the Philadelphia partner of the banking house of Laird, Bissell, and Meeds, and is prominently identified with numerous other enterprises. To all that makes for the advancement of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, Mr. Ely is an ardent supporter. He holds a distinguished position in club circles of the city.

From the study of known facts, the best authorities hold that the derivation of the family name of Ely is from the well-known "Isle of Ely" in Cambridgeshire, England, a religious seat in the beginning of Christian history, and that this place owes its name to a person bearing that title as his distinguishing cognomen. The first of this name is believed to be Nicholas De Ely, born in England, at one time Chancellor of England, and later Bishop of Worcester in 1368. Before the Norman Conquest, 1066, surnames were not in use in England, and the Normans introduced this and other continental customs, so that it is thought that the family is descended from these Norman Conquerors. The Christian name, Nicholas, is also suggestive of Flemish or Dutch origin.

(I) Of the record of the family whose ancestry is traced herein, the progenitor of the family in America is Richard Ely, who was born possibly at Basingstoke, Northants, England, although other records claim he was born in Plymouth, Devonshire, England, and immigrated to America about 1660 and resided for a time in Boston, eventually settling in what is now Old Lyme, Connecticut, at the mouth of the Connecticut River. He was connected with the other families in England near Wonston.

It is through the similarity of these that the early ancestry of Richard Ely is made out. He married, in England, Joanne Phipps, who died about 1660 in England.

(II) JUDGE WILLIAM ELY, son of Richard and Joanne (Phipps) Ely, was born in Plymouth, England, about 1646-47, and died in Connecticut in 1717. For many years he had been judge of the County Court of New London, Connecticut. He married Elizabeth Smith, in 1681.

(III) CAPTAIN RICHARD ELY, son of Judge William and Elizabeth (Smith) Ely, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, in 1690. He was prominently identified with affairs of the colonies and held a military commission at the time of the French and Indian War, during the siege of Louisburg in 1745. He married Ruhamah Thompson, who was born in 1693 and died in 1726. Captain Richard Ely died at Hartford in 1767.

ELY.

*Arms*—Or, a fesse engrailed azure between six fleurs-de-lis azure, three and three.

*Crest*—Above a closed helmet, facing dexter side of the shield, an arm erect, vested, argent, in hand proper a fleur-de-lis sable.

*Motto*—*Scientia libertas et virtus.*



SCIENTIA LIBERTAS ET VIRTUS

Flv



Leont Historical Pub. Co.

Portrait Photo

Charles H. Hays & Co.

Vau Horn Ely

(IV) RICHARD ELY, son of Captain Richard and Ruhamah (Thompson) Ely, was born in 1720 and died in the closing years of the eighteenth century. He married Mary Pearson, born in 1726.

(V) RICHARD ELY, son of Richard and Mary (Pearson) Ely, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1752, and died in Hector, New York, in 1840. He married Eustatia (Bushnell) Lay, who was born in 1752 and died in 1809.

(VI) WILLIAM ELY, son of Richard and Eustatia (Bushnell-Lay) Ely, was born at Hector, New York, in 1790, and died in 1837. He married (first) Fanny Curry, who was born in 1796 and died in 1829, a daughter of Robert and Abby (Brown) Curry, and, according to a family tradition, a second cousin of Robert Burns, the Scotch poet. He married (second) Cornelia Runyon, a daughter of George and Sarah (Brockaw) Runyon.

(VII) ELLSWORTH ELY, a son of William and Fanny (Curry) Ely, and father of Van Horn Ely, was born December 26, 1827, and died January 27, 1882. He married Maria Louisa Van Horn, of Lockport, New York, born in 1838, a daughter of John and Maria (Dewhirst) Van Horn. Like her husband, Maria Louisa (Van Horn) Ely traces her descent through an eminent lineage, the first of whom in America was Jan Cornelissen Van Hoorn, a son of Cornelius Van Hoorn of Holland.

Jan Cornelissen Van Hoorn came to these shores, probably in 1645, became a member of the First Dutch Church (of New Amsterdam, now New York City). His son, Cornelis Jansen Van Horn, married Anna Maria Jans in 1659, and the record is then traced through his son, John Van Horne, and his son, Captain Cornelius Van Horne, baptized in 1693, who was recommended for a seat in his Majesty's Council in 1725, which office he held until 1745. His son, James Van Horne, born in 1740, was a distinguished veteran of the Revolutionary War and served as a lieutenant in the First Battalion of Somerset, New Jersey, under the command of Captain Ten Eyck. He engaged in some of the battles in New England, and was then transferred to the militia under Colonel William Alexander (Lord Stirling) in command of the First Battalion of Somerset. He saw service in the battles of Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth. The record of the family is then traced through his son, James Van Horne and John Van Horne, as above.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Ely were the parents of the following children:

1. Van Horn, of whom further.
2. Fred William, born May 18, 1869.

(VIII) VAN HORN ELY, son of Ellsworth and Maria Louisa (Van Horn) Ely, was born in Lockport, Niagara County, New York, July 28, 1866. Combining the ancestral qualities of both his paternal and maternal descent, he has carried the family names and traditions to further distinction during his active career in the occupations in which he has been engaged. He received his education in the local school at Lockport, New York, and was graduated from the Lockport Academy in 1884, and the Buffalo, New York, High School in 1886. Shortly thereafter, in

1888, he entered the business world as a junior partner in the real estate firm of Bell and Ely, Buffalo, New York, and later was the successor of the firm. In June, 1899, he disposed of his interests in the real estate business and became assistant to the president of the International Traction Company of Buffalo, which was controlled by J. P. Morgan & Company. Mr. Ely remained in this capacity until March, 1905, at which time he was elected president of the street railways and lighting properties of East Liverpool and Steubenville, Ohio, and Wheeling, West Virginia. On May 1, 1910, he incorporated the National Properties Company, a holding company which acquired public utilities in many activities of the East and Central West. On the first of January, 1916, the National Properties Company took over the American Railways Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which owned and operated the electric light and railway properties in twelve cities, including Wilmington, Delaware; Chester, Scranton and Altoona, Pennsylvania; Lynchburg and Roanoke, Virginia; Huntington and Charlestown, West Virginia; Bridgeton, Pitman, Salem, New Jersey; and Joliet, Illinois. Of this company, Mr. Ely remained as president until the summer of 1926, at which time he withdrew and became the resident partner of the financial house of Laird, Bissell and Meeds, and has been so engaged since. He is a director of the American Gas and Electric Company of New York.

Active in the numerous affairs for the welfare of his city, Mr. Ely is affiliated with the Republican party in politics. His clubs include: The Arts, Automobile, Merion Cricket, Gulph Mills Golf, Penn Athletic, Union League, and Corinthian Yacht of Philadelphia; the Lotos, of New York; the American Yacht of Rye, New York; Buffalo Country Club of that city; and the Wilmington Country Club of Wilmington, Delaware. He is a life member of the Seaview Golf Club. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the Jefferson College and Hospital since 1924; chairman of the college committee since 1926, and a member of the board of directors of the Art Club of Philadelphia. His interest in art has gained him membership in the School of Industrial Arts and the Pennsylvania Museum and Academy of Fine Arts.

On October 8, 1889, Mr. Ely married Carrie M. Kimball, a daughter of Louis Mills Kimball, of Buffalo, New York, and a descendant of old Colonial ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Ely are the parents of two children:

1. Helen Louise, married Thomas J. Macabe, of Toronto, Canada, November 17, 1917. They have a daughter, Patricia Louise, born July 26, 1919.
2. Van Horn, Jr., born March 6, 1906, educated at Princeton University.

The family home is "Roselyn" in Haverford, Pennsylvania.



## Bigelow

The founders of New England must have been an exceptionally virile race; for if a census of their descendants were taken today, it would reveal that, although Americans of Colonial ancestry constitute a woefully small minority of the population of this country, that minority furnishes a surprisingly large percentage, amounting, perhaps, to a majority, of the men who are the leaders in commerce, industry, finance and the professions. The men and women who braved the perils of the storm tossed Atlantic in the frail vessels of the seventeenth century to escape religious persecution and political tyranny had courage and initiative; they were self-reliant; they possessed high ideals of personal character and social responsibility. The most forward-looking people of their day, they sought to transmute those ideals into living realities in daily life, and by precept and example they passed on to children and grandchildren those lofty concepts of human character that have persisted to the present day and which manifest themselves through descendants in the manner just indicated. Clarence Otis Bigelow, of New York City, is one of the present-day representatives of a Colonial family whose career illustrates this point—that birth and breeding have an importance beyond computation as factors not only in the destiny of individuals, but in shaping the course and character of society. Among the families which have been brought into Mr. Bigelow's lineage by marriage are: Warren, Flagg, Gale, Garfield, Richardson, Temple, Stowell, Farrow, Stedman, Magoon, Powers, Joslin, and Dye, to mention only a few.

(I) The first marriage entered upon the records of Watertown, Massachusetts, is that of John Biglo and Mary "Warin." The date is "1642-30-8." There is little doubt that he was of English origin. John Biggalough took the oath of fidelity in 1652 and was made a freeman, April 18, 1690. On the list of freemen his name is spelled Bigolo. On another list his name is spelled Biggilo. On the returns of soldiers who were in the service from November 25 to December 3, 1675, the name of John Bigulah, Sr., appears. These variant spellings were undoubtedly due to the illiteracy of the scribes of that day. The early members of the family wrote the name Biglo, Biglow, Bigelo, or Bigelow. The latter form is now in universal use by the family. John Bigolo was a blacksmith, a trade of the highest economic importance to the early colonists battling with a wilderness void of the conveniences of civilization. His homestead comprised some six acres. In 1652 and 1660 he served as surveyor of highways; was constable in 1663; and one of the seven selectmen in 1665, 1670 and 1671. He died July 14, 1703, aged eighty-six years. He married for his first wife, Mary, daughter of John Warren.

The latter came to America in 1630 and was then forty-five years of age. He settled in Watertown, where he was made a freeman, May 18, 1631. He served as selectman from 1630 to 1640. He and Abraham Browne were appointed to lay out all highways and to see that they were repaired. He owned about one hundred and seventy-six acres of land. In October, 1651, he was fined twenty shillings for

an offense against the laws concerning baptism. And on March 14, 1658-59, he was to be warned for not attending public worship; but "old Warren is not to be found in town" the record reads. On April 4, 1654, he was fined for neglect of public worship, fourteen Sabbaths, each five shillings, total £3 10s. On May 27, 1661, the house of "old Warren and goodman Hammond" were ordered to be searched for Quakers. His wife Margaret died November 6, 1662. He died December 13, 1667. His estate inventoried £627 12s., showing that he was a prosperous man for his day and indicative of industry, thrift and business acumen.

(II) SAMUEL BIGLO, son of John and Mary (Warren) Biglo, was born October 28, 1653. He was licensed as an innholder from 1702 to 1716. The innholder was considered as performing an important social service in that day when traveling was done on foot or horseback, and the wayfarer had no protection against the perils of the wilderness or the weather when night overtook him. Samuel Biglo was a prominent man in Watertown, which he represented in the General Court in 1708, 1709, and 1710. He married, June 3, 1674, Mary Flagg, born January 14, 1658, and died September 7, 1720, daughter of Thomas and Mary Flagg (Flegg).

Thomas Flegg, who founded the family in this country, was of the seventeenth generation in direct descent from Algar de Fleg, who was born about 1115 and flourished in the reign of Henry II. Thomas Flegg—the name was spelled with an "e," which was the original spelling, for the first eighty years in this country—was baptized in Hardingham, Norfolk County, England, May 6, 1621. His father died when he was only eleven years old. Thomas Flegg's name first appears on the records of Watertown in 1641. He resided there until his death, February 6, 1697-98. As he refused to join the church until 1690, he was never admitted a freeman; but he served several terms as selectman between the years 1671 and 1685. His wife, Mary, whom he married in 1640, was born in England about 1620. She died in Watertown between December 30, 1702, and April 21, 1703.

(III) JOHN BIGELOW, son of Samuel and Mary (Flagg) Bigelow, was born in Watertown, May 9, 1675, and died in Marlborough, Massachusetts, September 8, 1769. He settled in the latter town soon after his marriage. He and several men were taken prisoner by the Indians, October 5, 1705, who took them to Canada, where they were held by the French Governor. Bigelow and a fellow-prisoner named Sawyer were good mechanics, the former a carpenter and the latter a blacksmith. They proposed to the Governor that if he would procure their release they would build a sawmill, there being none at that time in Canada. The offer was accepted, and they built a mill on the River Chamblay. The two men were permitted, after some delay, to return to their homes. John Bigelow married, June 12, 1696 (Bond gives the date as January 12, 1695-96) Jerusha Garfield, born June 6, 1677, died January 16, 1758, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Gale) Garfield.

This branch of the Garfield family was established in Massachusetts by Edward Garfield, who died in Watertown, June 14, 1672, aged ninety-seven. His son, Edward, Jr., was admitted freeman, May 6, 1635. He served as selectman in 1638, 1655 and 1662. He was one of the earliest proprietors of the town. The Christian name of his first wife, who was the mother of all his children, was Rebecca. She died April 16, 1661, aged fifty-five. Samuel Garfield, their son,

married for his second wife, Susannah, who died May 2, 1652. He died November 20, 1684. Joseph Garfield, their son, was born September 11, 1637, died August 14, 1691. He was admitted freeman, April 18, 1690. He married, April 3, 1663, Sarah Gale, born September 8, 1641, daughter of Richard Gale, immigrant ancestor, who was in Watertown as early as 1640. His will was proved April 1, 1679. His wife's Christian name was Mary. Jerusha Garfield, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Gale) Garfield, was born June 6, 1677, and married John Bigelow, as above stated. He and his wife were Christians of deep piety.

(IV) JOTHAM BIGELOW, their son, was born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, September 1, 1717, and died in Guilford, Vermont, April 8, 1786. Early in life he became a resident of what is now the town of Holden, Massachusetts, for the establishment of which he was one of the petitioners. He was chosen clerk of the market at the first town meeting. Soon after 1671 he removed to Guilford, Vermont, of which town he was one of the first settlers. He married (first) Persis Temple, who was born December 29, 1718, and died about 1748, daughter of Isaac and Martha (Joslin) Temple. Jotham Bigelow married, May 23, 1750, for his second wife, Mary Richardson, of Sterling, Massachusetts. Clarence Otis Bigelow traces back to each of these wives.

(V) "COLONEL" JOEL BIGELOW, son of Jotham and Mary (Richardson) Bigelow, was born in Holden, Massachusetts, June 30, 1752, and died in Ellisburg, New York, in 1830. He lived for many years in Guilford, Vermont, where he owned a large farm near the center of the town. He was one of its substantial citizens, and during the controversy between New York and Vermont concerning jurisdiction over the southern part of the latter State, he took sides with New York. In 1784, he was elected a member of the New York Assembly from Cumberland County, which was the name given to the territory in dispute and which included Guilford. It would seem that his title of "Colonel" was a complimentary one. Through his service as adjutant in the Cumberland County, New York, Militia, his descendants are admitted to membership in those societies based upon Revolutionary War service. In 1774, he married Sarah Stowell, of Petersham. She died in Guilford, Vermont, about 1821. She was in the fifth generation of descendants from Samuel Stowell, founder of the family in this country, as follows:

(The Stowell Line).

(1) It is not known who were the English ancestors of the American Stowell family; but so far as known, all the Stowells in England trace their origins back to Somerset County. In Moorlinch, that county, the manors of de Coveston and de Stawelle were given to Adam, a Norman knight, who went to England with William the Conqueror, and the name Stowell is evidently derived from the latter manor. Samuel Stowell, a native of England, was a blacksmith, who died in Hingham, Massachusetts, November 9, 1683. He married, October 25, 1649, Mary Farrow, born in Hingham, England, September 22, 1633, and died in Hingham, Massachusetts, October 24, 1708, daughter of John and Frances Farrow. The Farrows settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, where the father died July 7, 1686-87, and the mother died there January 28, 1688-89.

(2) David Stowell, their son, was baptized in Hingham, Massachusetts, April 8, 1660, and died in Newton, that State, September 9, 1724. He married for his

second wife, April 7, 1692, Mary Stedman, daughter of Nathaniel and Temperance Stedman. She died September 27, 1724.

(3) John Stowell, their son, was baptized in Watertown, Massachusetts, November 20, 1709, and died in Worcester, that State, before December 1, 1762. He was a farmer. From 1725 to 1743 he resided in Watertown, where he held the offices of fence viewer, tythingman, and constable. He dealt extensively in real estate. From Watertown he removed to Worcester. He married, in 1722, Mrs. Sarah (Magoon) Ford, born in Scituate, Massachusetts, daughter of James and Sarah Magoon.

(4) John Stowell, their son, was born in 1726. He died in Petersham, Massachusetts, April 5, 1791. He was a resident of Ware, Massachusetts, until about 1749, when he removed to Guilford, Vermont. In 1759, he became a resident of Petersham, Massachusetts. His wife's Christian name was Sarah, but there seems to be some question whether her surname was Parmenter, or Mossman.

(5) Sarah Stowell, their daughter, was born in Nichewaug, Massachusetts, about 1750, and died in Guilford, Vermont, in 1821. She married Joel Bigelow, as before stated.

(VI) WILLIAM BIGELOW, son of "Colonel" Joel and Sarah (Stowell) Bigelow, was born in Guilford, Vermont, November 16, 1781, and died in Phillipston, Massachusetts, October 6, 1849. He married, February 3, 1805, Arathusa Bigelow, born September 6, 1785, and died December 12, 1852, daughter of Jotham and Mary (Powers) Bigelow, of Phillipston.

Jotham (V) Bigelow was born in Holden, Massachusetts, December 12, 1745, and died in Phillipston, September 7, 1803. He married Mercy (or Mary) Powers, born in 1750 in Harvard, Massachusetts, and died in Phillipston, June 18, 1821. Jotham Bigelow was the son of Jotham (IV, q. v.) Bigelow by his first wife, Persis Temple.

(VII) WILLIAM MARLIN BIGELOW, son of William and Arathusa (Bigelow) Bigelow, was born in Guilford, Vermont, March 21, 1809, and died in Cranston, Rhode Island, March 25, 1851, when he was kicked in the temple by one of his horses. He married, July 3, 1836, Margaret Catherine Dye, of Norfolk, Virginia. She was born on December 23, 1816, and died June 22, 1904. They resided at different times in Ellisburg, New York; Springfield, Massachusetts, and Cranston and Warwick, Rhode Island. William Marlin Bigelow was one of fourteen children. When he reached his majority he went to Boston and learned the soap manufacturing business. After he had mastered the business he and one of the partners who owned the business went to Havana, Cuba, and established a branch soap plant in that city. On the return passage the packet-ship on which he was a passenger was badly damaged in a gale off Cape Hatteras and put into Norfolk, Virginia, for repairs. During the weeks he was detained there he met the young lady who afterwards became his wife. The young couple finally settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he built a soap factory in the ravine between High and State streets. He remained there about ten years during which he prospered. He sold the Springfield plant to his brother, Jotham, and bought a plant in Cranston, Rhode Island, which he operated until his death. His widow sold the business shortly after. During the years she lived in Cranston, three of her children

attended the then famous Riverpoint Seminary. In 1858, upon the graduation of her two daughters, she removed to Phillipston, Massachusetts, locating near the Bigelow ancestral home. William Marlin Bigelow and his wife were the parents of the following children:

1. Virginia Arathusa, born in Ellisburg, New York, July 10, 1839; married Charles H. Miller, of Phillipston, Massachusetts. They became residents of Junction City, Kansas.
2. Elizabeth Pierce, born in Ellisburg, April 16, 1841. She resided for years in Springfield, Massachusetts. She was in the public school service of Springfield for thirty-five years; was assistant principal of the old Hooker School and in 1890 when the new Buckingham School was opened she was made principal and continued in that position for twelve years until she retired in 1902. She was identified with many civic movements in Springfield; was treasurer of the Young Woman's Christian Association for years, and was instrumental in raising money for their new building, and was a member of the City Improvement Committee.
3. William M., born in Springfield, Massachusetts, July 3, 1843; married Maria C. Hotchkiss.
4. Austin Ingraham, born in Cranston, Rhode Island, April 16, 1846.
5. Herbert Dodge, born in Cranston, August 12, 1850. He died some time in the 'seventies.
6. Clarence Otis, of whom further.

(VIII) CLARENCE OTIS BIGELOW, son of William Marlin and Margaret Catherine (Dye) Bigelow, was born in Phenix, Rhode Island, November 29, 1851. After completing the courses in the public schools of Massachusetts, he was apprenticed to F. S. Dickinson & Company, Apothecaries, Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1867, he went to New York City and found employment with George L. Hooper, a druggist, on Sixth Avenue near Ninth Street. He then entered the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, and was licensed to practice pharmacy in New York State, September 27, 1872. On June 24, 1880, he succeeded Mr. Hooper as proprietor of the business. This store has been in operation at the same location since 1838, and is one of the oldest and best known drug stores in this country. Under Mr. Bigelow's management, the business rapidly expanded, and now has connections in many foreign countries. For forty-two years Mr. Bigelow conducted the business as sole proprietor, but by 1922 he had accumulated many other interests that were making large demands upon his time and attention; so in that year the business was incorporated under the name C. O. Bigelow, Incorporated, of which he has been president and treasurer ever since. Fourteen employees, having records of service varying from ten to thirty years, were given an interest in the business. Probably no other member of his profession is more widely known than Mr. Bigelow, his acquaintanceship extending into many foreign countries as well as throughout the United States. Mr. Bigelow is a director of the Fellows Medical Manufacturing Company, one of the largest manufacturers in its line, which has branches in Mexico, Italy, Spain, Germany, Canada, and many other countries.

For some years Mr. Bigelow has been interested in banking. In 1888 he was elected a trustee of the West Side Savings Bank, at Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street, New York City. In 1903, he was made vice-president and chairman of the executive committee. In 1911, he was made president of that institution. He is also a director of the Eastern Exchange Bank, No. 37 Broadway, New York, of which he was one of the organizers. Throughout his career Mr. Bigelow has been active in organized bodies whose purpose is the promotion of improved commercial and

community relations and conditions. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the New York Merchants' Association, and the Washington Square Association. He is a director of the Central Mercantile Association. He is treasurer and trustee of the Department of Pharmacy, Columbia University, which office he has held since 1898. He is a member of Ancient Lodge, No. 724, New York City, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a Past Master. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and the New England Society of New York. His clubs are the Union League, National Republican, Salmagundi, St. Andrew's Golf, of New York City, and of the Deal (New Jersey) Golf Club; also the American Pharmaceutical, Veteran Druggists, and New York State Pharmaceutical Associations.

Clarence Otis Bigelow married, September 7, 1905, in New York City, Grace Bird, daughter of Thomas H. and Sarah J. (Boyd) Bird, of Montclair, New Jersey. Mr. Bird was one of the founders and original members of the New York Stock Exchange. Mrs. Bigelow became a member of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, during the pastorate of the late Henry Ward Beecher. She continued her membership up to the time of her death in 1916. Mr. Bigelow is chairman of the board of trustees of Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street. He is also vice-president of the board of trustees of the Elberon, (New Jersey) Memorial Presbyterian Church. From 1898 to 1913, he was chairman of the New York State Board of Pharmacy, to which he was appointed by the Board of Regents.



# Morse

John Adams, of Barton St. David, England, b. abt. 1500-05; mar. (it is assumed) Alice ———.

Henry Adams, of Barton St. David, b. abt. 1531, d. 1596-97; mar. abt. 1554.

John Adams, of Barton St. David, b. abt. 1555; d. Mar. 1603-04; mar. abt. 1576, Agnes (Stone?)

Henry Adams, of Barton St. David, b. abt. 1583, d. 1646; mar., Oct. 19, 1609, Edith Squire;  
Came to Braintree, Mass., 1638 with wife and 9 children.

Ursula Adams, mar. Stephen Streeter  
of Cambridge, Mass.

Joseph Adams, married Abigail Baxter.  
(1626-94) 1650 (1634-92)

Stephen Streeter, Jr. (1641-89),  
Cambridge, Mass.; mar. Deborah

Joseph Adams (1654-1737);  
mar. (2), 1688, Hannah  
Bass (1667-1705).

Capt. John Adams (1661-  
1702); mar., abt. 1684,  
Hannah Webb.

John Streeter (d. 1729) Cumberland,  
Mass.; mar. (1) Mary Whitcomb  
(d. 1715-16).

Dea. John Adams (1690/1-  
1761); mar., 1734, Susan-  
nah Boylston (1708/9-97).

Samuel Adams (1689-  
1747/8); mar., 1713,  
Mary Fifield.

John Streeter (1704-57), Sturbridge,  
Mass.; mar. Miriam Day (d. abt.  
1757).

Pres. John Adams (1735-  
1826); mar., 1764, Abigail  
Smith (1744-1818).

Samuel Adams (1722-  
1803).

Ruth Streeter (1749- ); mar. Jesse  
Carpenter (1749-1843), Nelson, N.  
Y.

Pres. John Q. Adams (1767-  
1847); mar., 1797, Louisa  
C. Johnson (1775-1852).

Huldah Carpenter (1772- ); mar.  
Asa Morse ( -1824).

Heman Morse (1810-95); mar. Ma-  
linda Snyder (1811-74), Litchfield,  
Pa.

George W. Morse (1843-1930), Brad-  
ford, Penn.; mar. Mary Brink  
1847-1926).

Perley Morse.

The latest research in England gives the following as the probable pedigree of Samuel Morse to whom the family here under consideration traces, although his son, Daniel (V), was first of the family to come to America. Cases have been decided in court on evidence less convincing than that here adduced. The variations in the following account from statements in previously published Morse genealogies should be considered as corrections of earlier writers.

(I) ROBERT MORSE, of Stocke-by-Nayland, County Suffolk, England, was a husbandman. He died between October 5, 1551, when his will was dated, and September 15, 1552, when it was proved. He married Agnes, who was buried January 17, 1578-9, aged eighty.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXXIII.)

(II) THOMAS MORSE was named in the will of Robert Morse as his "eldest son." Thomas was born before 1520 and was buried near his parents, February 17, 1566-67. He married Agnes, who was buried April 5, 1574.

(Ibid.)

(III) THOMAS (2) MORSE was named in the will of Robert (I) Morse as his grandson. It is the opinion of expert genealogists who have examined the will of Robert Morse, the will of his widow and the will of their son, John Morse, that the references in those wills indicate that Thomas Morse (III) was the individual who became Rev. Thomas Morse, and who died between November 10, 1596, and March 10, 1596-97. Rev. Thomas Morse was presented to the vicarage of Boxted, County Essex, in 1573, and he held that living until 1578, when he resigned. Apparently he continued to reside in that parish for the next five years; for during that period he had five children baptized there. He became rector of Hinderclay, in northern Suffolk, July 14, 1583, and from about 1594 until his death, he was rector of Foxearth, County Essex. He married (first), at Boxted, on May 26, 1573, Margaret King, who was buried at Hinderclay, July 28, 1585.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) SAMUEL MORSE, son of Rev (?) Thomas and Margaret (King) Morse, was baptized June 12, 1576. There were two other Samuel Morses, who might have been the immigrant to Massachusetts; but the evidence (given in detail in Vol. LXXXIII of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register"), is all in favor of identifying Samuel Morse, son of Rev. Thomas Morse, with the Samuel who embarked at London, England, April 15, 1635, on the "Increase" for New England. His occupation was given as husbandman; his age as fifty years, which must have been an error (he would have been fifty-nine), and the age of his wife, Elizabeth, as forty-eight years. The parish registers of Redgrave, County Suffolk, contain the record of the marriage of Samuel Morse and Elizabeth Jasper on June 29, 1602. She was the daughter of Launcelot and Rose Jasper, and was baptized January 30, 1579-80; so she would have been fifty-five years of age (not forty-eight) when they sailed on the "Increase."

Samuel Morse and his family settled first in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was admitted to the church. But they soon joined the proprietors who settled in what is now the town of Dedham, August 15, 1636. He served there as collector. After his house was burned by the Indians, he built another residence in that part of the town which became Medfield in 1651. He became a member of the First Church in Dedham, and he was made freeman there October 8, 1640. He died in 1654. Children:

1. Thomas (of Dedham; supposed to be the son of Samuel), died without issue.
2. Elizabeth, baptized at Redgrave, County Suffolk, England, March 6, 1605-06.
3. John, baptized at Redgrave, February 28, 1607-08; died May 26, 1657; married, about 1636, Annas Chickering.
4. Daniel, of whom further.

("Morse Genealogy.")

(V) DANIEL MORSE, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Jasper) Morse, was born in England. He came to Watertown before his parents. He was admitted freeman there May 6, 1635. He was one of the settlers of Dedham, his being the twenty-sixth signature to the covenant. His home lot was assigned to him in August, 1636. Later, he purchased eight hundred acres of land in Bogestow. His name appears first on a petition of its inhabitants to form the new town on "7-3-1662." It was not granted, and a new petition was made in

1674. He and his sons were the largest landowners in the town. He was a leader in civic affairs, and after the incorporation of the town under the name of Sherborn, he was the first selectman elected. He also served on the committee that negotiated with the Indians for four thousand acres of land in what is now Ashland and Hopkinton, Massachusetts. He died June 5, 1688. He married, about 1638, Lydia Fisher, born in England in 1620, died in Sherborn, Massachusetts, January 29, 1690, daughter of Anthony and Mary Fisher.

Anthony Fisher resided on a freehold estate called "Wignotte," in the parish of Syleham, County Suffolk, England. He married Mary Fiske, daughter of William and Alice Fiske, of St. James, South Elmsham, County Suffolk. Anthony Fisher died in 1640.

Their son, Anthony Fisher, was baptized in Syleham, April 23, 1591. He came to Boston with his first wife, Mary, and their children in the ship "Rose," arriving June 26, 1637. They settled in Dedham. He was a member of the committee that was appointed to build the meetinghouse. His wife, Mary, joined the Dedham church March 27, 1642; but he was not "comfortably received unto ye church" "on account of his proud and haughty spirit" until March 14, 1645. He was made freeman in May of that year and served the town as selectman, deputy to the General Court, and woodreeve. He died in Dorchester, April 18, 1671, in his eightieth year. His daughter, Lydia, married Daniel Morse, as already stated. Children:

1. Obediah, born "8, 6, 1639"; married Martha Johnson, of Roxbury.
2. Daniel, born "31, 1, 1640-41"; married Elizabeth Barbour.
3. Lieutenant Jonathan, born "8, 1, 1642-43"; married Mary Barbour.
4. Lydia, baptized "13, 2, 1645"; married, "2, 3, 1668," Ephraim Wight. She died July 22, 1722.
5. Bethia, born "24, 1, 1647-48"; married, May 23, 1665, John Perry, of Roxbury.
6. Mary, baptized September 29, 1650; married Edward West. She died November 10, 1736, childless.
7. Bathshua (Bathsheba), born "20, 5, 1653"; married, November 6, 1674, Benjamin Fisk.
8. Nathaniel, of whom further.
9. Samuel, born "12, 3, 1661"; married Deborah ———.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) DEACON NATHANIEL MORSE, son of Daniel and Lydia (Fisher) Morse, was born "20, 1, 1657-58," and died November 17, 1728, in Sherborn. He married Mary. Children:

1. Nathaniel, died young.
2. Nathaniel, born in 1682; married (first) Mary Lovett; (second) Mrs. Sarah Hayward.
3. Joseph, born in 1683, died in 1759.
4. Benjamin, born in 1684.
5. Aaron, born March 5, 1685; married Abigail Dunton.
6. Mary (twin), born April 2, 1687; married William Johnson.
7. Rachel (twin), born April 2, 1687; married Joseph Hartshorn.
8. Ruth, born October 21, 1688; married Ephraim Bullen.
9. Dorothea, born in 1695, died September 1, 1780; married Ebenezer Mason.
10. Obediah, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VII) OBEDIAH MORSE, son of Nathaniel and Mary Morse, was born in Sherborn, January 22, 1697-98, and died July 21, 1776. He settled in Walpole, Massachusetts. He was paid £2 for "irons" used in finishing the meetinghouse. He was a member of Captain Seth Bullard's company of Colonel John Smith's regiment, which responded to the Lexington Alarm. He married, January 29, 1728-1729, Bethia Ruggles, who died July 22, 1776. Children:

1. Silence, died young.
2. Obediah, born August 16, 1730; married Mrs. Mary Willett.
3. Mary, born April 8, 1733; married Joseph Pond.
4. Bathsheba, born January 28, 1735.
5. Susannah, born January 28, 1737.
6. Thankful, born January 5, 1738-39.
7. Jeremiah, born August 20, 1740; married (first) Experience Ware; (second) Ruth Dodge.
8. Bethia, born April 2, 1742, died January 29, 1777.
9. Daniel, born June 8, 1744; married (first) Sarah Prentice; (second) Mrs. Lois Bullard.
10. Ebenezer, born March 8, 1746; married Sarah Parker.
11. Asa, of whom further.
12. John, born November 13, 1752; married (first) Abigail Chase; (second) Anne Putnam.
13. Mary, born January 12, 1756; married Samuel Rhodes, Jr.

(VIII) ASA MORSE, son of Obediah and Bethia (Ruggles) Morse, was born December 30, 1748. He resided for many years in Newton, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Sturbridge, where he died March 1, 1815. He married (first), on June 9, 1772, Eunice Parker, daughter of Jonas and Lucy (Monroe) Parker; (second) Parthenia Wetherbee, who died in Sturbridge April 19, 1805. Children by first marriage:

1. Lucy.
2. Asa, of whom further.
3. Polly.
4. Willard.
5. Parker L., born in Sturbridge, July 31, 1786.

Deaths of three children are recorded; names not given. Children by second marriage:

6. Ira, born in Sturbridge, June 22, 1796, died young.
  7. Moses, born May 21, 1799.
- (*Ibid.*)

(IX) ASA (2) MORSE, son of Asa and Eunice (Parker) Morse, removed from Sturbridge to Jefferson, New York. He died in March, 1824. He married, probably in Jefferson, Huldah Carpenter, daughter of Jesse and Ruth (Streeter) Carpenter. (Not "Jesse Morse," as the "Morse Genealogy" states.) (Carpenter VI—child one.) Children:

1. Polly, born February 24, 1797; married, January 17, 1816, Peter Haner.
2. Marcia, married Luman Meach, and died in Marshall, Wisconsin.
3. Amanda, married Edwin White and resided in Marshall, Wisconsin.
4. Eunice, married Jonathan Haner, brother of Polly's husband.
5. John, married Hannah Frink and resided in Charlotte, Michigan.
6. Daniel, born January 20, 1804; married, March 3, 1824, Betsey Concklin, and resided in Belding, Michigan.

7. Heman, of whom further.
8. William H., born January 30, 1815; married Judith Dingham. He died about 1871. They resided in Litchfield, Pennsylvania.
9. Levi, born August 23, 1817; married, April 17, 1839, Elizabeth Cooper. They resided in Newton Square, Pennsylvania.

(X) HEMAN MORSE, son of Asa and Huldah (Carpenter) Morse, was born according to the family Bible in possession of Perley Morse, of New York City, January 22, 1810, in Jefferson, Schoharie County, New York. (The "Morse Genealogy" gives the date as June 10—probably an error.) He died May 24, 1895. In 1837, he and his family settled in Litchfield, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming during all his active years. He was a deacon of the Baptist Church. Heman Morse married, October 21, 1829 (according to the family Bible before referred to, but on October 29, according to the "Morse Genealogy"), Malinda Snyder, who was born in Hillsdale, Columbia County, New York, May 8, 1811, daughter of David and Hannah (Haner) Snyder, and a representative of an old New York family. She died in Litchfield, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1874. (Family record.) Children:

1. David, born in Liberty, Sullivan County, New York, September 17, 1831, died October 26, 1906, at Orlando, Florida.
2. Asa, born in Jefferson, Schoharie County, New York, June 14, 1833, died May 7, 1912, at Stanton, Michigan.
3. Polly, born in Jefferson, Schoharie County, New York, February 3, 1835, died March 23, 1920, at Sayre, Pennsylvania.
4. Lomilla (twin), born May 15, 1839, in Litchfield, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, died December 8, 1844.
5. Lovilla (twin), born May 15, 1839, in Litchfield, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, died in 1914 at Lounsberry, New York.
6. Levi, born February 2, 1841, in Litchfield, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, died June 22, 1909, at Tavarres, Florida.
7. George W., born June 19, 1843, in Litchfield, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, died March 15, 1930, at Suffern, New York, of whom further.
8. Catharine, born August 24, 1845, in Litchfield, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, died October 24, 1913, at Utica, New York.
9. John, born September 8, 1848, in Athens, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, died in infancy on September 12, 1848, in Athens, Pennsylvania.

(*Ibid.* Everts: "History of Bradford County, Pennsylvania.")

(XI) GEORGE W. MORSE, son of Heman and Malinda (Snyder) Morse, was born on the homestead, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1843. He died in Suffern, New York, March 15, 1930, and was buried in Athens, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. His youth was like that of other farmers' boys, who are taught the value and dignity of labor from early childhood. When not attending the local schools he helped on the home farm. He enlisted in the Civil War at the age of eighteen as a private in Company I, One Hundred Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and continued in the service until he lost an arm at the battle of Gettysburg, in 1863. No doubt this misfortune had much to do with determining at least his future vocational career. With the courage of youth and ambition, and possessing an alert mind, he fitted himself for the profession of teaching, which he followed in the public schools of Litchfield. In 1869 or 1870, he removed with his family to Athens in the same county, where he was appointed postmaster by President Grant. Mr. Morse held the office for about ten years. At the end of that period the family removed to Washington, District of Columbia, where Mr.

Morse had been appointed as a pension examiner. He continued in that office until he retired; then he and his wife returned to their old home in Pennsylvania, where they resided until the death of Mrs. Morse in 1926, after which time he resided with his son, Perley Morse, in Suffern, New York, until his death. Mr. Morse was a Past Commander of Perkins Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was a member until it was disbanded owing to the passing of all but three of its members. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. George W. Morse married, February 13, 1868, Mary Brink. (Brink Line.) Children:

1. Perley, of whom further.

2. Floyd B., born September 9, 1873, in Athens, Pennsylvania; died there July 5, 1915. (Family data.)

(XII) PERLEY MORSE, son of George W. and Mary (Brink) Morse, was born on the Morse homestead in Litchfield, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1869. His early boyhood was spent in Washington, where he attended the public schools and Arlington Academy; but he is one of those men who never consider their education completed. He had never ceased to be a student, a discriminating reader, thoughtful, analytical and logical. Current problems, local, national, economic, social and political, received careful attention, and his opinions carry the weight of matured and discerning judgment. Notable evidence of the place he has made for himself as a result of these qualities and attributes was his selection for the highly confidential and exacting task of tracing the operations of the French traitor, Bolo Pasha, in 1917. The intrigues and machinations of this infamous conspirator, who had sold himself to the German Government, aimed at the corruption of the French press and the poisoning of public opinion both in France and in the United States.

Mr. Morse began his business career as a junior clerk with the Connecticut River Banking Company of Hartford, Connecticut. He gave up this position because of ill health in 1888 and returned to his parents' home in Washington. By August of that year he had recovered sufficiently to enable him to accept a position as entry clerk with the firm of Hood, Bonbright & Company, of Philadelphia. The late John Wanamaker had a million-dollar interest in that firm as a special partner. Young Morse's ability and attention to his work brought him promotion, and while his capacities were thus enlarging his perspective was also broadening. He felt the lure of the Nation's metropolis, and, ignoring the advice of well-meaning friends, who tried to show him that without friends to push him, a youth had little chance in that highly competitive field, he went to New York City in 1891. He was then just twenty-two years of age. He found employment as bookkeeper for the famous J. L. Mott Iron Works and remained with them until 1894, when he resigned to establish himself in business as a public accountant. His first office was in Nassau Street. He had not been practicing his profession long when it was borne in upon him that a legal training was a first-class, if not a necessary, asset to a public accountant. Accordingly, without taking any time from his daily work, he pursued a broad course of study in business law. His business grew from the beginning; accountants and other necessary employees were added from time to time until his business became one of the largest of its kind in this country. The field of Mr. Morse's activity extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific



Eng'd by Campbell N.Y.

Terley Morse

and embraces vast financial operations in the commercial, banking and industrial fields, and he is often called upon to make important investigations for State and Federal governments.

Mr. Morse had not been long in business when it began to be noised abroad that he was independent, fearless, efficient and unapproachable by political or other special interests; and that, therefore, an investigation conducted by him would be thorough, free from bias and disclose all the facts in a given situation. This explains his having been called so often when vast interests were at stake. Among these was the historically famous Bolo Pasha case. Limitations of space permit only the following quotations, which give an outline of what Mr. Morse accomplished. He reported officially:

In 1917, on account of a communication sent by the French Government to the French Ambassador at Washington, which was transmitted to the French Consul-General here in New York, thence to Governor Whitman, thence to Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis, I investigated the financial activities of Marie Paul Bolo, alias Bolo Pasha. During this accounting investigation I investigated the Deutsche Bank accounts, Reichsbank accounts, kept at the National Park Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, the National City Bank, the Equitable Trust Company, the Bankers' Trust Company, and Kuhn, Loeb & Company, and the accounts of Bolo Pasha kept with J. P. Morgan & Company. My report was rendered on September 21, 1917, to Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis, and was presented to the French Ambassador at Washington. This report proved that Bolo Pasha had taken \$2,000,000 in money, ordered paid to him by Count Von Bernstorff through the Deutsche Bank here, and sent it to Paris, in order to corrupt French officials and French public opinion. As a result of this work Bolo Pasha was arrested, tried, convicted and shot.

Attorney-General Lewis wrote to Mr. Morse, under date of October 10, 1917, commending him for his work in this case in the following terms:

DEAR MR. MORSE:—Now that we have completed the work of taking the testimony of Adolph Pavenstedt and Hugo Schmidt concerning the activities of Bolo Pasha, I feel that I should be delinquent in my duty if I were to fail to express to you my deep appreciation of the very important and valuable services which you rendered in your efforts to trace and disclose Bolo's financial operations during the short period of time that he spent in New York City.

You know, of course, that I had anticipated German propaganda in this country, and particularly in New York City. It was because I realized the probable danger that I had the so-called "Peace and Safety Act" prepared in my office, and induced the Legislature to enact it and the Governor to sign it.

Armed as you were with a copy of that Act, and designated, as you were, by me to spare no cost nor efforts to develop all of the facts, as requested by the French Consul, it required, nevertheless, a keen sense of values and unflagging industry on your part to procure as you have the photographic copies of the documents which, I am sure, must lead inevitably to Bolo's conviction, if the evidence which we have just forwarded to Ambassador Jusserand shall be presented in court in support of the charges of treason. Such charges will, I firmly believe, be made, and upon them he will probably be brought to trial.

You have performed a great service for the benefit of France. I am sure that the French Government will be grateful to you for your intelligent and effective assistance in its tremendous task of driving the German armies from French territory.

Bolo is a traitor to his country. You have procured the evidence which establishes his guilt. That evidence duly authenticated for use in an appropriate court will, I feel sure, result in his early trial and prompt conviction. As you know, I have forwarded it to the French Ambassador at Washington, and I am advised it will go to the French Government without delay.

I present to you my compliments and congratulations on your remarkable achievement, and remain with great respect

Yours very truly,

MERTON E. LEWIS.

Among the many important investigations conducted by Mr. Morse which attracted wide attention may be mentioned what was known in Wall Street as the "Columbus & Hocking Coal and Iron Scandal," which resulted in the failure of J. M. Fiske & Company, bankers and brokers. In 1909, Mr. Morse began an examination which covered something more than a year and included the books

and documents of some one hundred and fifty bankers and brokers. As a result, James R. Keene was compelled to restore about \$400,000 to the Fiske estate, and the Mechanics and Metals National Bank returned \$300,000, a preferential payment, after litigation that was carried to the United States Supreme Court. In 1912, Mr. Morse testified before the Pujo Money Trust Investigating Committee of Congress, which inquired into charges that a "Money Trust" existed, and his testimony on banking procedure was of such value that it was quoted seventeen times. In 1915, Mr. Morse conducted an accounting-investigation for the Thompson Joint Legislative Committee of the New York State Legislature of the Public Service Commission of the Second District, as well as of most of the public service corporations of New York and Brooklyn, with the result that the Public Service Commission of the Second District was thoroughly reorganized. In 1917, he made an accounting-investigation for the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington in a charge that market speculations among financiers had been predicated upon premature information of the country's war plans. The result was that no leak of information was proven.

During the great World War, Mr. Morse rendered personal service of a confidential nature in many matters of important concern to the government. In 1918, he investigated the accounts of the New York Shipbuilding Company for clients as to the cost of two ships then being built on behalf of the United States Government and subsequently turned over to these clients. He investigated the accounts of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company with a similar purpose in view and made various accountings for the Alien Property Custodian in Washington, including the Botany Worsted Mills, of Passaic, New Jersey. On behalf of the Federal Trade Commission he investigated the newsprint mills of the United States and Canada, concerns having an aggregate capital of approximately half a billion dollars, with the result that the commission was able to fix an equitable price on newsprint. At this time he established a uniform cost-keeping system for newsprint mills which was approved by the Federal Trade Commission. For this commission he also investigated the accounts of Armour & Company, Swift and Company, Morris and Company, Cudahy & Company, and Wilson & Company, in order to ascertain whether the United States Government had properly regulated the meat packing industry. Reports on this investigation have been extensively used by the commission and Congress. For the commission he also investigated the chipboard container industry, the locomotive industry, the woolen rag industry, etc. In 1920, on behalf of the United States Shipping Board, Mr. Morse conducted a cost-plus accounting-investigation of the vessels constructed by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company and laid the basis for a claim of an overcharge of several millions, which has since been the subject of legal contention. In 1922, he conducted an accounting-investigation for the State of New York of the State Compensation Insurance Department, and restored some \$400,000 to the State Insurance Fund. Since 1915, in addition to carrying on his own large business, he has represented the United States Comptroller of the Currency in investigations of failed national banks, and has recovered large sums for depositors as a result of the neglect of directors in their official responsibility. He was also a prominent factor in the taking over and reorganization of the Addressograph Company, a \$10,000,000 industry of Chicago, of which he became an officer and

large stockholder. In 1930 that company acquired the American Multigraph Company of Cleveland and the new name adopted was Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation, with headquarters in Cleveland. Mr. Morse is vice-president and a director of the new company.

When Mr. Morse opened his own office, scientific accounting was the exception. A firm's bookkeeping was left, as a rule, to some member in authority, whose knowledge of accounting was usually limited. As a result of the incompetent methods thus employed, the affairs of many concerns became so entangled that often it was impossible to adjust them, while the member of the firm in charge of the books was so jealous of his prerogatives that it was difficult, if not impossible, for a public accountant to gain access to the firm's books. At that early period Mr. Morse foresaw the coming expansion of American business and that there would be a constantly growing field for the expert accountant; and so he began to exert himself to the end that the profession he had adopted might gain public recognition that would place it on a par in public esteem with other learned professions. During all the intervening years he has never slackened his efforts for the advancement of his profession as such. Early in his career he began to advocate legislative regulation which would maintain the high standards of his profession and protect the public against the unscrupulous or the incompetent. He has worked during all these years with unflagging zeal, and his constantly growing prestige in his profession combined with an ever broadening influence in public affairs have augmented the forcefulness of his efforts. He has given liberally of his valuable time and made many important constructive suggestions to the Department of Professional Education of the State of New York, and has always worked in close harmony with the heads of that department, and with thousands of accountants throughout the State, as their chairman, in coördinating the activities of the various accountancy interests toward ever improving standards for the profession and a complete responsibility to the State and the business world through remedial and regulatory legislation. Mr. Morse was one of the most active of the workers who won for the profession of accounting recognition by the Regents of the University of the State of New York and in bringing that profession under its control and the establishing of the Certified Public Accountant degree, which ranks in dignity and significance with the degrees conferred in law, medicine, engineering and other learned professions. Throughout the commercial world that degree is recognized as a badge of proficiency and character.

In addition to his public and semi-public service, Mr. Morse and his associates have represented as auditors, accountants and investigators almost every kind of business and industry in this country and have contributed greatly to the improvement and efficiency of methods of accounting, especially in large industrial and financial organizations. Thus he has won wide recognition as an authority on all phases of his profession, and he is called upon frequently to speak before important organizations and to write articles for newspapers and the technical press. In 1916, he wrote and published "The A B C of the Government of the United States," a work which was adopted as a textbook on civics by the New York City Board of Education. Mr. Morse incorporated in the book his views on the higher duties of the citizen to the State; and so sound are the doctrines expressed therein that more than 300,000 copies have been distributed. A more technical work,

"Interest Tables," has attained a circulation of 60,000 copies and has been adopted as a standard by bankers, accountants and business men generally throughout the Nation.

In 1931 Mr. Morse prepared a comprehensive work upon the problem of the office machine and office appliances generally, from the historical developments, their growth and applications, their relation to the developments of standardization in American business, the more or less technical description of the machines themselves, and the educational aspects, both from the viewpoint of the accountancy and commercial education in the public and private school systems of the United States. Mr. Morse's book is entitled "Business Machines, Their Practical Application and Educational Requirements." It is published by Longmans, Green & Company, of New York and London.

Among his contributions to the press are articles on the economic situation, frequently sought by editors; practical advice on home economics written in a popular vein, and more technical theses analyzing the values that give solidity to large American industries and financial institutions. As a writer and public speaker his style is terse, clear and free from elocutionary flights, but not pedantic. He uses anecdote and analogy freely in illustrating and giving force to his points.

Mr. Morse's professional activities have brought him into close contact with honorary societies and club life, and in many of these he had held official position. He is treasurer of the City Club of New York, and a member of the American Society of Certified Public Accountants, also of the Lawyers' Club. For nine years he was a governor of the last named body. He is a member of the National Republican Club, but he has never sought nor accepted political office. At various times he has served as chairman of the Campaign and House committees of the National Republican Club of New York. He is a life member of nearly all the Masonic bodies with which he is connected, including Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brooklyn; and he is an honorary member of Ramapo Lodge, No. 589, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Orient Chapter, No. 138, Royal Arch Masons, of which he was High Priest in 1906; Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar; Brooklyn Council, Royal and Select Masters; Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Ramapo Forest, No. 67, Tall Cedars of Lebanon; and he is also a life member of the Fraternal Union of Anointed High Priests. Mr. Morse is a member of the Society of Founders and Patriots and of the Sons of the Revolution.

Perley Morse married, July 25, 1893, Mary Bremner, born September 19, 1872, in Jersey City, New Jersey, daughter of Simon Bremner and Jane (Lavery) Bremner. Mrs. Morse's father was a native of Wick, Caithness, Scotland. Two children have been born of this union:

1. George Perley, of whom further.
2. Stanley, of whom further.

(XIII) GEORGE PERLEY MORSE was born August 16, 1895, in Athens, Pennsylvania. After his graduation from Peekskill Military Academy, he was for two years a student at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey. When the World War broke out he was given an appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and became a member of the first four months' class of

officers from civilian life. Among his classmates were sons of many prominent men; among them (to mention only a few), the sons of J. Pierpont Morgan, William G. McAdoo, and former Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels. George Perley Morse was commissioned ensign and placed in command of the submarine chaser, No. 227, in January, 1918. He continued in the service for two years, including one year after the close of the war. During the latter year he cruised with his ship in the Mediterranean. At the time of his discharge he held a commission as second lieutenant. For some years he has been engaged in the heavy machinery business with the Cleveland Crane Engineering Company, whose headquarters are in Brooklyn, New York, where he lives.

George Perley Morse married, June 14, 1923, in Brooklyn, New York, Ruth Stelling, born there October 1, 1897, daughter of Claus Herman and Minna Helen (Klee) Stelling, of Brooklyn. Children:

1. Margery, born in Brooklyn, New York, January 17, 1925.
2. Elizabeth, born in Brooklyn, New York, June 5, 1932.

(XIII) STANLEY MORSE, younger son of Perley and Mary (Bremner) Morse, was born in Brooklyn, New York, April 15, 1899, died at Suffern, New York, January 5, 1932. He received his education in the public schools of Brooklyn, Peekskill Military Academy, and Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey. He enlisted in the United States Navy for World War duty and was assigned to the Officers' Naval Training School of Columbia University, where he was still preparing for active duty when the Armistice was signed November 11, 1918, after which he was mustered out of the service. Since the war he had been with the New York Telephone Company as district traffic superintendent of Rockland and part of Orange County, New York.

Stanley Morse married, in New York, November 14, 1922, Blanche Ward, born November 25, 1898, in Suffern, New York, daughter of Charles Henry and Lizzie Roe (Houston) Ward. Children:

1. Barbara, born in Suffern, New York, April 11, 1924.
2. Stanley, Jr., born in Suffern, New York, June 2, 1927.

The family resides at Morse Lodge, Suffern.

Perley Morse still retains the love of the country and the great out-of-doors begotten and fostered by his boyhood environment. Near Suffern, New York, he has a sixty-acre farm, where he spends his week-ends "farming" in the manner of a "gentleman farmer." But he does not suffer the losses that the latter sobriquet usually connotes. Although his farm is not conducted for profit, its yield from 2,000 grapevines, 1,000 peach trees and between 200 and 300 apple trees, as well as from its grain and vegetable plantings, is equal at least to the results obtained by a representative "dirt farmer." Mr. Morse is also interested in reforestation and horticulture. His place abounds in rare trees and his ample greenhouse supplies his garden and roadways with choice flowers and his table with vegetables and fruits. This estate is known as "Morse Lodge," and here he has entertained many notable men of national and international prominence.

Mr. Morse is still active in his business at his commodious suite of offices at No. 165 Broadway, New York City, where he directs his associates and employees in

a wide range of accountancy business that extends across the United States. He is a director of the Rockland Title and Mortgage Guaranty Company, Nyack, New York, and of the Ramapo Trust Company, Spring Valley, New York.

Notwithstanding the exacting demands of his professional interests, he finds time to do much in furthering the welfare of Suffern and the county of Rockland. Since taking up his country residence in Rockland County, Mr. Morse has taken an active interest in the cause of better government. He fought vigorously for the overthrow of the archaic system of county government, and pointed the way and led in the realization of many reform ideals that have benefited the taxpayers and citizens of the county.

It has been said of this famous investigator-accountant, who has rounded out a full career of notable service to his profession and to the Nation, that in the country precincts where he makes his home, he is a "city boy," while in the metropolis, where he conducts his larger affairs, he is pleased to call himself a "country boy." At any rate, born on a farm, he has never lost touch with the pulse of the people, and the hardening processes of the city have not weaned him from the love of the country and rural people. The formula of his life is one that can be studied and followed with profit. Success has not led him from those principles that he learned at his mother's knee, nor blurred his sympathy for the less fortunate. In his career lies inspiration for country lad and city boy alike. It is the flower and exemplification of the traditions and ideals of long lines of forebears, who helped lay the foundations of American institutions and fought that government of the people, by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth.

(The Carpenter Line).

The Carpenters are an ancient armigerous family of high standing. This line has been traced to John Carpenter, who was born in 1303, and who was a member of Parliament in 1323. His son, Robert, was born about 1335. He was a chandler and goldsmith. Both trades indicated wealth. He married Christina. They had a son, John, Sr., whose son, John, born about 1410, was the father of William Carpenter, who was born about 1440, and died in 1520. His son, James, had a son, John, who was the father of William Carpenter, who was born about 1520 and died in 1550. His son, William, was born about 1540, and his son, William, was born about 1576. He was a carpenter by trade and resided in London. He came to Massachusetts in the ship "Bevis" in 1638; but he returned to England in the same ship.

(I) WILLIAM CARPENTER (son of William Carpenter, born in 1576), was born in 1605, and came over with his wife and their son, William, a lad of six or seven, and the lad's grandfather, William, in the ship "Bevis." The wife, Abigail, died February 22, 1687. William (born in 1605) died February 7, 1659. He was admitted freeman in Weymouth, Massachusetts, May 13, 1640, was representative from that town in 1641 and 1643, and from Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1645, of which town he was one of the first settlers and proprietors. He and Governor Bradford were warm friends.

(Carpenter Memorial; Rehoboth Family.)

(II) JOSEPH CARPENTER, son of William and Abigail Carpenter, was born in England, probably about 1633. He removed from Rehoboth to Swansea in 1661 or 1662. He was one of the founders of the Baptist Church in Massachusetts. The fourth Baptist church in America was established at Swansea in 1633, and Joseph Carpenter was one of the original seven members who contributed to the building of their house of worship. For doing this, he was fined £5 and prohibited from worship for one month. His heterodoxy in religion did not, apparently, disturb his business relations either with his relatives or other townsmen; for he was one of the company of the North Purchase and drew one share. He was buried May 6, 1675, in the hundred-acres cove, Barrington, Rhode Island. He married, May 25, 1655, Margaret Sutton, daughter of John Sutton. She was buried in the East Providence Burying Ground in 1700, aged sixty-five. Children (the first four named were born in Rehoboth, the remainder in Swansea):

1. Joseph, born August 15, 1656, died February 26, 1718; married, February 23, 1681, Mary.
2. Benjamin, of whom further.
3. Abigail, born March 15, 1659.
4. Esther, born March 10, 1661.
5. Martha, born in 1662, died March 22, 1735.
6. John, born January 21, 1671 or 1672.
7. Hannah, twin of John.
8. Solomon, born April 27, 1673, died October 25, 1674.
9. Margaret, born May 4, 1675; married, January 4, 1695, Thomas Chaffee.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) BENJAMIN CARPENTER, son of Joseph and Margaret (Sutton) Carpenter, was born January 19, 1658, and died May 22, 1727. He married (first) Renew Weeks, born in 1660, died July 29, 1703, daughter of William and Elizabeth Weeks, of Dorchester. Children:

1. Benjamin, of whom further.
2. Jotham, born June 1, 1682, died, 1760; married (first), Desire Martin; (second), Isabel Sherman.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) BENJAMIN (2) CARPENTER, son of Benjamin and Renew (Weeks) Carpenter, was born January 27, 1680. He removed to Ashford, Connecticut, about 1733 or 1734. He was a farmer. He married, January 23, 1706, Mary Barney. Children, born in Swansea:

1. Benjamin, died in infancy.
2. Dan, born February 26, 1708; married Sarah.
3. Uriah, born June 12, 1711, died in 1762.
4. Mary, born May 2, 1714.
5. Ann, born January 7, 1717.
6. Isabel, born May 20, 1719.
7. William, of whom further.
8. Benjamin, born September 8, 1729; married Joanna Howard.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) WILLIAM CARPENTER, son of Benjamin and Mary (Barney) Carpenter, was born in South Brimfield, Massachusetts, September 24, 1721, and died in 1809 in Stafford, Connecticut. He was a farmer. After leaving South Brimfield, he resided for a time in Ashford, Connecticut. He responded to the Lexington

Alarm as sergeant in Captain Anthony Needham's company, which marched from South Brimfield to Cambridge on April 20, 1775. Service, eleven days. He enlisted again, on April 29, 1775, as private in Captain Joseph Thompson's company, Colonel Timothy Danielson's regiment. Service, three months, ten days. His name also appears in company returns dated Roxbury, October 6, 1775; also, he received an order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Roxbury, November 7, 1775. He was also a member of Captain Benjamin Heywood's (fifth) company, Colonel Thomas Nixon's (sixth) regiment; Continental Army pay accounts for service from January 1, 1780, to April 1, 1780. On July 15, 1780, he enlisted as sergeant in Captain Joseph Browning's company, Colonel Seth Murray's (Hampshire County) regiment, and he was discharged, October 10, 1780. ("Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution.") He married Hannah Needham, of Brimfield, near Wilbraham, Massachusetts. Children:

1. Daniel, born in 1749, died in 1811; married Lucy Nichols.
2. Jesse, of whom further.
3. John, born about 1751, died October 24, 1818; married Lovinia Chapelle.
4. Rev. Jotham, born September 2, 1760, died June 2, 1829; married Molly Patterson.
5. Nathan, born in 1765, died November 27, 1840, in Bickfield, Ohio.
6. Hannah, born about 1767, died in January, 1795; married, probably, James Irving of Wilbraham, Massachusetts.
7. William, born May 17, 1769, died October 15, 1852; married Sarah Blodgett.
8. Reuben, married ——— Rood, and removed to Worthingham, Ohio.
9. Barney, moved to Worthingham, Ohio.
10. Zebulon, died aged eighteen.
11. David.
12. Powell.
13. Anna, married Moses Rood.
14. Irving.
15. Polly.

(*Ibid.* "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution.")

(VI) JESSE CARPENTER, SON of William and Hannah (Needham) Carpenter, was born in 1749, and died in Nelson, New York, in 1843. While the genealogist of this branch of the Carpenter family names Jesse as fifteenth in the foregoing family of children, he gives the year of his birth as 1749, which would make him the twin of Daniel, the eldest child. The year is probably correct, for Jesse's wife was born in that year. He was a great patriot and a staunch Baptist. He told his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Mary J. (Carpenter) Dean, that, while he did not take part in the battle of Bunker Hill, he carried water to the soldiers on that memorable day. He removed to New York State about 1806 (not 1776, as the "Carpenter Genealogy" has it). He married Ruth Streeter, born July 16, 1749 (Sturbridge, Massachusetts, Vital Records), daughter of John and Miriam (Day) Streeter. (Streeter IV—child nine.) Children:

1. Huldah, born about 1772; married Asa Morse. (Morse IX.)
2. Elijah, born May 11, 1774, died January 7 (24?), 1843; married, November 16, 1794, Patience Salisbury, who died June 14, 1854, aged seventy-eight.
3. Hannah, born about 1775; married (first) Henry Catlin; (second) Jesse Derry. She had no children living at time of her death.
4. William, born June 27, 1778, died in Athens, Ohio, September 15, 1856; married, March 6, 1806, Charlotte Olive Butts, daughter of Aaron and Mary (Sweet) Butts.

(*Ibid.*)

## (The Streeter Line).

This family was established in America by Stephen Streeter, whose arrival in Massachusetts was probably about 1639-40. He was one of the first grantees of Gloucester, that State; but he could not have remained there long, because he is found a resident of Charlestown in 1644, and he was made a freeman there, May 29 of that year. He was a shoemaker. His will was dated June 10, 1652, and his estate was inventoried on July 24 of that year. He married, about 1640, Ursula Adams, born about 1619, only daughter of Henry and Edith (Squire) Adams, of Braintree, who was also the ancestor of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams.

The Adams family was located in Somersetshire, England, as far back as the year 1327, when eight men of that name were taxed by the Crown. The ancestry of Henry Adams has been traced back three generations in Barton St. David, that county. John Adams, of Barton St. David (great-grandfather of the immigrant to America), was born probably between 1500 and 1505. His son, Henry Adams, was born about 1531. In 1586 he was a tithingman of the parish. He married, about 1554, but the name of his wife is not known. John Adams, his son, was born about 1555. Like his father, he was a husbandman. He was buried March 22, 1603-04. He married, about 1576, Agnes. She was buried, January 15, 1615-1616.

Henry Adams, son of John and Agnes Adams, was born about 1583, and died in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, where he was buried October 8, 1646. Sometime between 1614 and 1622, he removed from Barton St. David to the nearby parish of Kingweston. He was a husbandman and malster. He came to Massachusetts with his wife and eight of their nine children in 1638. On February 24, 1639-40, he was granted a lot of land at Mt. Wollaston (now Quincy), and that is the earliest date on which his name has been found on record in this country. He married, October 19, 1609, Edith Squire, in Charlton Mackerell. She was baptized May 29, 1587, daughter of Henry Squire, and granddaughter of Rev. William Squire (1520-67.) She married again and died as Mrs. John Fussell, of Medfield. Stephen and Ursula (Adams) Streeter were the parents of the following children:

1. Stephen, of whom further.
2. Sarah, born about 1643.
3. Hannah, born November 10, 1644.
4. Samuel, born about 1647.
5. Rebecca, born about 1649.
6. John, born about 1651.
7. Mary, born about 1653.

("Descendants of Stephen and Ursula Streeter." "Henry Adams of Somersetshire, England, and Braintree, Massachusetts.")

(II) STEPHEN (2) STREETER, eldest child of Stephen and Ursula (Adams) Streeter, was born about 1641 and died in 1689, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He inherited from his father one-half of the Charlestown homestead, which he sold in 1679, and two years later he sold other land that had been his father's. He also resided in Watertown, Muddy River (now Brookline) and Cambridge. He married Deborah, who was admitted to full communion in the Cambridge church.

July 13, 1701. She married Samuel Sears, of Wrentham, for her second husband. Children of Stephen and Deborah Streeter:

1. Stephen, born June 20, 1667, in Watertown. No further trace.
  2. Sarah, born October 2, 1669.
  3. Samuel, born, probably, at Muddy River.
  4. John, of whom further.
  5. Rebecca, born September 3, 1683, in Cambridge.
  6. Deborah, born September 25, 1685, died April 7, 1689, in Cambridge.
  7. Joseph, born September 18, 1687, died October 22, 1736.
  8. Benjamin, born November 25, 1689, died April 23, 1690.
- ("Descendants of Stephen and Ursula Streeter.")

(III) JOHN STREETER, son of Stephen and Deborah Streeter, was born, probably in what is now Brookline, Massachusetts. He removed to Cambridge in early manhood, where he "owned the Covenant" in the First Church, December 29, 1700. Later he removed to Attleboro, where his first purchase of land is recorded, April 30, 1705. About 1706, he settled in that part of the town known as Cumberland. There he died, April 5, 1729, leaving an estate valued at £420. He married (first), April 9, 1700, Mary Whitcomb, who died in Attleboro, February 5, 1715-16; (second), August 1, 1716, in Rehoboth, Judith Shores (or Shares), who, after her husband's death, married Edward Day, of Attleboro.

Children of first marriage:

1. Hannah, born December 26, 1700.
2. Mary, born March 29, 1702; married ——— Ward.
3. John, of whom further.
4. Elizabeth, born March 27, 1706, died same year.
5. James, born March 26, 1707.
6. Jonathan, born March 2, 1708-09, died before 1738.
7. Elizabeth, born October 13, 1711, died in 1712.
8. Josiah, born March 3, 1712-13.
9. Jeremiah, born February 3, 1715-16.

Children of second marriage:

10. Abigail, born September 17, 1717.
11. Rachel, born February 24, 1719.
12. Sarah, born February 9, 1721-22.
13. Isaiah, born July 29, 1724.
14. Amy, born July 15, 1726.
15. Hannah, born April 30, 1729.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) JOHN (2) STREETER, son of John and Mary (Whitcomb) Streeter, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 6, 1704, and died in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, in 1757. He married, October 31, 1733, Miriam Day, of Attleboro, who died about 1757. Children:

1. Mary, born August 27, 1734.
2. Mollie, born December 19, 1735.
3. Dorcas, born May 4, 1737.
4. John, born October 27, 1738.
5. Abigail, born June 29, 1741.
6. Jonathan, born December 16, 1742, died in 1761.

7. Hannah, born November 1, 1744.
8. Nathaniel, born March 1, 1747.
9. Ruth, born July 16, 1749 (Sturbridge Vital Records), married Jesse Carpenter (Carpenter VI), whose daughter, Huldah Carpenter, married Asa Morse (Morse IX.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Brink Line).

The Brink family in America descended from Lambert Huybertse, who arrived in New Amsterdam in December, 1659, in the ship "Geloove" (Faith). While the family name in Holland was Brink, sometimes spelled Brinck, he followed the fashion of adopting his father's Christian name as his surname. The first of his descendants in this country to abandon that practice was Egbert Brink, his great-grandson, baptized as Heberth, at Marbletown, New York, December 26, 1687.

The word Brink means "park, square or village green." As a patronymic it was originally de Brink or den Brink.

LAMBERT HUYBERTSE, the immigrant, was a son of Huybert Lambertse and his wife, Jansten Joosten. The father must have died within a year of his son's departure; for the protocol in connection with the settlement of his "free and heired estate" and in which the American immigrant is mentioned, is dated November 28, 1660. Lambert Huybertse came with his wife and two children from Wageningen. During the voyage a son was born, who was baptized Cornelis upon the arrival of the family in New Amsterdam. In 1662, Lambert Huybertse leased lands at Hurley, New York, for five years, and upon the expiration of his lease, he purchased these lands and other parcels there and in Marbletown. His name frequently appears on the records of the Schout's Court in various capacities, and he was a witness to the Indian Treaty made in Hurley in 1677. He was one of the protesting burghers at what Governor Nicolls called "the mutiny at the Esopus" in 1667, and was also one of the inhabitants who petitioned Governor Sir Edmond Andros, in 1680, that a minister be sent them. His wife and three children were captured at the burning of Hurley by the Indians, June 7, 1663, and they were held captive for three months. He served as a soldier in Captain Henry Pawling's company in 1670. For some time he had charge of the lands of Director Petrus Stuyvesant in the Esopus. He himself became possessed of considerable land. His will was dated February 12, 1696, and was proved April 11, 1702. He married, in Holland, Hendrickje Cornelisse, and they had the following children:

1. Huybert, born in Wageningen, Holland; married, March 16, 1679, Hendrickje Swart-out of Nieu Albanien (Albany).
2. Jannetje, born in Wageningen; married Cornelis Cool.
3. Cornelius, born at sea; baptized at New Amsterdam, May 4, 1661; married Marijken Egbertse Meynderse, daughter of Egbertse Meynderse and Jaepie Jans.
4. Hendrick, born in Hurley, New York; baptized December 5, 1663, in Kingston; married Geesje Jansen.
5. Lysbet, born in Hurley, baptized in Kingston February 14, 1666; married, October 17, 1686, Arien Gerretsen.
6. Gerret, born in Hurley; married Antje Hoogland.
7. Pieter, born in Hurley, baptized at Kingston June 26, 1670; married Geertruy Matthysen Teunissen (Newkirk).

The connection between the progenitor of the family in this country and Benjamin Brink, who established this branch of the family in Bradford County, Penn-

sylvania, has not been traced. It is known that one of the name went there from Sussex County, New Jersey, and there was another from Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

("Olde Ulster," Vols. II and IX, by B. M. Brink.)

BENJAMIN BRINK, grandfather of Mary Brink, who married George W. Morse, was a farmer in Sheshequin Township, Bradford County. He married (first) Rhoda Rodgers, and from 1825 until his death, he resided on the old Rodgers homestead in that township. They had four children, of whom T. Worthy Brink was the eldest. Benjamin Brink married (second) Polly Forbes, and they had two children.

T. WORTHY BRINK was born on his mother's homestead, March 21, 1820. He attended the township schools until he was seventeen. During his entire life he followed the vocation to which he had been reared—farming. For many years until 1859 he cultivated the homestead. Then he purchased a two hundred-acre farm in the same township, and of this he tilled one hundred and fifty acres. He was recognized as one of the prominent and most successful farmers of the county, and was honored with various local offices. He married (first), in 1841, Martha Harrington; (second), in 1869, Clarissa McKinney. He was a Republican, and he and his family were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

("History of Bradford County, Pennsylvania." Family data.)

Children by first marriage:

1. Mary, born January 1, 1847, died May 16, 1926; she married George W. Morse. (Morse XI.)
2. George, married Owilda Carmer.
3. Henry, married Kate McGovern.
4. Dell, married (first) Orlando Park; (second) Perley Phalin.
5. Alonzo, died aged six.
6. Alfred, died aged two.
7. Henrietta, died in infancy.
8. Fred, married Ida Munn.





Baird

BAIRD.

*Arms*—Gules a boar passant or.

*Crest*—A boar's head erased or.

*Motto*—*Dominus fecit.*

(Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

## Baird

Much of intense interest attaches to the Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of O. Hopkinson Baird, of Philadelphia, a well-known railroad executive, which is as follows:

(I) On the maternal side, O. Hopkinson Baird is descended from THOMAS HOPKINSON, founder of the Philadelphia family of that name, born in London, England, April 6, 1709, died in Philadelphia, November 5, 1751. He was a lawyer and a man of high scholastic attainments, and served in a number of important provincial and Philadelphia public offices of a legal and governmental character. He was one of the originators of the Philadelphia Library, an original trustee of the College of Philadelphia (later the University of Pennsylvania), and the first president of the American Philosophical Society. From the time of his arrival in Philadelphia, he was prominently identified with the political and social life of the Quaker City. Thomas Hopkinson married Mary Johnson, born in New Castle, August 4, 1718, died in Philadelphia, November 9, 1804, daughter of Baldwin and Jane (Dyer) Johnson. They were the parents of eight children, of whom was Francis, see further.

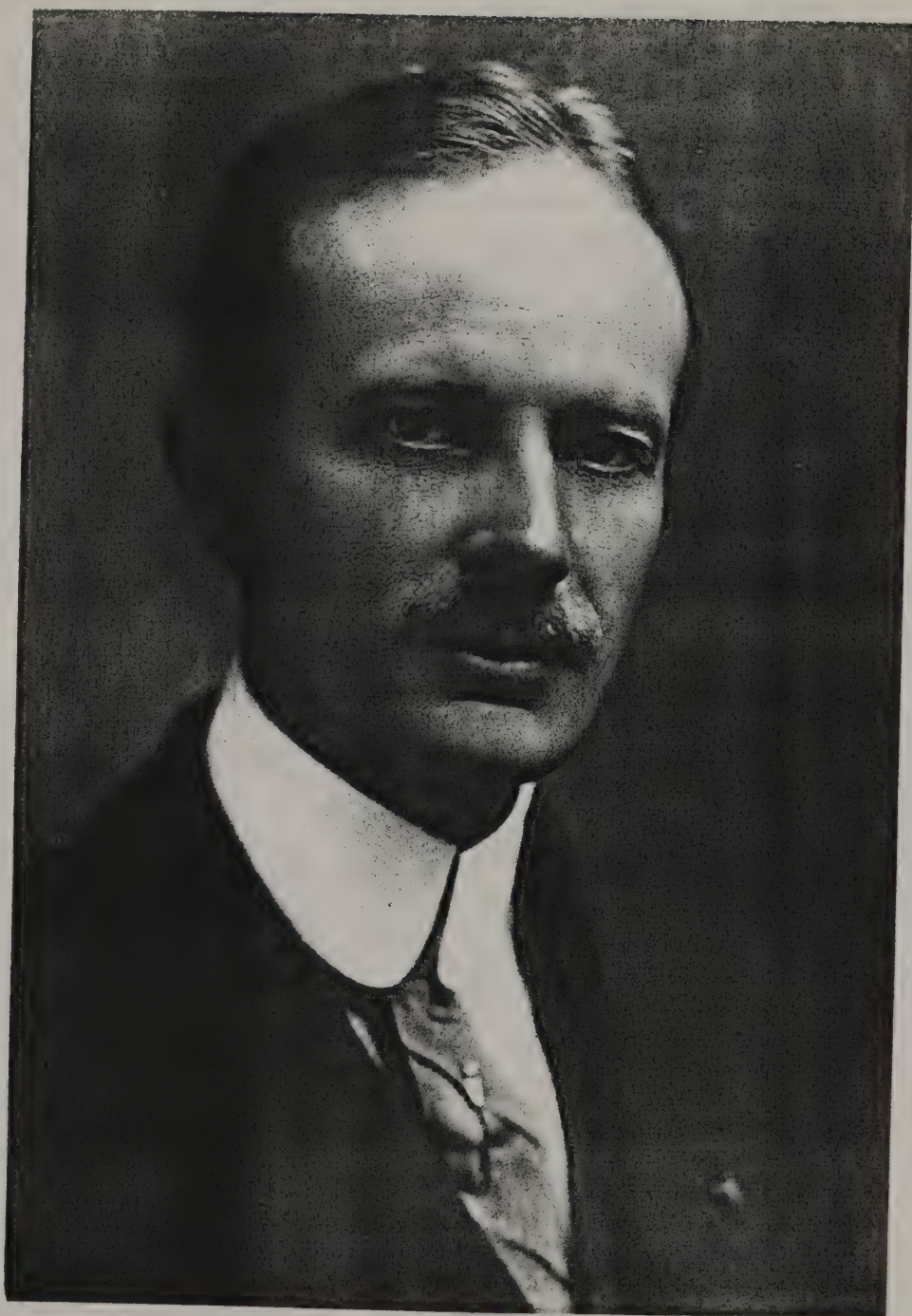
(II) FRANCIS HOPKINSON, eldest child and son of Thomas and Mary (Johnson) Hopkinson, was born in Philadelphia, September 21, 1737, died May 9, 1791. His home life and education were developed in an environment of culture and refinement. His academic training having been finished in the College of Philadelphia, he took up the study of the law in the office of Benjamin Chew, noted Philadelphia barrister, and was admitted to practice in 1761. He was of caliber fitted for public service, into which he was called in his early manhood. As secretary of a commission to negotiate a treaty with the Indians in 1761, he showed marked ability. While in this office he was inspired to write the poem, "The Treaty," which afterwards was published. He was secretary and librarian of the Philadelphia Library for a time. As a composer of music and performer upon the harpsichord he became very proficient. It is said that he was the first native poet-composer of the United States. He wrote and composed a number of hymns, and was but seventeen when he produced his "Ode to Music." From a year's study in Ireland and England, where he made the acquaintance of a number of notables, he returned to the United States, to be commissioned later as Collector of Customs for Newcastle.

Again settled in Philadelphia, he practiced law and conducted a store. Having been made a member of the Provincial Council of New Jersey, he resigned that office and all offices under the Crown that he might accept a delegateship in the first Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee to draft articles of federation; he voted for independence of the American Colonies; and was signally honored by selection as one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence for New Jersey. During the Revolution he contributed a number of satires which were considered as extremely serviceable in the cause of independ-

ence. Among these was his famous "Battle of the Kegs," written in 1778. His literary efforts were of a high order and enduring value. He was actively interested in naval affairs as head of the Navy Department, and served as treasurer of the Continental Loan Office. Among his songs printed for the public were: "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free"; "The Garland"; "With Pleasure I Have Passed My Days"; "The Twenty-third Psalm," and "An Anthem from the 114th Psalm." "Washington's March in G Major" is ascribed to him by some authorities.

Francis Hopkinson married, September 11, 1768, at Bordentown, New Jersey, Anne Borden, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Rogers) Borden, the latter the daughter of Samuel and Mary Rogers. The great-great-grandparents of Mrs. Hopkinson, Richard and Joan Borden, settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, prior to 1638, and their son, Benjamin, born at Portsmouth, May 16, 1649, married, at Hartford, Connecticut, September 22, 1681, Abigail Glover, daughter of Henry Glover, and removed to Shrewsbury, New Jersey, where their seventh child, Joseph Borden, grandfather of Mrs. Hopkinson, was born, March 12, 1687. He was the founder of Bordentown; married Ann Conover, and died September 22, 1765, leaving one son, Joseph, father of Mrs. Hopkinson, and a daughter, Mary, wife of Chief Justice Thomas McKean. In 1774, Francis Hopkinson became a resident of Bordentown, thus becoming a citizen of New Jersey. To Francis and Anne (Borden) Hopkinson were born nine children, of whom was Joseph, see further.

(III) JOSEPH HOPKINSON, second son and child of Francis and Anne (Borden) Hopkinson, popularly remembered as the author of "Hail Columbia," was born in Philadelphia, November 12, 1770, died January 15, 1842. He became one of the leading members of the bar of Philadelphia County and city, acting as counsel in many celebrated cases, among which were the impeachment proceedings against Justice Chase, in which Mr. Hopkinson especially distinguished himself. He was a member of the National House of Representatives, 1815-19. In 1828, he was appointed by President Adams to be Judge of the United States District Court, an office held by his father at the time of his death, and he, too, filled it until his death, fourteen years after his elevation. He was a Federalist in politics, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837, vice-president of the American Philosophical Society and president of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. He was the author of various addresses and articles on legal and ethical subjects. His authorship of the national song, "Hail Columbia," came about after this manner: In 1798, when war with France seemed imminent, excitement ran very high, especially in Philadelphia, where Congress was in session. A friend of Mr. Hopkinson connected with a theatre in Philadelphia was given a benefit, and, realizing that the only way he could fill the house was to present something of a political nature, since the public mind was so taken up with political questions, he appealed to his old friend and schoolmate, Judge Hopkinson, for advice and assistance in securing a patriotic song to be sung at his benefit. Judge Hopkinson told him to call the following afternoon, and he would provide him with a song. "Hail Columbia" proved to be an immediate success, it was given as encores and repeated night after night for weeks, the audiences joining in the chorus, and it was sung in the



*O. Hopkinson Baird*

streets, in large assemblies and in processions, and within an incredibly short time it was being sung and applauded in all parts of the United States.

Judge Joseph Hopkinson married, February 27, 1794, Emily Mifflin, daughter of General Thomas Mifflin, and they were the parents of fourteen children, of whom was Oliver, see further.

(IV) OLIVER HOPKINSON, son of Judge Joseph and Emily (Mifflin) Hopkinson, was born in Philadelphia, July 24, 1812, died in that city March 10, 1905. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1832 and his Master's degree in 1835. From a preliminary study of the law, he entered service in an engineering corps. From the latter profession he again turned his attention to the law, completed his studies therein and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1837.

As a lieutenant of the Cadwalader Grays, Mr. Hopkinson participated in the suppression of a riot in Queen Street, Philadelphia, in 1844, when an attempt to burn a Catholic Church was frustrated. The following night he commanded a detachment assigned for the protection of St. John's Church and of the arsenal opposite the church. He was lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, Delaware Volunteers, in the Civil War, and was wounded at the battle of Antietam. He was an expert drillmaster and skillful leader of skirmishing forces. While his regiment was encamped at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, he was a witness of the famous fight between the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac." For reasons of physical disability he resigned his commission, but in 1863, when Lee invaded Pennsylvania, he accepted the command of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania (Second Coal) Regiment, and was at its head during that regiment's term of service. He was an adept at playing the violin, and his home in Philadelphia was a mecca for many years for music lovers and artists. Among his earliest recollections was that of Joseph Bonaparte, who lived at Bordentown, New Jersey, and was a frequent visitor at his father's house.

Oliver Hopkinson married, in 1845, Eliza Swaim, daughter of William Swaim, who was a captain in the War of 1812, and of Huguenot descent, whose ancestors settled in Connecticut early in the seventeenth century. One of Mrs. Hopkinson's ancestors was a member of the first General Court of that colony, held at Hartford, April 26, 1636. Of the eleven children born to Oliver and Eliza (Swaim) Hopkinson was a daughter, Elizabeth Borden, of whom further.

(V) ELIZABETH BORDEN HOPKINSON, fourth child and eldest daughter of Oliver and Eliza (Swaim) Hopkinson, was born in Paris, France, March 7, 1852. She is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She married, June 4, 1878, in Philadelphia, Richard Loper Baird, of whom further.

(The Baird Line).

(I) JAMES BAIRD, the first of this line to come to America, was born near Belfast, Ireland, July 5, 1781; he married, June 3, 1809, in the Presbyterian (First) Church, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Catharine Mercer, daughter of Bernard and Sarah (Gardner) Mercer. Their children were:

1. Margaret, born June 10, 1810.

2. William Mercer, of whom further.
3. Sarah Ann, born February 9, 1814.
4. Catharine, born February 17, 1816.

(II) WILLIAM MERCER BAIRD, son of James and Catharine (Mercer) Baird, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1812, died September 17, 1879. He was a prominent shipping merchant and director of several large steamship corporations, including the Hartford Line and the Despatch and Swiftsure Transportation Company. For a number of years he was a member of the city council. He married Susan I. Cooper, daughter of Francis and Frances (Bowman) Cooper. Their children:

1. James.
2. William M., Jr., born July 28, 1846.
3. Catharine Frances, born June 17, 1848, died December 4, 1914; married Joseph Hopkinson.
4. R. Loper, Jr., of whom further.
5. Francis Cooper, born January 3, 1853, died April 27, 1903.
6. Margaret Loper, married George Fox.

(III) RICHARD LOPER BAIRD, father of O. Hopkinson Baird, of this review, was born in Philadelphia, December 4, 1850, and died February 2, 1920, a son of William Mercer and Susan I. (Cooper) Baird, his father an operator of steamships plying between Philadelphia and other Atlantic ports and for years a member of the Philadelphia City Council. At the end of the Freshman year at the University of Pennsylvania, the son, R. Loper, entered the Philadelphia Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated in 1870 with the degree of Civil Engineer. After a stay abroad, he returned to take up the study of law, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In that year he was admitted to the bar, and in association with his brother-in-law, Joseph Hopkinson, formed the firm of Baird and Hopkinson, which agreement continued in effect until the death of Mr. Hopkinson. The firm became one of the most important in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania legal circles.

In politics Mr. Baird was a recognized leader of the Democratic party. He was deputy collector of customs, as chief of the law division of the Philadelphia Custom House, in 1889. He served as secretary of the board of examiners of the Civil Service Commission for the customs district of Philadelphia. In 1891, he was appointed State clerk by the Philadelphia city treasurer, and in that capacity conducted the investigations into the methods and conduct of the then mercantile appraisers of the city of Philadelphia, which resulted in their indictment, arrest and dismissal from office by the court. From 1893 to 1896, he served, under appointment from President Cleveland, as assistant appraiser of merchandise for the district of Philadelphia. On April 1, of the latter year, he was appointed successor to the appraiser, and held that office until April 20, 1897, when he retired from office, having tendered his resignation to President William McKinley. Thereafter he gave all his attention and energy to the practice of law. He attained great fame as a lawyer of unusual abilities, quiet, simple, forceful, logical, effective, and singularly successful in the handling of his cases and in office practice. He belonged to the Young America Cricket Club, from which emerged the Germantown Cricket Club. In 1874, he was one of the eleven which won the Halifax

Cup, and he also played against some of the most expert cricketers. He was a member of the University Barge Club, served on the Executive Committee for a number of years, and later was elected an honorary member.

R. Loper Baird married, as before stated, Elizabeth Borden Hopkinson, and to them were born three children:

1. Oliver Hopkinson, of whom further.
2. Elizabeth Biddle, who married Charles E. Shull.
3. R. Loper, Jr., who married, December 12, 1906, Catherine Sterck, who came here from England in 1900, daughter of Charles Weaver Sterck, of London, England, and Catherine Fife (Stoddart) Sterck, of Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. R. Loper Baird, Jr., have two children: Catherine Borden, born October 26, 1911, and Richard Loper, 3d, born November 20, 1918.

(IV) O. (OLIVER) HOPKINSON BAIRD, eldest child and only surviving son of R. Loper and Elizabeth Borden (Hopkinson) Baird, was born in Philadelphia, March 22, 1879. His education was received at the Friends' Select School, William Penn Charter School, the Bordentown Military Institute, Temple College, and the University of Pennsylvania. On leaving the university he became associated with the Public Ledger Company of Philadelphia. Subsequently he was connected with the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad. He then was employed in the treasury department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and later was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Bellefonte Railroad Company, in which offices he has ever since served. The political preference of Mr. Baird is Republican. He is well-connected socially and prominent in learned and patriotic organizations. During the World War he was chief clerk, O. G. Department, Emergency Fleet Department, and was a member of the Home Defense Reserves. He is secretary of the Society of Descendants of Signers of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. He belongs to the Philadelphia Cricket Club and the Philadelphia Barge Club. His chief recreation is tennis, and his religious fellowship is with the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is with justifiable pride that Mr. Baird, on both sides of his house, points to forebears who distinguished themselves in war and in peace, in the cultivation of patriotism and the refinements of life.



## Franklin

Benjamin Franklin lives today as an ideal and an inspiration to the youth of America. Though dead nearly a century and a half, he left behind a career the fame of which extends in its teachings with augmented strength down to the present, and which will extend down the corridors of time to the limitless future. Many generations have benefited from the example of his life in which humility and grandeur of spirit were welded into one whole character; and that character today, personified in the name of Franklin, has become a national tradition.

This national tradition is most intimately associated with Pennsylvania and Philadelphia; and before going forward with Franklin's biography, hereunder, it is appropriate to mention the Benjamin Franklin Memorial. When completed (it is hoped that it will be completed in 1932) the memorial will occupy the entire block bounded by Twentieth, Twenty-first, Winter and Race streets, Philadelphia. This will be the site, the home of a great museum devoted to the past, present and future of the physical sciences—physics, chemistry, mathematics, engineering—and their application to modern life and industry. The memorial is the combined outgrowth of plans sponsored by two Philadelphia organizations, both, in a sense, "grandchildren" of Franklin. The Poor Richard Club, which may be considered one of his lineal descendants, conceived the idea of erecting a suitable architectural monument to the genius of its distinguished progenitor. Franklin Institute, which is dedicated to carry on the work of Franklin as a scientist, already had plans underway for a scientific museum, modeled after the Deutsches Museum of Munich, and the Science Museum of London. The Poor Richard group approached the Institute group with a proposal that they combine their efforts; and the upshot of their agreement was the project now so near completion.

Architectural renderings of the scientific monument to Franklin show a classic exterior blending harmoniously with the buildings already lining the boulevard and making it another Champs-Élysées of Philadelphia Parkway. The building will be set back so that a view can be had of its classic façade across open space. It will house permanent exhibits that will make the museum one of the world's important storehouses. The Memorial chamber, a circular room eighty feet across and eighty feet high, will contain a heroic seated figure of Franklin. This chamber is to be gained by elevators, approached after climbing the imposing flight of steps leading to the main floor. The main floor, and the other floors, will contain scientific originals and models, including Stephenson's original locomotive, the Rocket; marine exhibits, a machine shop and modeling room, power machinery of display character, a planetarium, the graphic arts (notable among these that of printing, with Franklin's equipment), and various other current and permanent exhibits. Originals will be used largely but not exclusively, and everything of importance in connection with the sciences above mentioned will have a place in the museum, which, as projected, embodies the highest type of memorial to the great inventor, diplomat and man of letters.



*Benj. Franklin*

In a sense, for scientists, it will be a shrine to the genius to whom its erection is dedicated, and the Nation will visit it as the scientific monument to a great American of the past—which brings us to Franklin's biography.

For three hundred years the family of Franklin lived in the village of Ecton, Northamptonshire, England, occupying a freehold of some thirty acres. Heads of each generation followed the trade of smith, the younger sons entering fields outside. Benjamin Franklin was the youngest son of a youngest son for five generations. He was born in Boston, January 17, 1706. His father, Josiah F. Franklin, had married when young, in England, and had taken residence in New England, bringing with him his wife and three children, in 1682, the crossing having been made with a small colony of Puritans. The father had purposed to follow his trade as dyer in Boston. Yet he found this trade unprofitable and turned to the trade of tallow-chandler and soap-boiler. Four more children were born of his first marriage. Josiah then wed Abiah Folger, daughter of Peter Folger, and of this union there were ten children. Benjamin, named for his father's brother (a learned man, collector of pamphlets, student of religion), was seventh born, and, as noted, the youngest son.

His precocity demonstrated itself in various ways. He could not remember, for instance, a time when unable to read. When eight years old he was placed in grammar school, the intention being to train him for the clergy. Such was the wish of his father, a Non-conformist of rigid adherence. But the boy had other ideas; perhaps the life of a clergyman failed to appeal to one of his robust constitution and love of adventure. Perhaps even then were sown the seeds of his subsequent reputation as a free-thinker. In any case he left the grammar school when ten years old to assist his father. The trade was disagreeable, yet he contrived to stay at it two years, leaving it to become an apprentice to his brother, James, who, meanwhile, had set up as a printer. In 1720-21, James Franklin began publication of "The New England Courant," second newspaper to be published in America; and Benjamin, whose tastes were inclined toward the literary even then, filled a useful place with this journal. He read deeply, thoughtfully, and the volumes which shaped his mind principally were: "Pilgrim's Progress," "On the Human Understanding" (by Locke), and the "Spectator Papers." The collected writings of the brilliant English essayists, Addison and Steele, inspired some imitation on his part and thus shaped for him a style long considered the most superlative prose style in America. He wrote several ballads, including the "Lighthouse Tragedy," and "Pirate Teach," or "Blackbeard." These were published, but the family, led by the father, opposed continued expression in poetry; "and thus," as Franklin later wrote in his autobiography, "I escaped being a poet."

Anonymously he wrote an essay in the style of "Spectator Papers." This he mailed to his brother. It was accepted at face value, was published in the paper, and attracted some attention. Franklin repeated the experiment, with better result, then threw aside his anonymity. James Franklin took the revelation with ill grace. Hard words followed. The editor beat his younger brother. Franklin, however, forgave him. He was now about sixteen, was a vegetarian (he gave this over soon), and had mastered arithmetic, also having studied a little navigation, giving early evidence of the versatility which, in years subsequent, would make him a leader in all projects of his personal direction. James was indicted and sent to

prison because of editorial disturbances; Benjamin, to further his brother's views and his own, stepped into the breach as nominal printer of "The Gazette." James welcomed his assistance, cancelled his brother's indenture papers, filled in others which he retained privately; and again something happened to breed ill fraternal feeling. Franklin left his brother's employ, trusting that the hidden indenture papers would not be used to hinder him. His trust was mislaid; James prevented him from getting work in all of Boston. He went to New York, failed to find employment, and came to Philadelphia next.

Franklin, to make his quest of fortune, had enlisted capital through sale of his treasured books; these brought more than they would now, and by utmost economy he reached Philadelphia with about a dollar and a quarter. Today this sum would have been worth about six to ten dollars. Upon this he subsisted until he found employment with a printer named Kelmer, a fanciful dreamer, evidently, who knew little of business and cared still less. Kelmer's attitude toward business proved helpful to Franklin, who was allowed more responsibility than he otherwise might have had; he received attentions from foremost men of the city which, in truth, were flattering to one of his age; and Sir William Keith, Governor of the Colony, made of him a sort of protégé, offering to set him up in business as publisher of a newspaper if he would go to England and purchase press and type, et cetera. The money, Keith said, would await him in London. Franklin, then eighteen, quite naturally took advantage in good faith, went to London—and found no money had been sent. It was a hard lesson, but no doubt a needed one. Franklin's credulity was lessened; he was put on his own resources in the great city of London; and he showed his mettle. Speedily obtaining employment with the famous printer, Palmer, at Bartholomew Close, he started saving his passage home. He next worked for the firm of Wall. On July 23, 1726, he set sail. The outward voyage had made him a friend of a Mr. Dunham, Philadelphia business man, who intended establishing a firm here when he returned. Chance threw the two together on the voyage home. Dunham renewed his friendship and, taken by Franklin's nature and mind, offered him a place in the proposed company. In Philadelphia Mr. Dunham opened a store, and Franklin's career might have been seriously altered had not the senior died a few months after the opening. Again he went to work for Kelmer. The situation endured several months and closed when Franklin made the acquaintance of a young man named Meredith. Meredith was of unusual means. He offered to establish Franklin with a newspaper, and before the expiration of a year Franklin was at last his own proprietor. Simultaneously he purchased "The Pennsylvania Gazette," which Kelmer had founded nine months before, having a circulation of ninety. Thus, with capital supplied by Meredith, he had secured a fine new plant and a newspaper for his product. For seventeen years he held supremacy as an editor and publisher, not only in Pennsylvania, but in the nation of colonies, as it was then composed. He was barely of age when he became an editor and publisher. As a business man he distinguished himself no less than as an editor and writer, and it was from this kernel that the spreading oak of his celebrity took root. Franklin devised better systems of economy for city and colony, perfected an improved system of education, established the first circulating library, pointed out the advisability of paper money for stimulating ordinary trade, supported foundation of the University of Pennsyl-

vania, was prime mover in launching the Philosophical Society of America (an outgrowth of the Junto, literary and philosophical club which he had founded with similarly minded contemporaries), helped to organize police and fire forces, the militia, to pave the streets and to erect a hospital—all of which won him the respect and admiration of the colonists and caused them to look toward him as an outstanding figure before he had attained to middle years. Already he was a national character.

In common with all men, Franklin paid a price for his knowledge and prominence. Just after his return from London he fell into personal follies, not unusual for young men at that or later times. A sense of honest and introspective shame intervened in time, however; he mended his ways, and probably was a stronger man for his experience. His vitality was that which demands outlet. He was strong, naturally athletic, and acquired skill at swimming which rated him a champion of his period. He gave swimming exhibitions, and wrote two essays on the sport. At one time he considered launching a swimming school. Attractive to the opposite sex because of his manly appearance and uncommon mind, he came into the society of some very good women, and of some who were their inferiors. Franklin had a natural son, whom he owned the character to acknowledge, and who, in after years, served him as secretary. This son had from Franklin a notable heritage, employed thoroughly when he became Governor New Jersey by appointment of the Crown. Franklin had a sense of honesty and propriety that could not be violated; from experience he undeniably learned wisdom. During his formative years he had the companionship of all sorts, yet time sifted his companions until only the best were left. Very shortly before he became editor and publisher he wrote a series of papers signed "Busy Body," and these, though their authorship was not revealed for years to come, showed his talent as an essayist already fully ripened; the influence of Addison and Steele had been triumphed over by his own creative urge, and a clear, balanced, pointed style was the result. He was himself a master stylist at the age of twenty-one. Letters benefited. Life had given him Truth.

"Poor Richard's Almanac," medium containing the sayings for which Franklin has since been most quoted, was first published in 1732, when he was twenty-six. He signed it Richard Saunders, preserving the anonymity that he seemed usually to prefer—and this was another indication of his disinterestedness in self, his modesty that colored the whole of a lifetime. The almanac had circulation for twenty-five years; during that period, and since, the wise sayings of the author were read in every outpost of our growing land and were translated in England, France and Germany. When he was twenty-seven, Franklin undertook seriously to widen his classical and scientific horizon; he studied Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, and in the full maturity of his years learned thoroughly, wisely. He had made a visit to his home in Boston prior to the London voyage, and now made another, during which he gained the good will of his father, who never had been able to see matters from Franklin's point of view, but who could no longer deny the pride he felt in his so-gifted son. These were busy years. On his return to Philadelphia, Franklin was named a member of the Assembly and he served that body ten years, in that decade treating with the Indians at Carlisle as a commissioner. When thirty-one, in 1837, he was appointed deputy postmaster of Philadelphia. About that time he

made his romantic and widely storied discovery or discoveries in electricity and perfected an economical stove, which bore his name. He was the first to demonstrate that lightning and electricity were one and the same, doing so by means of a kite. On the strength of this he was chosen a member of the Royal Society of London. Harvard and Yale conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. Other and higher degrees afterwards came to him as the glories of his career increased, and he was universally known as "Dr." Franklin during the last decades of his life. As Dr. Franklin and a dominant figure in national and international affairs his personality gained in the scale of learned respect but declined in human interest, losing some of the glamor which attaches to journalism and the rise of an unknown.

In 1754, when Franklin was forty-eight and war with France impended, he commenced zealously to participate in American affairs—American and national being employed in the sense of a united colonial front, the Revolution not yet having given us a national name. He helped secure a loan for New England in Philadelphia; visited Braddock, asking him to desist; set up a volunteer militia after Braddock's defeat; and went to Albany, representing Pennsylvania, to confer with the chiefs of the Six Nations for their defense. He offered a plan to organize a colonial defense, providing for a president-general under the Crown and a grand council from the people; and, many hold, if this had been sanctioned by the Lords of Trade, taxational pressure and the resultant Revolution might have been avoided. Pennsylvania, in the meantime, was having trouble of its own with the proprietaries, William and Thomas Penn, who balked at tax levies on their huge estates. The Assembly resolved to petition the King for support; Franklin was chosen as the ablest intermediary with the Crown; and he reached London July 27, 1757. Oxford and Edinburgh gave him their highest degrees, noted figures of the generation found in him a friend, and though the work went slowly, taking three years, Franklin succeeded in its requirements. He stayed two years more, to further his experiments in science. Arrived home in 1762, he found new difficulties had arisen with the Penns; he returned to London in 1764, and remained abroad until 1775—eleven years on this occasion. He objected to the stamp tax imposed by England, objected to it with all his diplomatic strength, and failing, toured Germany and France, meeting with acclaim wherever he went on the continent. The clash of American and British troops at Lexington occurred two weeks before his arrival at Philadelphia; the colonies were in openest rebellion, and he became over night the foe of empire, turning from peacemaker to warmaker. On the morning of his arrival he was elected to the Continental Congress, and when our postal system was formed he became Postmaster-General. Franklin was nothing of the pacifist. He gave himself utterly to the cause of America, insisted on a declaration of our independence, and himself helped draft the Declaration, also being a signer. Sent to France to enlist the support of Louis XVI, he did his work well, and en route made experiments and charts on data concerning the Gulf Stream. This set of charts, incidentally, still is a basis for maps of the stream. Franklin quickly gained influence with the ministry of France. After Burgoyne's disaster he concluded the treaty of February 6, 1778, and, named Minister Plenipotentiary to France, subsequently was a commissioner to negotiate peace with Britain. Signing the treaty of November 30, 1782, he wished to return to America. In 1785, this was effected, with completion of more than fifty years of service to his country.

Franklin was now seventy-nine and hearty still. Great enthusiasm from the people acclaimed him in Philadelphia, as indeed it had acclaimed him all the way from Paris. A month after his arrival he was elected to the municipal council; he became chairman; soon afterwards was elected to the office of President of Pennsylvania, and was reëlected in 1786 and 1787. When eighty-two he served as president of the Society for Political Inquiries. He helped form the first American society for abolition of slavery and as its chief executive signed the first open remonstrance against slavery addressed to the United States Congress. Until the last and the call of death in his eighty-fifth year, he continued his inspired writings, now, for the most part, dealing with grave issues, issues of state particularly, and of science and philosophy.

At the time of his first journey to England, Franklin was engaged to Miss Deborah Read, in whose father's home he was a lodger. While absent he wrote but once to her, and on his return found she had married another. He blamed himself. When the husband proved an utter scoundrel and absconded in debt and under suspicion of bigamy, he renewed his tenderness toward her, and they were married September 1, 1730. Mrs. Franklin died while he was at the Court of St. James's, during his last stay in London. Of their marriage were born two children, a son, who died young, and a daughter, Sally Franklin, who married Richard Bache, of Yorkshire, England. Mr. and Mrs. Bache had eight children.

Benjamin Franklin died in Philadelphia, seat of his illustrious career, April 17, 1790.

The years add glory to his name.



## Taylor

Taylor and its many variations, such as Tayler, Tailer, and Tailor, are derived from "the tailor," a cutter of cloth. A ruling was passed that tailor was to be the trade name and thereafter Taylor and Tayler were to become the surnames. The name is very frequently recorded in the early rolls and is among the oldest of surnames in England.

Some foolish knave (Ithinke) at first began  
The slander that three Taylors are one man;  
When many a Taylors boy I knew hath beene  
Hath made tall men much feareful to be seen.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) THOMAS TAYLOR, ancestor of his family, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1704, and died in the same county, September 20, 1788. Thomas Taylor married, in Arundel County, Maryland, prior to 1727, Sarah Price. (Price IV.) They had a son:

1. Samuel, of whom further.

(II) SAMUEL TAYLOR, son of Thomas and Sarah (Price) Taylor, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, April 1, 1740, and died there, January 1, 1789. Samuel Taylor married, April 21, 1763, Patience Tipton, who was born in Baltimore County. They had a son:

1. Elijah, of whom further.

(III) ELIJAH TAYLOR, son of Samuel and Patience (Tipton) Taylor, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, October 12, 1786, and died there, November 20, 1867. Elijah Taylor married, October 17, 1809, Sarah Hiss, who was born in Baltimore County, January 14, 1791, and died in the same place October 4, 1836. They had a son:

1. Jacob Hiss, of whom further.

(IV) JACOB HISS TAYLOR, son of Elijah and Sarah (Hiss) Taylor, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 24, 1818, and died October 18, 1910. Jacob Hiss Taylor married, October 23, 1849, Mary Catherine Mueller, who was born in Baltimore, May 20, 1826, and died there October 16, 1892. Children (order not known):

1. Mary Catherine, born in Baltimore, July 11, 1858; she was educated at Roland Academy.
2. Harry Sargeant, of whom further.
3. Frank J. Taylor, born in Baltimore, August 5, 1871.

(V) HARRY SARGEANT TAYLOR, son of Jacob Hiss and Mary Catherine (Mueller) Taylor, died May 15, 1911. He married, May 5, 1897, Eliza (Lyda) Potter Day. (Day IX.) They had a daughter:

1. Mary Catherine, of whom further.

(VI) MARY CATHERINE TAYLOR, daughter of Harry Sargeant and Eliza Potter (Day) Taylor, was born July 4, 1898. She married, June 8, 1921, Maurice Falconer Rodgers. They have two children:

1. Mary Catherine Taylor Rodgers, born July 3, 1922.
2. Harry Sargeant Taylor Rodgers, born January 15, 1924.

(Family data.)

(The Price Line).

(I) THOMAS PRICE, progenitor of his family in America, was born in England and died in St. Mary's County, Maryland, on August 23, 1701, according to the administrator's account. He married, in St. Mary's County, in 1634, Elizabeth Phillips, who was born in England about 1606, and died in St. Mary's County, as shown by her will, the exact date not verified. They had a son:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(II) THOMAS PRICE, JR., son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Phillips) Price, was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, in 1635, and died in the same county, August 23, 1703. Thomas Price, Jr., married, in St. Mary's County, January 7, 1756, Elizabeth Johnson, who was born in England and died in St. Mary's County. They had a son:

1. Mordecai, of whom further.

(III) MORDECAI PRICE, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Johnson) Price, Jr., was born in St. Mary's County, in 1666, and died in Arundel County about December 20, 1715. He married, in Arundel County, before 1683, Mary Parsons, who was born in Arundel County. They had a daughter:

1. Sarah, of whom further.

(IV) SARAH PRICE, daughter of Mordecai and Mary (Parsons) Price, was born in Arundel County about January, 1705, died in Baltimore County; she married Thomas Taylor. (Taylor I.)

(Family data.)

(The Day Line).

Several suggestions are offered as to the derivation of the surname Day. One authority makes it of occupative origin, from the old English day or deye, originally signifying a dairy maid. Another asserts that it is a modified form or nickname of David, which has given rise to innumerable family names. Still another maintains that, according to tradition, a follower of the Conqueror settled at Eye, in Suffolk, and therefrom assumed the appellation of D'Eye, or Deye. Entries of the patronymica are found in early documents and records.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) ROBERT DAY, the first member of the family in America, was born probably in England, in 1604, and died in 1648. He came to America from Ipswich, County Suffolk, England, in the ship "Elizabeth," in April, 1634, with his wife, Mary, and settled first in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was a freeman in 1635. He removed, about 1636, to Hartford, Connecticut, being one of its original settlers.

Robert Day married (first), in England, Mary, who died in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He married (second) Editha Stebbins, sister of Deacon Edward Stebbins, another of the Cambridge-Hartford pioneers. His widow, who died October 24, 1688, married (second) John Maynard, of Hartford; and (third), in 1657 or 1658, Elizur Holyoke.

Children, born in Hartford, Connecticut, all by the second marriage:

1. Thomas, died in Springfield, Massachusetts; married, October 27, 1659, Sarah Cooper, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Cooper, of Springfield.
2. Sarah; married (first), in September, 1658, Nathaniel Cunn, of Hartford; (second), November 24, 1664, Samuel Kellogg, of Hatfield, Massachusetts; with her son, Joseph, was killed by Indians, September 19, 1677.
3. Mary; married (first), October 28, 1659, Samuel Ely, of Springfield, Massachusetts; (second), April 12, 1694, Thomas Stebbins; (third), December 11, 1696, John Coleman, of Hatfield, where she died in 1725.
4. John, of whom further.

(Day: "A Genealogical Register of Descendants in the Male Line of Robert Day, of Hartford," Second Edition, pp. 7, 8, 9. Virkus: "Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," Vol. II, p. 396.)

(II) JOHN DAY, son of Robert and Editha (Stebbins) Day, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and died there about 1730. His will is dated November 16, 1725, and was proved May 5, 1730. In his will John Day refers to property already given to his sons and makes certain small bequests to them of money and other items. John Day married Sarah Maynard, of Hartford. Children:

1. Joseph, born about 1675, died in 1696.
2. John, of whom further.
3. Thomas.
4. Mary; married, November 14, 1699, William Clark.
5. Maynard, died probably in 1759; married, in 1714, Elizabeth Marsh.

(G. E. Day: "A Genealogical Register of the Descendants in the Male Line of Robert Day, of Hartford," p. 61.)

(III) JOHN DAY, son of John and Sarah (Maynard) Day, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1677, and died in Colchester, Connecticut, November 4, 1752, aged seventy-five years. He removed from Hartford to Colchester, Connecticut, probably after 1701, as his three oldest children were born in Hartford, Connecticut. John Day married (first), January 21, 1696, Grace Spencer, who died May 12, 1714; he married (second) Mary Hale, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Welles) Hale. She died November 2, 1749.

Children, all by first marriage:

1. Lydia, born April 11, 1698; married Joseph Fuller.
2. Mary, born August 14, 1699; married, December 20, 1722, Jonathan Northam.
3. John, born June 6, 1701, died August 25, 1780; married, August 20, 1725, Sarah Loomis.
4. Joseph, born September 27, 1702, died October 26, 1793; married, April 1, 1729, Esther Hungerford.
5. Benjamin, born February 7, 1704, died December 22, 1777; married, March 6, 1729, Margaret Foote.
6. Editha, born September 10, 1705; married, December 11, 1729, David Bigelow.
7. Daniel, born March 9, 1709.
8. David, born July 18, 1710, died September 5, 1775; married Hannah Kellogg, and she married (second) John Eliot.

9. Abraham, of whom further.
10. Isaac, born May 17, 1713, died March 7, 1765; married (first), July 23, 1740, Anna Foot; married (second), October 12, 1762, Widow Dorothy Bigelow.
11. Daniel, died before June 3, 1746, unmarried.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 62, 63, 64 and 65.)

(IV) ABRAHAM DAY, son of John and Grace (Spencer) Day, was born at Colchester, Connecticut, March 17, 1712, and died there March 18, 1792, aged eighty years. He followed the farming industry and owned his own farm. Abraham Day married, November 20, 1740, Irene Foote, and she died August 7, 1809. Children:

1. Ephraim, born July 10, 1741, died in Parma, New York; married Sarah Ackley.
2. Ezra, born April 22, 1743, died November 21, 1823, at South Hadley, Massachusetts; married, October 3, 1767, Henna Kendall.
3. Nehemiah, born March 5, 1745, died at Dalton, Massachusetts; married, August 21, 1766, Dimmio Kilborn.
4. Abraham, born September 20, 1747, died at Chester, Massachusetts, in 1797; married, October 16, 1769, Irene Jackson.
5. Elisha, born January 30, 1749, died at South Hadley, Massachusetts; married, July 15, 1771, Sybil Williams.
6. Lucy, born May 14, 1752, died in 1831; married, December 31, 1792, William Brainard.
7. Elijah, of whom further.
8. Irene, born March 7, 1757; married, January 7, 1774, David Yeomans.
9. Sarah, born March 26, 1759; married, April 8, 1779, Samuel Northam.
10. Oliver, born September 12, 1761, died probably in New York State.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 62, 64, 69, 70.)

(V) ELIJAH DAY, son of Abraham and Irene (Foote) Day, was born at Colchester, Connecticut, December 1, 1754, and died April 22, 1798, at forty-four years of age. Elijah Day married, March 10, 1776, Dorothy Olmstead, of East Haddam, daughter of Captain Stephen and Hannah (Fuller) Olmstead; she married (second) Samuel Brown. Children:

1. Dr. Stephen O., died October 26, 1802.
2. Justin, of whom further.
3. Fanny, born August 20, 1783, died October 7, 1839; married Augustus Williams.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 64, 70. Henry King and George K. Ward: "Genealogy of the Olmstead Family in America," p. 22.)

(VI) JUSTIN DAY, son of Elijah and Dorothy (Olmstead) Day, was born April 2, 1781. He lived in the section called Worcester Society, Colchester, Connecticut, on the farm formerly owned by his grandfather, Abraham Day. Justin Day married, November 5, 1800, Mathilda Day, daughter of Amasa Day, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Children:

1. Elijah, of whom further.
2. Eleanor Louisa, born February 18, 1804; married, February 19, 1833, Ansel Hungerford, of Hadlyme, Connecticut.
3. Stephen Olmstead, born January 7, 1806, died at Akron, Ohio; married, October 6, 1834, Mary P. Willey.
4. Amasa, born May 12, 1808; married (first), September 30, 1838, Ursula Maria Gates, of Lyme, Connecticut; married (second), November 27, 1845, Sarah Selden Spencer.
5. Sarah Maria, born August 10, 1810, died September 24, 1832; married, May 6, 1830, John J. Worthington.

6. Dorothy Olmstead, born September 16, 1813; married, March 13, 1834, Brainard D. Kellogg.
  7. Justin, born December 26, 1815.
  8. Roderic, born November 16, 1817, died December 16, 1821.
  9. Frances Mathilda, born April 16, 1820; married, October 1, 1839, Jared C. Kellogg.
  10. Laura, born October 16, 1822.
  11. Roderic, born May 16, 1825.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 68, 70, 85, 86 and 104.)

(VII) ELIJAH DAY, son of Justin and Mathilda (Day) Day, was born at Colchester, Connecticut, June 13, 1802, and died in 1867. He is on record as having lived in Hadlyme, Connecticut. Elijah Day married, at Westchester, Connecticut, October 23, 1827, Rebecca Ely Hungerford. (Hungerford VI.) Children:

1. Robert Elijah, born July 11, 1828; married, in 1860, Harriet North Green.
2. Norman, born June 25, 1830; married, in 1859, Eliza Boies.
3. Sarah Maria, born September 8, 1832; married, in 1854, Francis Edwin Gates.
4. Albert, of whom further.
5. Almon, born March 16, 1838; married, in 1862, Augusta Anna Brockway.
6. William Henry, born November 26, 1840; married (first), in 1863, Jane Maria Rogers; married (second), in 1869, Emma Ann Banning.
7. Mathilda, born July 22, 1844; married, in 1868, Joseph Benjamin Brockway.

(*Ibid.*, p. 104. Moses S. Beach and Rev. William Ely, D. D.: "The Ely Ancestry," pp. 225, 226.)

(VIII) ALBERT DAY, son of Elijah and Rebecca Ely (Hungerford) Day, was born October 14, 1835, and died in 1904. Albert Day married (first), in 1865, Kate Emily Webb; married (second), in 1869, Susan Slade, who was the daughter of William and Eliza (Potter) Slade. Eliza Potter was the daughter of Samuel J. and Ann (Seager) Potter. The progenitor of the Potter family in America was Nathaniel Potter, born in England, and who came to America in 1638; he was admitted an inhabitant of the Island of Aquidneck, April 30, 1639. "Nathaniel Potter" and twenty-eight others were signers of the following compact: "We whose names are underwritten do acknowledge ourselves the legal subjects of his Majesty King Charles, and in his name do hereby bind ourselves into a 'Civil body Politicke'—unto his laws according to matters of Justice." Nathaniel Potter married Dorothy, and their son, Ichabod Potter, married Martha Hazard. Martha Hazard was the daughter of Thomas Hazard, a native of Wales, England, who came to New England and was admitted a freeman at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1636. He removed to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where with eight others he signed an agreement before the settlement of Nieuport (Newport), Rhode Island, "28th-2d mo-1639." A record shows that he attended the General Court of Elections held at Newport in 1640 and of which town he is listed among the first planters. Thomas Hazard married (first) Martha; married (second) Martha Sheriff. His will mentions his wife, Martha; daughter, Martha, wife of "Ichabod Potter," of Portsmouth, and others. Ichabod and Martha (Hazard) Potter had a son, Colonel John Potter, whose record shows valuable Colonial service; his military career consisted of ensign in the Kings Town Companies Second Company, under Captain Christopher Allen, in May, 1719; later he was made captain of the same company and served in this capacity until 1734, when he was commissioned major of the Kings County Militia, Third Regiment; in June, 1735, he was raised

to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Kings County Troop of Horse, commanded by Colonel Joseph Stanton; he held the same commission in the Kings County Militia, Third Regiment, May, 1736, of which company he was eventually commissioned colonel. Colonel John Potter married Sarah Wilson; their son, Captain John Potter, married Mercy Robinson; they had a son, Colonel John Potter, who married Elizabeth Hazard, they were the parents of Samuel J. Potter, who married Ann Seager, mentioned above. The said Samuel J. and Ann (Seager) Potter were the parents of Eliza Potter, who married William Slade, of Providence, Rhode Island, and their daughter, Susan Slade, married Albert Day, as his second wife. (Potter data according to family records.) After her death, Albert Day married (third), in 1876, Sally deVere Wiggins. Child by the second marriage:

1. Eliza (Lyda) Potter, of whom further.

(G. E. Day: "A Genealogical Register of the Descendants in the Male Line of Robert Day," p. 104. Moses S. Beach and Rev. William Ely, D. D.: "The Ely Ancestry," p. 226. F. A. Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," Vol. II, p. 41.)

(IX) ELIZA (LYDA) POTTER DAY, daughter of Albert and Susan (Slade) Day, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 20, 1872. She married Harry Sargeant Taylor. (Taylor V.) Mrs. Taylor resides in Baltimore, Maryland, and is actively interested in civic, social and religious welfare. She is president of the Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America; vice-president of the "Maryland Line" Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; a member of the Colonial Dames, Washington, District of Columbia; Maryland Society; Colonial Dames of America and Dames Magna Charta. In religious affiliation she is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore.

(F. A. Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," Vol. II, p. 41.)

(The Hungerford Line).

The Hungerford family is of very ancient origin and is recorded as early as 1428 when Robert, Lord Hungerford, came into possession of Stoke Park, or Stokes Poges, through his marriage to Alianore de Molines, who lies buried with her father, Sir William de Molines and his wife, in the sanctuary of the old church of Stokes Poges. The Hungerfords fought in the wars of the Roses and through their associations with the Lancasterians met with disastrous results, Lord Robert and his son both falling under the axe of the executioner.

(I) THOMAS HUNGERFORD, the ancestor of the family in America, was born in England and died in New London, Connecticut, in 1663. Children:

1. Thomas, of whom further.
2. Sarah.
3. Hannah.

(II) THOMAS HUNGERFORD, JR., son of Thomas Hungerford, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1648, and died in East Haddam, Connecticut, in 1741. He married, in 1671, Mary Gray, of Narragansett, Rhode Island. Children:

1. Thomas.
2. John, of whom further.
3. Greene.

4. Elizabeth.
5. Susannah.
6. Sarah.
7. Mary.
8. Esther.

(III) CAPTAIN JOHN HUNGERFORD, son of Thomas and Mary (Gray) Hungerford, was born at New London, Connecticut, in 1672, and died in 1748 at East Haddam. He was a captain of the train band in West Society of Colchester, Connecticut, in October, 1730. He married, December 3, 1702, Deborah Spencer, who died October 14, 1750. Children:

1. Mary, born in 1703.
2. Ruth, born in 1705; married Joseph Shipman.
3. Jane, born in 1707; married Thomas Harvey.
4. Esther, born in 1709; married Joseph Day.
5. Thankful, born in 1713.
6. Robert, of whom further.
7. Thomas, born in 1718; married Deborah.
8. Deborah, born in 1721; married John Hungerford.

(IV) ROBERT HUNGERFORD, son of Captain John and Deborah (Spencer) Hungerford, was born at East Haddam, Connecticut, January 3, 1715, and died February 11, 1794. He married, March 2, 1736, Grace Holmes, who was born in 1717 and died April 27, 1798. Children:

1. John, born in 1736, died in 1760; married Jane Church.
2. Pacariah, born in 1740 and died in 1816; married Lydia Bigelow.
3. Deborah, born in 1743.
4. Silence, born in 1747.
5. Anna, born in 1749.
6. Robert, of whom further.
7. Grace, born in 1755.
8. Elijah, born in 1756.

(V) ROBERT HUNGERFORD, son of Robert and Grace (Holmes) Hungerford, was born January 23, 1751, and died December 29, 1834. He married (first) (name not found); married (second), at Hadlyme, Connecticut, in 1783, Olive Ely, who was born June 23, 1758, and died July 20, 1843; she was the daughter of Joseph Ely, who married Rebecca Selden and granddaughter of Captain Richard Ely, who was born in 1690 and died March 6, 1767. He held a commission during the French and Indian War in 1745 and was ensign of the train band from 1717 to 1725; he was a member of the General Assembly in 1719 and deputy in 1723. Olive (Ely) Hungerford was the great granddaughter of Captain William Ely, the founder of the family in America, who was born in 1646 and died in 1717; his Colonial record consisted of deputy to the General Court at Hartford, Connecticut, in the years 1690, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, and 1697; in the latter year he was appointed captain of the train band; from 1701 to 1706 he was chosen member of the General Assembly. He served as justice of New London, Connecticut, in 1698, 1701, and 1702; he represented Lyme, Connecticut, at the General Assembly at New Haven from 1706 to 1708; he was a member of the coun-

cil which met with the Governor at New London, June 2, 1714; and later was admitted to the bar at the Court of Assistants.

Children of Robert and Olive (Ely) Hungerford:

1. Joseph Ely, born in 1784, died in 1861; married, in 1819, Nancy Anderson.
2. William, born in 1786, died in 1873.
3. Lovice, born in 1789, died in 1869.
4. Ansel, born in 1792, died in 1800.
5. Asa, born in 1795, died in 1875; married, in 1826, Eliza Palmer.
6. Richard, born in 1798, died in 1815.
7. Ansel, born in 1801, died in 1877; married, in 1833, Eleanor Louisa Day.
8. Rebecca Ely, of whom further.

(VI) REBECCA ELY HUNGERFORD, daughter of Robert and Olive (Ely) Hungerford, was born November 20, 1804, and died April 23, 1886. She married Elijah Day. (Day VII.)

(Hungerford and Ely records from family data.)



## Morris

(I) ANTHONY MORRIS, 2D, the American progenitor of the Morris family, was a member of the Society of Friends, who came from England to Burlington, New Jersey, in 1682. He moved to Philadelphia in 1685. There he promptly became a leader and rendered valuable public service as presiding justice of the Court of Common Pleas of the city, as justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania from 1693 to 1698, as mayor of Philadelphia from 1703 to 1704, as provincial councillor in 1696, and as representative in the Assembly of the Province from 1698 to 1704. Anthony Morris was four times married. In 1676, he married (first) Mary Jones, who died in 1688; (second), in 1689, Agnes Barr, who died in 1692; (third) Mary Coddington, who died in 1699; (fourth) Elizabeth Watson.

(II) ANTHONY (3) MORRIS, son of Anthony (2) and Mary (Jones) Morris, was born in 1681, and died in 1763, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His public service took the form of membership in the Pennsylvania Assembly, alderman and associate justice of the City Court of Philadelphia. He married Phœbe Guest.

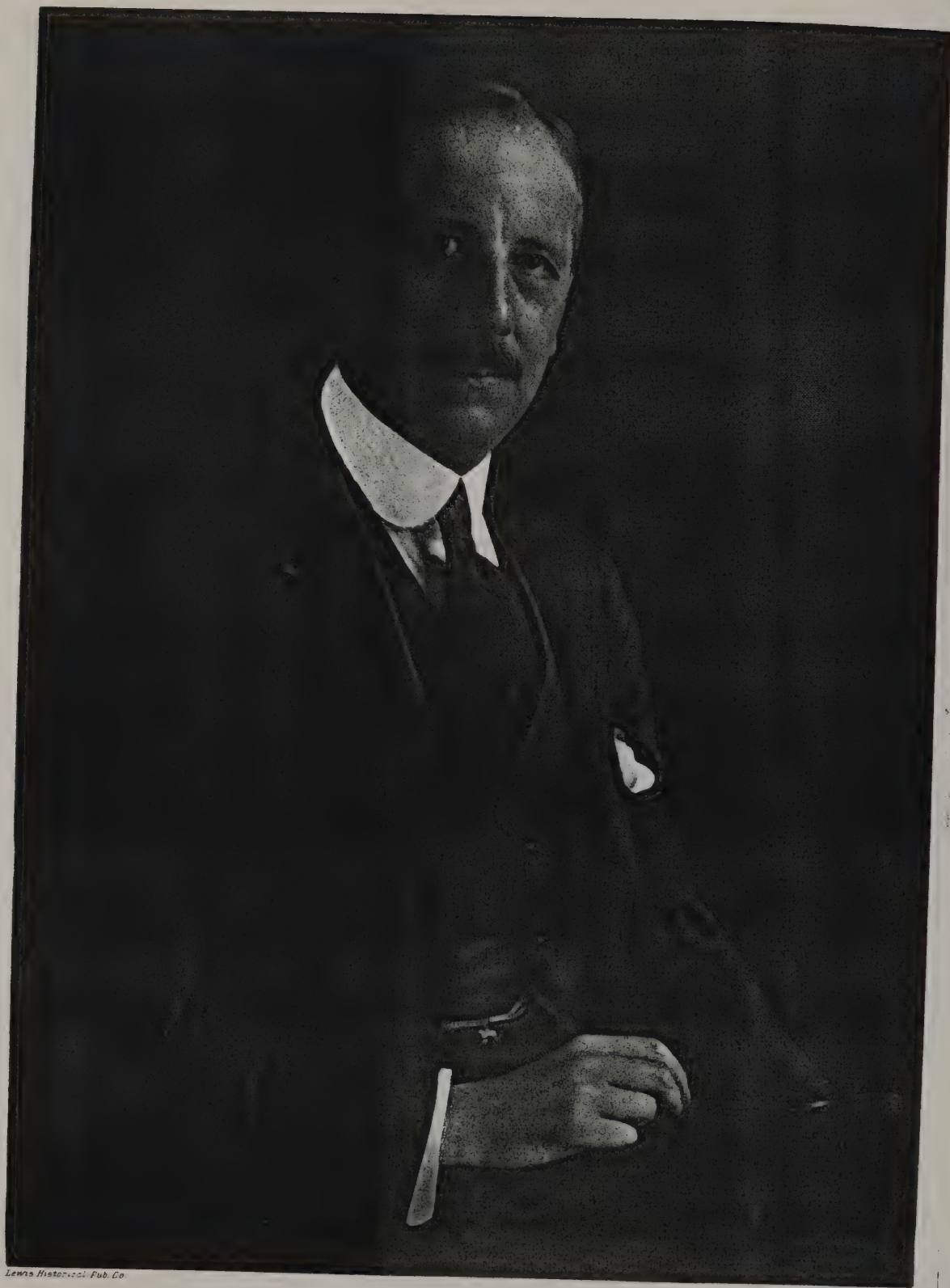
(III) ANTHONY (4) MORRIS, son of Anthony (3) and Phœbe (Guest) Morris, was born in 1705 and died in 1780, in Philadelphia. He married Sarah Powell.

(IV) CAPTAIN SAMUEL MORRIS, their son, born in 1743, died in 1812, was captain of the First City Troop of Philadelphia Light Horse, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly for many years. Captain Samuel Morris was governor of a club, the "State in Schuylkill," and he married Rebecca Wistar, daughter of Caspar Wistar.

(V) ISRAEL WISTAR MORRIS, their son, born in 1778, died in 1870, was a commission merchant in Philadelphia. He married Mary Hollingsworth.

(VI) CASPAR MORRIS, son of Israel Wistar and Mary (Hollingsworth) Morris, was born in 1804, and died in 1884. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1826 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and soon became pre-eminent in Philadelphia as physician, philanthropist, and writer on medical subjects. He was greatly beloved throughout the city, where he founded and managed many charitable institutions. Dr. Caspar Morris married, in 1829, Anne Cheston, who was born in 1810, and died in 1880. They were the parents of:

1. James Cheston Morris, of whom further.
2. Israel Wistar Morris, born June 1, 1833.
3. Mary Hollingsworth Morris, born in 1835, died in 1919, who married Henry M. Murray.
4. Galloway Cheston Morris, born in 1837, who married Hannah Perot.
5. Cornelia, born in 1840, died in 1842.
6. Daniel Corrie Morris, born in 1842, and died in 1845.



Lewis Historical Pub. Co.

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. NY

Lewis & Clark's

(VII) DOCTOR JAMES CHESTON MORRIS, son of Dr. Caspar and Anne (Cheston) Morris, was born in Philadelphia, May 28, 1831. He received his baccalaureate from the University of Pennsylvania at graduation in the class of 1851, and the same institution gave him his Master and Doctor of Medicine degrees on the completion of the medical course in 1854. He rose to great prominence in the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, becoming a noted specialist in nervous and mental diseases and an invaluable member of a number of hospital staffs. He was appointed contract surgeon in the United States Army, serving in that capacity from October, 1862, to August, 1863. He had many and versatile interests, even as his public services were both various and important. He was examiner and lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania from 1855 to 1863; curator of the American Philosophical Society from 1889 to 1901; director of the biological and microscopical departments of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences from 1897 to 1911; president of the Virginia Mining and Improvement Company from 1874 to 1903; president of the American Devon Cattle Club from 1901 to 1918; and a Fellow of the American College of Physicians at Philadelphia from 1857 to 1918. Dr. James Cheston Morris married for his second wife Mary Ella (Johnson) Stuart, born in 1841, died in 1912. They were the parents of:

1. Lawrence Johnson, of whom further.

(VIII) LAWRENCE JOHNSON MORRIS, son of Dr. James Cheston and Mary Ella (Johnson) Morris, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1870. Following graduation at the William Penn Charter School of Philadelphia, he entered Haverford College, which gave him his baccalaureate degree in 1889. He elected a business career and made his entry into it in the year of his graduation from college, taking employment in the service of Lawrence Johnson & Company, foreign merchants, importers and exporters. He exhibited adaptability and increasing usefulness in the discharge of the responsibilities imposed upon him, and these qualifications, plus ability and loyalty, led, in 1905, to his reception as a partner in the firm, which association has since continued.

Other interests with which he is connected are the Abrasive Company, of which he is vice-president and director; the Philadelphia Warehouse Company, Philadelphia Bourse (Grain Exchange), Kittaning Coal Company, National Bank of Chester County, Chester Valley Bus Lines, and Chester Valley Securities Company, of each of which he is a director.

Mr. Morris is active in social welfare and religious endeavors, secretary and manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the Philadelphia Dispensary, president of the Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, trustee of the Bishop White Prayer Book Society, and of the Society for the Advancement of Christianity of Pennsylvania, and vestryman of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, having also to his record a quarter of a century's service in the same capacity for Holy Trinity Church at West Chester, and manager of Merchants Fund. He is a justice of the peace for Birmingham Township, a member of the English Speaking Union, Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, American Guernsey Cattle Club, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Welcome Society, Colonial Society, Netherland Society, the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Chester County, and Valley Forge, the Academy

of Natural Sciences, Franklin Institute, and Philadelphia Museum. His social organizations are the Philadelphia Club, Rittenhouse Club, University Club, Merion Cricket Club, and University Barge Club.

Prior to the United States getting into the World War, Mr. Morris attended the summer sessions of the Plattsburgh Officers' Training Camps of 1915 and 1916. After America's entry, he served on the Draft Board of the Third Philadelphia District.



## Donaldson

Lower's "Patronymica Britannica" gives the derivation of the surname Donaldson as from "Donald's Son," Donald being a well-known northern personal name, which Gaelic etymologists say is derived from "Donhuil" or "brown-eyed." Bardsley tells us the Scottish patronymic is MacDonald, but in the lowlands and on the border the more English form was Donalds and Donaldson.

(M. A. Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) WILLIAM DONALDSON, who begins our line, was born in Scotland about 1690, and died in Darby, Pennsylvania, in 1757, letters of administration being granted October 31, 1757, to his wife and son, Arthur. He resided in Darby as early as 1719, and was a prominent citizen of the community, holding a number of public offices, among them overseer of the poor in 1724, and supervisor of the town in 1752. He was a landed proprietor, Boone Island, opposite Philadelphia, being one of his possessions, a portion of which he conveyed to James Rouse in 1757. William Donaldson married, about 1730, Margaret Townsend, of County Down, Province of Ulster, Ireland. They had:

1. Captain Andrew, of whom further.
2. Arthur, a noted man in his day, a ship builder, civil engineer, inventor, and a man of large affairs and great public spirit. Previous to the Revolutionary War the wharfage accommodations of Philadelphia had become much impaired by the accumulation of mud, and Arthur Donaldson invented a dredging machine for cleaning and deepening docks, a description of which was given in the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History" for 1875. A committee of the American Philosophical Society, appointed to examine the machine at work, recommended an award to the builder of one hundred pounds for his ingenuity. In 1785 he was granted by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania the exclusive privilege for a term of years, of making and using in the Delaware River this machine for cleaning docks. It was called the "Hippopotamus." He was also the inventor of a balance lock, and his inventive abilities secured for him an offer from Robert Fulton of a partnership in his steam-boat scheme. Mr. Donaldson rendered valuable service to the cause of the patriots in the Revolutionary contest. On the request of the Pennsylvania Council of Safety, he built and sunk the famous "Cheveaux de Frieze" in the Delaware River at Mud Island below Philadelphia, to obstruct the advance of the British by that route upon the city.

(Donaldson Bible Records, photostat copy in the collection of the Genealogical Society of Philadelphia. West Chester Records, Wills, and Administration Book "D," p. 116. Leach: "Tree Family and Its Connections in England and America," pp. 53-62. Scharff and Westcott: "History of Philadelphia," p. 2338.)

(II) CAPTAIN ANDREW DONALDSON, son of William and Margaret (Townsend) Donaldson, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, about 1736, according to Donaldson Bible records, photostat copy in the collection of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and was lost at sea in September, 1782. He was a ship builder as well as a sea captain. Captain Donaldson was a lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, charged with driving the French out of the Ohio region in 1755. Captain Andrew Donaldson married, in Swedes Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1761 (according to Donaldson Bible records, photostat

copy in the collection of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania), Eleanor Toy. (Toy II.) They had: William Townsend, of whom further.

(Donaldson Bible Records, photostat copy in the collection of the Genealogical Society of Philadelphia (and Pennsylvania). Marriage Records of Old Swedes Church. Leach: "Tree Family and Its Connections in England and America," p. 63. Paxton: "Where Pennsylvania History Began," p. 218.)

(III) WILLIAM TOWNSEND DONALDSON, son of Captain Andrew and Eleanor (Toy) Donaldson, was born in Philadelphia, July 11, 1762, and died in Philadelphia, March 31, 1818. He was appointed a member of the Board of Health, December 30, 1799, and became president of the board in 1803. May 6, 1805, he was elected commissioner of the district of Southwark for a term of three years, and October 13, 1807, he was elected high sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, and served in 1808-09-10. In addition he was elected, May 17, 1808, a member of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, and was treasurer of the Grand Lodge, No. 19, of Ancient York Masons, in 1808-11. Mr. Donaldson was of the firm of Donaldson and Lang, mast makers, yards on the Delaware River. William Townsend Donaldson married, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1785, Mary Adams, born at Philadelphia, March 18, 1763, who died at Philadelphia, March 13, 1849, the daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Plankinhorn) Adams. They had:

1. John Plankinhorn, of whom further.
2. William.
3. Jacob.

(Donaldson Bible Records, photostat copy in the collection of the Genealogical Society of Philadelphia (and Pennsylvania). Campbell: "History of Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, 1771-1892," pp. 20, 394, in the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.)

(IV) JOHN PLANKINHORN DONALDSON, son of William Townsend and Mary (Adams) Donaldson, was born in Philadelphia, December 4, 1795, and died in Philadelphia, April 17, 1845. He was of the firm of Donaldson and Lang. In March, 1838, this firm was discontinued and he formed a partnership with his two brothers, William and Jacob, under the firm name of Donaldson Brothers, mast and spar makers, yards at Southwark and Kensington on the Delaware River. John Plankinhorn Donaldson married, in Philadelphia, May 24, 1832, Matilda Nice. (Nice V.) Among their children were:

1. John Plankinhorn, Jr., who as a mere boy had gone to Charleston, Kanawha County, Virginia, and as the issues between the North and South became clearly defined became a Confederate soldier, commissioned captain in the Twenty-second Virginia Infantry, commanded by Colonel (afterwards General) Echols. He served in the Army of the Valley under General Stonewall Jackson, General Early and General Breckinridge, and ultimately in the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Robert E. Lee. He was wounded at Droop Mountain and at Cold Harbor, taken prisoner and sent to Fort Delaware.
2. Francis Adams, of whom further.

(Nice and Donaldson Bible Records, photostat copy in the collections of the Genealogical Society of Philadelphia.)

(V) CAPTAIN FRANCIS ADAMS DONALDSON, fourth son of John Plankinhorn and Matilda (Nice) Donaldson, was born in Philadelphia, June 7, 1840. He was carefully reared in the Friends' Primary School, Philadelphia, and at Crowell's Academy, West Chester, Pennsylvania, finishing at the Friends' School, then

located on Walnut Street, Philadelphia, where the Curtis Building now is. His keen intelligence and outstanding character were evidenced during his days as a student. His school days at an end, and eager to succeed in whatever he undertook, Mr. Donaldson obtained employment as a clerk in the shipping office of Alexander Heron, Jr., and Company, agent for the Southern Line of Steamships and Merchant Marine, whose vessels sailed for southern ports. He displayed in his work those admirable traits that distinguish a man as an individual capable of going far. He remained in that connection until the Civil War broke upon the country, when, fired with the patriotic ardor which surged in his blood as a birthright of his ancestors, he enlisted for service April 25, 1861, in Captain Garrick Mallory's company, then forming in the old Military Hall, Library Street, Philadelphia, and this unit afterwards became a part of Colonel E. D. Baker's First California Regiment, subsequently known as the Seventy-first Pennsylvania, which was mustered into service at Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, in June, 1861. From the date of his enlistment until his honorable discharge from the service, his record was a brilliant one for personal bravery and efficiency. He was a soldier through and through. A month and a day after his mustering in, he was made a sergeant of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Infantry, May 26, 1861. With his command, he was sent to the seat of war, and soon was engaged in some of the fiercest fighting of the conflict. Into the carnage of the battle of Ball's Bluff, Virginia, he entered with characteristic disregard of his personal safety. So intrepid was his conduct in the face of the enemy that he was commissioned on the field as a lieutenant. He was made a prisoner, however, and confined in a warehouse of Liggett and Company's tobacco factory in Richmond, where he was forced to lead an almost unendurable existence. His brother, Captain John P. Donaldson, Jr., who through the irony of fate had grown up in Virginia, and thus espoused the cause of the Confederacy, on learning of his predicament, used his influence to have him paroled in the city of Richmond until exchanged. Captain Donaldson was next found in action at the bloody battle of Fair Oaks, in which he was severely wounded, May 31, 1862. He was presented with a sword by the citizens of Philadelphia as the first wounded officer to return to the city. The sword is now in the possession of the Historical Society of Germantown. Following his recovery, he was appointed by Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, as captain of the One Hundred Eighteenth Pennsylvania ("Corn Exchange") Regiment, one of the recognized selected four hundred fighting regiments of the Civil War, in which he served with marked distinction in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. His promotions had come in rapid and merited succession. He was commissioned second lieutenant, May 1, 1862, and captain on August 19, 1862. Again he was in the thickest of the fighting at Antietam, Shephardstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, and Mine Run, names which are synonymous with the immortal deeds performed by the heroes who made the supreme sacrifice, and by those other heroes who are their survivors. An outstanding event in Captain Donaldson's army service was that in connection with his being detailed by General Griffith, commanding the First Division, Fifth Army Corps, in the retreat of the Army of the Potomac from Chancellorsville, Virginia, and in this great movement of the Fifth Army Corps, which was covered by the artillery which lined the hills on the opposite bank to protect him,

he saw the command safely across the Rappahannock River, tearing up the pontoon bridges as he retired, receiving for this noteworthy deed the congratulations of General Barnes, First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, and General Griffin. Captain Donaldson was honorably discharged from the service January 14, 1864. After the close of the Civil War the officers and men of the One Hundred Eighteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers (Corn Exchange Regiment), decided to form a company and enter the National Guard of Pennsylvania as Company H, of the First Regiment (Gray Reserves). This company presented a conspicuous membership of men of prominence, and among its early captains was Captain Donaldson, who had naturally enlisted with the comrades of his old command. He was commissioned, February 24, 1869, as captain of Company H, First Regiment Infantry of the Uniformed Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Reserved Brigade of the First Division, composed of the uniformed militia of the city and county of Philadelphia. He was honorably discharged June 27, 1871. Subsequently he was commissioned adjutant of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was honorably discharged February 26, 1872.

Returning from the battlefield to his native Philadelphia, Captain Donaldson founded the insurance firm of Francis A. Donaldson and Company, in 1865. The qualities which he had so conspicuously displayed as a soldier on the field of battle he diverted with equal success to the peaceful occupation of civilian life, with especial reference to his business, which he built up to gratifying proportions during his active association with it which he terminated in June, 1917, when he retired. Captain Donaldson was affiliated with that distinguished body of veteran officers of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Pennsylvania Commandery, and a former member of its council; Post Two, Grand Army of the Republic; Historical Society of Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. Captain Donaldson was a contributing member of the American Hose Company under the volunteer system, and an active member of the Quaker City Barge Club from 1867 to 1872. Captain Francis Adams Donaldson married, at Philadelphia, October 15, 1872, Mary Heyberger Landell. (Landell III.) They had:

1. Francis Adams, Jr., of whom further.
2. Kate Beresford, married (first) George Herbert Taylor, and (second) Robeson Lea Perot. Issue, by first marriage: William Shipley, 2d. She died in Germantown, Philadelphia, December 17, 1929.
3. Wharton Landell, married, in Chester, Pennsylvania, Rachel Hannum, daughter of Judge John Berne Hannum and Mary Henrietta (Irwin) Hannum. Issue: Wharton Landell, Jr., Mark Hannum, and John Berne.

The death of Captain Donaldson occurred at Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1928. Because of his qualities of mind and character, his high ideals of patriotism and conduct, as well as his distinguished and brilliant career, the memory of Captain Donaldson will long remain, and well might serve as a fitting example of a true type of American citizen.

(Family data.)

(VI) FRANCIS ADAMS DONALDSON, JR., son of Captain Francis Adams and Mary Heyberger (Landell) Donaldson, was born in Philadelphia, July 9, 1875. He was educated at the George F. Martin School for Boys, in Philadelphia, and attended the University of Minnesota, class of 1903. The period between his

entrance into the university and that of the completion of his earlier schooling was spent in ways of strenuous activity. The sea lured him and in the merchant marine (sail) service he found outlet for his youthful love of travel. He was shipped as a seaman before the mast, and in the rigorous disciplining of his work gained much. He spent two years in this service, during which time he gained a wide background of experience and understanding of life as it is lived in all countries. His first voyage was to Greenland, and later there were voyages to the British Isles and Europe, and the Western African Coast. Mr. Donaldson left the service August 15, 1895. He had entered the business of his father, the insurance firm of Francis A. Donaldson and Company, in 1891, and in 1896 was made a partner of the firm in which he has continued with characteristic success ever since. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. In affairs of a political nature he supports the principles of the Republican party. Naturally socially inclined in his interests, Mr. Donaldson finds time for affiliation in many organizations which bring him into close contact with others and with fraternal interests, widespread and diverse. A member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, he is, in addition, a member of the Bachelor Barge Club, of Philadelphia. Mr. Donaldson is a strong and faithful representative of a distinguished family, and is a worthy member of the following organizations: The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, of which he was made Junior Vice-Commander, May 1, 1929, and Senior Vice-Commander, May 7, 1930; the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; the Society of the War of 1812, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; the Swedish Colonial Society of Philadelphia; and the Huguenot Society of America.

Francis Adams Donaldson, Jr., married, in Philadelphia, April 5, 1904, Mattie Oelbermann, born in Philadelphia, September 4, 1881, the daughter of Rudolph and Martha (Patton) Oelbermann. Rudolph Oelbermann was born in Lennip, Germany, November 10, 1836, and died in Philadelphia, May 17, 1888. The city of Lennip purchased the family home in Lennip and it is now used as a sample of the oldest architecture of Germany. It was built in 1600. Rudolph Oelbermann came to this country to escape the military service. He came to Philadelphia in 1855. Rudolph Oelbermann married, in Philadelphia, March 3, 1868, Martha Patton, born in Philadelphia, September 19, 1843, who died in Wynnewood, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1921. The children of Francis Adams, Jr., and Mattie (Oelbermann) Donaldson are:

1. Francis Adams, 3rd, born in Bryn Mawr, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1907. On his twenty-first birthday he started out on a trip around the world in a manner that brought him in direct contact with the peoples of the world. Traveling railroad third class, third class and also deck passage by steamer, he slept frequently in railroad stations and outdoors, or took hotel accommodations at sixty-five cents a night. His wanderings through England, Ireland, and Scotland, Europe, the Near East, Far East, and Africa, took him through twenty-eight countries and three islands. His reason for this method of travel and hardships and dangers encountered was his desire to "see how the other fellow lived, which he could not do by traveling de luxe." He said he would make the journey on one thousand dollars, and he spent one thousand and twenty-five dollars. Francis Adams Donaldson, 3d, was a member of the Merion Cricket Club, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He died in Bryn-Mawr, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1931. At the time of his death he was employed by the insurance firm of Francis A. Donaldson and Company.

2. William David, born in Philadelphia, October 4, 1908; was employed in the Marine Department, Insurance Company of North America; was a member of the Merion Cricket Club, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He died in Wynnewood, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1930.

(Family data.)

(The Landell Line).

(I) GEORGE LANDELL was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1787, and died in Philadelphia, May 2, 1871. George Landell served in the War of 1812 as a private and as a quartermaster sergeant in Captain John Naglee's company of Northern Liberty Artillerists, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Prevost. His service commenced September 8, 1814, and ended January 3, 1815. He was a ship builder of the firm of Eyre and Landell, engaged in the construction of government vessels and among others, the privateer "Snapper" for the late Commodore Stewart. Mr. Landell was one of the originators of the Kensington National Bank of Philadelphia, and served on its board of directors until advancing years compelled him to decline reelection. He was one of the originators of the Kensington Gas Company, and in addition a member of the board of directors of the Spring Garden Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. In 1828, the firm of Eyre and Landell was discontinued and he entered the lumber business, subsequently taking into partnership his eldest son, John. George Landell married, in Philadelphia, May 2, 1811, Mary Heyberger, born in Philadelphia, December 1, 1791, who died in Philadelphia, September 30, 1883. They had: John, of whom further.

(Philadelphia Commercial List, 1871. "Sunday Dispatch," June 16, 1872. Records in War Department, The Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.)

(II) JOHN LANDELL, son of George and Mary (Heyberger) Landell, was born in Philadelphia, April 5, 1812, and died in Philadelphia, December 16, 1860. John Landell married, in Philadelphia, May 11, 1837, Eliza Keen. (Keen VII.) They had: Mary Heyberger, of whom further.

(Landell and Donaldson Bible Records.)

(III) MARY HEYBERGER LANDELL, daughter of John and Eliza (Keen) Landell, was born in Philadelphia, October 15, 1843, and died in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1929. She married Captain Francis Adams Donaldson. (Donaldson V.)

(Donaldson Bible Records, photostat copy in the Collections of the Genealogical Society of Philadelphia.)

(The Keen Line).

(I) JORAN KYN was born in Sweden about 1620, and died after the 6th day of the 1st month, 1687. He came to America with Governor John Printz in the ship "Frama" and settled Upland on the Delaware River, now Chester, Pennsylvania. Joran Kyn married, but the name of his wife is unknown. He had Hans, of whom further.

(Keen: "The Descendants of Joran Kyn, of New Sweden," pp. 7-14; photostat copy in the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.)

(II) HANS KYN, or KEEN, as the spelling of the name became, son of Joran Kyn, was possibly born in America, and died prior to August 10, 1684. He mar-

ried Willemka, who died after January 5, 1707-08. They had Erick, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 14, paragraph 2.)

(III) ERICK KEEN, son of Hans and Willemka Kyn, or Keen, was born at Upland, and his will was admitted to probate January 28, 1741-42. He married Brigitta. They had: Daniel, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 16, 32, paragraph 6.)

(IV) DANIEL KEEN, son of Erick and Brigitta Keen, was born in Oxford Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, in 1722-23. He married, January 6, 1751-52, Elizabeth McCarty. They had: Andrew, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 33, 67, paragraph 30. Trinity Church Register, Oxford.)

(IV) ANDREW KEEN, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (McCarty) Keen, was born in Philadelphia, August 6, 1752, and died August 3, 1838. He served with the Colonies against Great Britain in the American Revolution as a private in a company commanded by Captain Rudolph Neff, under Colonels Lewis and J. Deane, from July 14, 1776, to February, 1777, and again for three months from September, 1777. He became a member of the Troop of Light Dragoons of Philadelphia County, and served for three months from March, 1778, under Captain Craig, and for six weeks from June, 1778, under Captain Owen Faries, and subsequently on two occasions for several weeks each time. Andrew Keen received a pension from the Bureau of Pensions, Department of the Interior of the United States, Washington, District of Columbia. He was engaged in the battles of Trenton, Assunpink Creek, and Princeton, and in a skirmish near Holmesburg, Philadelphia County, and in the battle of Monmouth. He witnessed the execution of Major André. Andrew Keen married, April 8, 1777, Margaret Toy, daughter of Elias and Barbara (Clair) Toy. They had: James, of whom further.

(Keen: "The Descendants of Joran Kyn, of New Sweden," pp. 68, 162, paragraph 94. Gloria Die Church Register. United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania State Library and Museum, Vol. I, p. 979, Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series.)

(VI) JAMES KEEN, son of Andrew and Margaret (Toy) Keen, was born in Philadelphia, August 6, 1781, and died in Philadelphia, October 10, 1860. He married, May 20, 1804, Catharine Himes, born February 3, 1788, who died in Philadelphia, July 12, 1863, the daughter of Andrew and Catharine Himes. They had: Eliza, of whom further.

(Keen: "The Descendants of Joran Kyn, of New Sweden," p. 163.)

(VII) ELIZA KEEN, daughter of James and Catharine (Himes) Keen, was born in Philadelphia, October 29, 1809, and died in Philadelphia, August 20, 1854. She married John Landell. (Landell II.)

(Landell and Donaldson Bible Records.)

(The Nice Line).

(I) HANS DE NEUSE (NICE) died in Nicetown, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1736. He was a French Huguenot, and he and his family had taken refuge in Holland from religious persecution in France. He came to Philadelphia from Holland with

his wife. They purchased from Mathias Van Bibber seventy acres of land, deed dated 1704, in Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, and tradition tells they celebrated the erection of their house there by throwing a bottle of schnapps over it and christening it and their plantation Nicetown, by which name it has since been known. Hans de Neuse (Nice) married, in Holland, Jennekin (Jane), who died September 11, 1742. Their third son was Anthony, of whom further.

(Nice Genealogy in the Nice Bible, photostat copy in the collection of the Genealogical Society of Philadelphia. "Fitler Genealogy," pp. 89, 92, in the collection of Historical Society of Pennsylvania.)

(II) ANTHONY DE NEUSE (NICE), son of Hans and Jennekin (Jane) de Neuse (Nice), was born in Nicetown, in 1712, on his father's estate, and he died in Nicetown, his will dated January 2, 1761, probated February 19, 1762. His father gave him a piece of land, part of the original tract, upon which he built a house, of which a pencil sketch was made by William Henry Nice, M. D., the great-uncle of F. A. Donaldson, Jr., in 1832, now in the possession of Mr. Donaldson. At his father's death Anthony inherited the homestead farm. Anthony de Neuse (Nice) married Jane. They had: George, of whom further.

(Nice Bible Records, photostat copy in collections of Genealogical Society of Philadelphia. "Fitler Genealogy," pp. 99, 100, in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.)

(III) GEORGE NICE, as the spelling of the name became, first son of Anthony and Jane de Neuse (Nice), was born in Nicetown, in 1739, and died in Nicetown, April 12, 1812, in the seventy-third year of his age. George Nice served in the Revolutionary War as captain of the Second Company of the Second Battalion of the Associated Battalions and Militia of the Revolution. He served from July, 1777, to the close of the war. George Nice married Hannah Hall. (Hall III.) They had: Jacob, of whom further. He was their second son.

(Nice Genealogy in the Nice Bible, Nice Bible Records, photostat copy in the collection of Genealogical Society of Philadelphia. "Fitler Genealogy," pp. 103-05, in the collection of Historical Society of Pennsylvania. "Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution, Associated Battalions and Militia," by William H. Egle, Vol. I, p. 742.)

(IV) JACOB NICE, son of George and Hannah (Hall) Nice, was born in Nicetown, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1766, and died there October 2, 1818. Jacob Nice married, December 6, 1812, Mary Allen, of Winchester, Virginia, born in Winchester October 15, 1794, who died in Philadelphia, November 28, 1829. They had: Matilda, of whom further. She was their second daughter.

(Nice Bible Records, photostat copy in collections of Genealogical Society of Philadelphia. "Fitler Genealogy," pp. 104, 105, 108, in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.)

(V) MATILDA NICE, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Allen) Nice, was born in Nicetown, November 16, 1815, and died in Philadelphia, March 20, 1842. She married John Plankinhorn Donaldson. (Donaldson IV.)

(Nice and Donaldson Bible Records, photostat copy in collection of Genealogical Society, of Philadelphia.)

(The Hall Line).

Hall, an English surname, is of local derivation, "at the hall," not the place as understood in the present day, but a superior and more pretentious dwelling.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JOSEPH HALL was born in England about 1681, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, his will proved June 17, 1731. Joseph Hall married Rebecca Rutter. (Rutter II.) They had: Jacob, of whom further.

("Fitler Genealogy," pp. 128, 154.)

(II) JACOB HALL, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Rutter) Hall, was born in Oxford Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. He was living in 1775. Jacob Hall was a captain of the Company of Philadelphia Associators, in 1748, under Colonel Edward Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas York, and Major Samuel Shaw. Jacob Hall married prior to October, 1742, Mary Parry. (Parry II.) They had: Hannah, of whom further.

("Pennsylvania Archives," Fifth Series, Vol. I, p. 28. "Fitler Genealogy," pp. 135-36, 138-39, 150.)

(III) HANNAH HALL, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Parry) Hall, was born in Philadelphia, *circa* 1739, and died in Germantown, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1824, in her eighty-sixth year. She married George Nice. (Nice III.)

("Fitler Genealogy," pp. 104-05, 108. Photostat copy of Nice Genealogy in Nice Bible in collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.)

(The Parry Line).

Parry, as surname, is derived from the baptismal form, "aP-Harry" (Welsh), that is, "son of Harry," and the baptismal form "son of Peter," popularly Parr, hence the pet form, Parry.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JOHN PARRY was born, probably, in Wales, in 1691, and died in Haverford Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1740. He was a member of the Assembly from Chester County, in the years 1724, 1727, 1728, 1730, 1731, 1735, 1736, and in addition was sheriff in 1732-34, 1738-39, and a justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1729, 1730, and 1738. John Parry married Hannah Armitage, who died after May 13, 1746. They had: Mary, of whom further.

("Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. IX, pp. 688-90. "Fitler Genealogy," pp. 135, 136, 138, 144, 147, 148.)

(II) MARY PARRY, daughter of John and Hannah (Armitage) Parry, was baptized in Philadelphia, February 8, 1716. She married Jacob Hall. (Hall II.)

("Fitler Genealogy," pp. 135, 136, 138, 139, 150.)

(The Rutter Line).

Rutter as a surname varies in spelling, examples being Ritter and Reuter. It is of occupational derivation, from ritter, a rider or trooper.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) THOMAS RUTTER was born in England in 1664-65, and died in Philadelphia, March, 1729-30. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly in the years 1713, 1714, 1727, 1728. Thomas Rutter married, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1685, Rebecca Staples, who was living in March, 1729-30. They had: Rebecca, of whom further.

("Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. IX, pp. 717-20. "Fitler Genealogy," p. 154.)

(II) REBECCA RUTTER, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Staples) Rutter, was born in Abington, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1688. She married Joseph Hall. (Hall I.)

("Fidler Genealogy," pp. 128, 154.)

(The Toy Line).

Toy as surname comes from the old personal name, according to Bardsley, who says further that "the son of Toy," the baptismal form, is the most reasonable derivation.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) ANDREW TOY was born in 1699, and died at Pennypack, Philadelphia, August 12, 1752, aged fifty-three. He married, at Philadelphia, Mary Boon. (Boon III.) They had Eleanor, of whom further.

("Burial Records of Old Swedes Church, Philadelphia," pp. 8, 11. Abstract of Philadelphia Wills, 1747-63, p. 1131.)

(II) ELEANOR TOY, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Boon) Toy, was born in Philadelphia, in 1737, and died there May 11 or 12, 1773. She married Captain Andrew Donaldson. (Donaldson II.)

(Donaldson Bible Records, photostat copy in collections of Genealogical Society, of Pennsylvania.)

(The Boon Line).

(I) ANDERS SWANSON BONDE (ANDREW SWANSON BOON) was born in Sweden in 1621, and his will was proved June 1, 1696. He resided in the colony of New Sweden, now the State of Pennsylvania, prior to November 25, 1645. He settled in New Sweden, in 1643, according to Donaldson Bible records. Anders Swanson Bonde married Anneka, or Anna, her will sworn February 9, 1712. They had: Neils, of whom further.

(Paxton: "Where Pennsylvania History Began," pp. 108-09, 218. Abstract of Philadelphia Wills, 1682-1726, pp. 92-93. Hildeburn MSS., p. 79, No. 2076, in collections of Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. Donaldson Bible Records, photostat copy in collection of the Genealogical Society of Philadelphia. Marriage Records of Old Swedes Church.)

(II) NEILS BOON, as the spelling of the name became, son of Anders Swanson and Anneka, or Anna, Bonde (Boon), died at Philadelphia, administration granted November 23, 1736. He married Mary. They had: Mary, of whom further.

(Administration Book C, p. 344, certified copy, photostat in collections of Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. Administration Book F, p. 451.)

(III) MARY BOON, daughter of Neils and Mary Boon, was born at Lower Dublin Township, Pennsylvania, and died at Philadelphia, January 29, 1753, and was buried on the first of February. She married Andrew Toy. (Toy I.)

(Burial Records of Old Swedes Church, Philadelphia, pp. 8, 11. Abstract of Philadelphia Wills, 1747-63, p. 1131.)



Moffatt  
(Moffett)

MOFFATT (MOFFETT).

*Arms*—Argent, a saltire gules and a chief azure.

*Crest*—The sun in splendour proper. (Burke: "General Armory.")

## Moffett

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Louis Burdelle Moffett, widely known educator, is as follows:

(I) ROBERT MAFFETT (or Maffet—the surname has other variants in spelling, as Moffatt and Moffett), great-great-great-grandfather of Louis Burdelle Moffett, was born in England, in June, 1700, and was one of the early settlers in Gloucester County, New Jersey. His plantation, known as Clover Valley, was in a valley about one-half mile east of the present village of Barnsboro. He was a member of the Presbyterian congregation of Timber Creek. His brothers were Samuel, and (probably) James and Isaac. Robert Maffett died on his plantation in 1755, and his wife, Rachel, died in 1769. They had several children, James, Archibald, Robert and others. The list is incomplete, owing to the destruction of the Presbyterian records by fire nearly a century ago. His son, James, was appointed administrator of his estate.

(II) ARCHIBALD MOFFATT, SR., son of Robert Maffett, or Maffet, was born November 20, 1730. He married Elizabeth Clark, the daughter of Richard Clark, of Deptford Township, Gloucester County, and his wife, Elizabeth Flaningham, who was the daughter of George Flaningham, of Greenwich Township, Gloucester County, and his wife, Sarah. Richard Clark and Elizabeth Flaningham were married in 1728, in the Woodbury Friends' Meeting. Sarah, wife of George Flaningham, was the daughter of Isaac Jennings, of the township and county of Gloucester, who came to America on the ship "Kent," and his wife, Judith.

Archibald Moffatt, Sr., and his wife, Elizabeth, had twelve children. The eldest, Ann, was born in 1753, and died September 3, 1816. She married, March 7, 1776, Elijah Cozens, and they lived on a farm near Clarksboro, New Jersey. They were buried in the private burying ground on the top of a hill, near the creek, and the stones marking their graves stood for a century, until about 1920, when they were destroyed by vandals. Rebecca, another daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth Moffatt, was born in 1756 and died February 8, 1819. She was married, in 1774, to David Eldridge, and their descendants are today numerous and distinguished. Richard, a son of Archibald and Elizabeth Moffatt, was born July 25, 1763, and died in 1841. He married (first) Mary Cozens; (second) Roxanna Giberson, and (third) Jane Langdon. The other children of Archibald and Elizabeth Moffatt were: Archibald, Jr., of whom later; George, who married Rachel Beatty; Isaac; James; Thomas, who married Hannah Abbott; Hannah, who married (first) Samuel Cozens, and (second) John Terrance; Martha, who married Thomas Thompson; Mary, who married William Carpenter, June 12, 1802; and Elizabeth, who married Samuel Bennett.

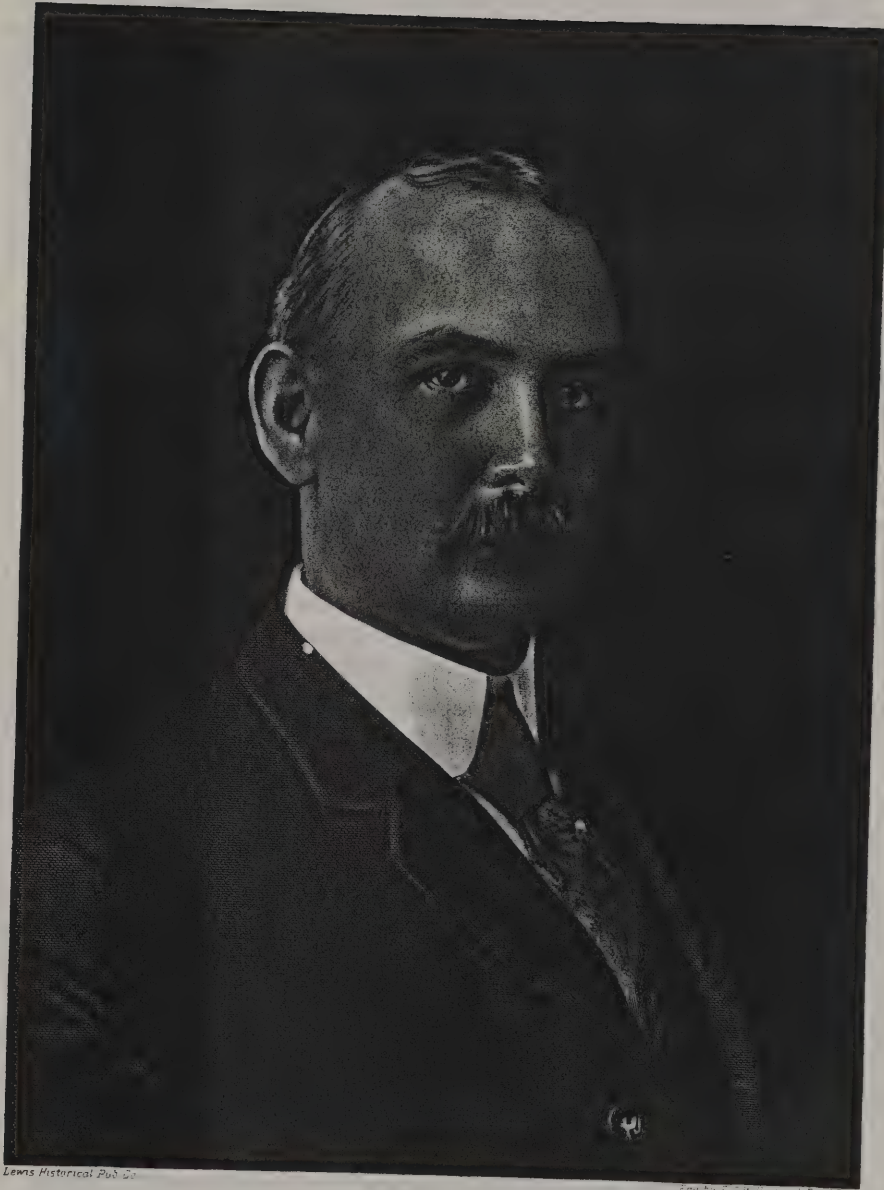
Archibald Moffatt, Sr., was a successful man of business. He purchased his father's plantation from the estate, and added largely to it. At the time of his death he was the owner of nearly four thousand acres of ground in that locality.

He built a stone residence on the new road opened up between Barnsboro and Carpenter's Landing, which stood until it was torn down about 1924. Aside from being a farmer on a large scale, he ran a fleet of freight boats between Carpenter's Landing and Philadelphia, and also transported overland freight from interior points to the Landing, including the output of the glass factory of the Stengers, at Glassboro. He sold to the Stengers the ground on which they built their factory, and the first article produced by the factory was an elaborate bottle which was presented by them to Archibald Moffatt, and which still exists. He also conducted an inn, and acted as banker for the community. Intensely patriotic, he was a member of the Committee on Correspondence prior to the outbreak of the Revolution, and in 1776 was made a captain in the First Regiment, Gloucester County Militia, and was later attached to the Second Regiment of Colonel Joseph Ellis. In 1777, he was assigned again to the First Regiment. He was in several actions against the enemy around Trenton, and on Staten Island and near New Brunswick. During the War of 1812, his house was headquarters for recruiting in that locality.

(III) ARCHIBALD MOFFETT, JR., as he spelled the name, son of Archibald and Elizabeth Moffatt, was born October 14, 1765, and died August 4, 1824. He married, December 31, 1784, Ann Reeves, daughter of Biddle Reeves and his second wife, who was Ann Clement, born October 26, 1764, died July 25, 1849. Biddle Reeves was the eldest son of Thomas Reeves. He (Biddle) was the owner of a large plantation, which was probably established by his father, and which still exists in its entirety about a mile south of Woodbury. On this plantation is a private burying ground with walls and gates in beautiful condition, in which many generations of the family rest. Biddle Reeves died in 1789. He married Ann Clement in 1759. Thomas Reeve, father of Biddle, was the eldest son of John Reeve. He (Thomas) was born in Burlington County, about 1700, and died in Deptford Township December 2, 1780, as is learned from his gravestone, the oldest in the Reeves burying ground. He married Sarah, whose surname was probably Biddle, hence the name of his eldest son. John Reeve, father of Thomas Reeve, was the son of Walter Reeve. He (John) married Ann Bradgate, July 22, 1695. He lived in Burlington County, and was granted the right to keep the ferry between Burlington and Philadelphia. He died *circa* 1748. Walter Reeve, father of John Reeve, was born in England, and settled in Burlington County prior to 1682, purchasing the plantation which he occupied until his death in 1698. The name of his first wife, the mother of John, is not known. His second wife was Anne Howell, whom he married November 11, 1682.

Archibald Moffett, Jr., and his wife, Ann, lived on the original Robert Maffet, or Maffett plantation, and had eleven children, as follows:

1. Mary, born December 11, 1785, died October 21, 1870; married Samuel Saunders.
2. Thomas, born November 19, 1787, died October 3, 1820; unmarried.
3. Elizabeth, born February 22, 1790, died in childhood.
4. John, born February 25, 1792, died November 13, 1873, unmarried.
5. Biddle, born February 12, 1794, died December 20, 1865, unmarried.
6. Ann, born February 12, 1796, died July 10, 1885; married (first) Amos Clark; (second) Jonathan Hendrickson.
7. Desire, born September 23, 1798, died August 11, 1860, unmarried.
8. Isaac, of whom further.



Lewis Historical Pub. Co.

2nd Fl. 210 Williams St. N.Y.

Louis B. Maffert

9. Joseph, born November 1, 1802, died January 19, 1866; married Mary Clark.
10. Sarah, born February 9, 1806, died July 25, 1885; married Nathan D. Pancoast.
11. Abigail, born September 10, 1809, died August 14, 1860; married John F. Roberts.

(IV) ISAAC MOFFETT, born July 12, 1800, died August 1, 1853, son of Archibald, Jr., and Ann Moffett, was married March 15, 1827, by Rev. John Woolson, to Mary Ann Focer, born July 15, 1804, died February 8, 1896, daughter of Valentine and Sophia Focer. Sophia, the wife of Valentine Focer (originally written Pfozter), was the daughter of Jacob and Catherine Stenger, and the only sister of seven brothers, Jacob, Solomon, John, Christian, Adam, Francis, and Philip. These eight children came with their mother from Europe, and the brothers found employment at Wistar's glass factory on Alloway Creek. In 1775, they went to Glassboro, purchased land from Archibald Moffatt, and began the manufacture of glass. Wistar's works were soon after abandoned, and a number of the employees found work in the new factory at Glassboro. The Stenger (or Stanger) brothers continued the business for about five years, when the depreciation in the value of Continental currency, which they had received in exchange for large quantities of glassware, compelled them to make an assignment, and the property passed out of their hands to Colonel Thomas Heston and Thomas Carpenter.

Isaac Moffett and his wife, Mary Ann (Focer) Moffett, had children as follows:

1. Anna Maria L., born January 28, 1828, died March 26, 1913; married James D. Hoffman.
2. Elizabeth T., born April 24, 1830; married Gabriel Beckett.
3. Louisa B., born April 12, 1832, died September 22, 1859, unmarried.
4. Biddle Reeves, of further mention.
5. George S., born July 24, 1836, died January 12, 1910; married Delia M. Diefendorf.
6. Charles Focer, born March 10, 1839, died March 19, 1918; married Mary B. Sparks.
7. Isaac, born October 10, 1841, died April 15, 1923; married Abigail Synnott.

(V) BIDDLE REEVES MOFFETT, son of Isaac and Mary Ann (Focer) Moffett, was born at Barnsboro, New Jersey, June 20, 1834, and died in Woodbury, February 13, 1921. He married, February 22, 1865, Mary Emma Eastlack, daughter of John C. Eastlack, of Mantua. (Eastlack VII.) They lived at Swedesboro, New Jersey, and had four children, three of whom died in infancy.

(VI) LOUIS BURDELLE MOFFETT, third child of Biddle Reeves and Mary Emma (Eastlack) Moffett, was born in Swedesboro, Gloucester County, New Jersey, March 22, 1874. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, graduating from high school in 1890, and after an interval of serving a clerkship in a country store, he entered Peirce School at Philadelphia, graduating from its course in business administration in the class of June, 1892. The following September he was offered, and accepted, a position in the office of the school.

On the death, in 1896, of Dr. Thomas May Peirce, founder of the Peirce School of Business Administration, Mr. Moffett succeeded to the control of the affairs of the institution, and as its director he has ever since been the guiding spirit of this the largest private school in the United States. Its yearly enrollment is three thousand students approximately. Its curriculum has been greatly strengthened and its prestige enhanced during the present managerial régime.

At its inception, in 1865, the Peirce School had its quarters in the old Handel and Haydn Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia. The first removal was in 1869, to the Inman Building, Tenth and Chestnut streets, the sec-

ond, in 1882, to the Philadelphia Record Building, where it remained thirty years. That was a period of significant expansion, more and more space being required, until the school occupied three whole floors. The third and last change was effected when the school moved to its own new building, which was purchased by Mr. Moffett in 1915. It is an attractively designed, modern, fireproof building, housing the school offices, classrooms, reading room, cafeteria, kitchens, locker rooms, assembly hall, library, elevator, etc., the whole representing an investment of more than a half million of dollars. The building has ground dimensions of fifty-six by one hundred and thirty-six feet, a frontage on three streets, and is seven stories in height. The school also owns several adjoining properties, which it is holding in reserve for the future. Mr. Moffett has been fortunate indeed in his selection of scholarly men for the school faculty, and the textbooks used by the students are written by these teachers. Mr. Moffett himself has written two: "Money and Banking" and "Peirce Manual of Bookkeeping."

He is president of the Pennsylvania Association of Private School Owners; secretary of the New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania; and a director of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Rotary Club. He was president of the latter club in 1930-31.

Louis Burdelle Moffett married, July 3, 1894, at Paulsboro, New Jersey, Mary Lewis Quinn. (Quinn IX.) Their son:

(VII) LOUIS BURDELLE MOFFETT, JR., was born in Philadelphia, June 24, 1895. He is a member of the class of 1917 of the University of Pennsylvania. He served in the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War, and was awarded the Croix de Guerre by the Italian Government. He married Hannah Rae Fox, and they have a son, Louis Burdelle Moffett, 3d, who was born November 11, 1921. Both father and son and their families have their residences in Woodbury, New Jersey. Mr. Moffett, Sr., maintains a summer home in Ocean City, New Jersey.

(The Eastlack Line).

Louis B. Moffett, Sr., through his mother, is descended from Francis Estlack, an English Quaker, who left England shortly before 1660, to settle in Bermuda, on account of the fines and persecutions to which the Quakers were subjected because they would not perform military service nor attend the Church of England. The same persecution continued in Bermuda, the details of which may be found in "Besse's Sufferings of the Quakers." Francis Estlack was a public Friend, and proclaimed his views and doctrines among the people, which made him obnoxious to those in power. He also published some tracts on religious subjects.

Eight children were born to Francis Estlack and his wife during their stay in Bermuda:

1. Hepzibah.
2. Mary.
3. Ruth.
4. Sarah.
5. George.
6. Miriam.
7. Jeremiah.
8. Joseph, of whom further.

At some time between 1675 and 1680, the family left Bermuda and came to America, joining the Newton Colony, near the present site of Collingswood, New Jersey. There, two more children were born, Jemima and John, and there Francis Estlack ended his days.

(II) JOSEPH ESTLACK was born September 16, 1674, and married Ann Powel, of Philadelphia, March 1, 1698. They had three children:

1. Francis, of further mention.
2. William.
3. Joseph.

Possibly more, the records of that generation being incomplete.

(III) FRANCIS ESTLACK, son of Joseph and Ann (Powel) Estlack, was born January 30, 1707, and died in 1783. He married, May 20, 1733, Phebe Driver, daughter of Samuel Driver, of Greenwich Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, and had the following children:

1. Restore.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Joseph.
4. Samuel, of whom further.
5. Sarah.
6. Ann.
7. Mary.
8. Pheby.

(IV) SAMUEL EASTLACK, as he spelled the name, son of Francis and Phebe (Driver) Estlack, was born February 20, 1740, and died March 6, 1798. He married Mary Turner, who died October 15, 1801, aged fifty-three years. They had the following children:

1. Amos, of whom further.
2. Samuel.
3. Martha.
4. Mary.
5. Elizabeth.

(V) AMOS EASTLACK, son of Samuel and Mary (Turner) Eastlack, was born September 1, 1768, and died December 23, 1833. He married (first) Sarah Scott, by whom he had the following children:

1. Elijah.
2. James Scott.
3. Maria.
4. Rebecca S.
5. Samuel.
6. Amos.
7. Joseph T.
8. George S.

He married (second) Rachel Cawman, daughter of John and Rachel Cawman, by whom he had the following children:

9. John Cawman, of whom further.
10. Richard Wills.
11. William Porch.
12. Andrew Winsor.

(VI) JOHN CAWMAN EASTLACK, son of Amos and Rachel (Cawman) Eastlack, was born August 5, 1808, and died October 15, 1888. He married (first) Sarah D. Chew, daughter of Nathaniel and Keziah Chew, by whom he had the following children:

1. Nathaniel.
2. Calvin.
3. Amos.
4. John C., Jr.

He married (second) Elizabeth W. Fletcher, daughter of John and Hannah Fletcher, of Woodbury, New Jersey, by whom he had ten children:

5. Sarah Elizabeth.
6. Hannah Rebecca.
7. Rachel Anna.
8. John Fletcher.
9. Mary Emma, of whom further.
10. Charles Franklin.
11. Frances Amanda.
12. Robert Emory.
13. William Ashbrook.
14. James Rufus.

He lived in Mantua, where he built ships on the banks of the creek, and later became locally celebrated as a maker of dependable pumps. He was active in the Methodist Episcopal Church and in all local affairs, serving for a number of years as justice of the peace. He kept a daily diary, which is still in existence, and which reflects an accurate picture of the times. He and his second wife lived to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, and of their ten children, six lived with their respective wives and husbands, to celebrate their own fiftieth wedding anniversaries, a remarkable illustration of longevity in a family.

(VII) MARY EMMA EASTLACK, daughter of John C. and Elizabeth W. (Fletcher) Eastlack, was born August 30, 1844, and died February 9, 1926. She was married, February 22, 1865, to Biddle Reeves Moffett. (Moffett V.) They had four children:

1. Walter Everett.
2. Bertha.
3. Louis Burdelle.
4. Howard.

The first, second and fourth died in infancy.

(Ancestry of Mrs. Louis B. Moffett).

The ancestors of Mrs. Louis B. Moffett, who was Mary Lewis Quinn, were among the earliest settlers in Massachusetts. She is ninth in line of descent from REV. JOHN LOTHROP, the famous Puritan minister, who was the twelfth child of Thomas Lowthropp, of Yorkshire, England, and the grandson of John Lowthropp. Rev. John Lothrop was born in England, graduated from Oxford University, took holy orders and was settled in the ministry at Egerton, Kent. In 1624, he was chosen pastor of the First Independent or Congregational Society in London. In 1632, he and forty-two members of his congregation were arrested and thrown in

jail, from which he was released in 1634, when he immediately sailed for America, arriving at Boston in the "Griffin," September 18, 1634. He went to Scituate with his followers, and became their pastor. In 1639, he removed to Barnstable, where he remained active in the ministry until his death in 1653.

Mrs. Moffett's line of descent from (I) REV. JOHN LOTHROP is as follows:

(II) HON. BARNABAS LOTHROP, son of Rev. John Lothrop, was baptized June 6, 1636, died October 26, 1715. He married (first), December 1, 1658, Susan Clark, and (second), September 28, 1697, Abigail Dudson. He had fourteen children by his first wife:

1. John.
2. Abigail.
3. Barnabas.
4. Susanna.
5. John.
6. Nathaniel.
7. Bathshua.
8. Anna, of whom further.
9. Thomas.
10. Mercy.
11. Sarah.
12. Thankful.
13. James.
14. Samuel.

He was a deputy to the Colonial Court from 1675 to 1685; in 1675 was one of the Council of War, to devise measures for repelling hostile Indians; he was a justice of the Court of Common Pleas for several years, beginning 1692, and a judge of Probate Court from 1702 to 1714. Upon the union of Plymouth Colony with that of Massachusetts Bay, he was selected as one of the councilors of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, under the administration of Sir William Phipps.

(III) ANNA LOTHROP, daughter of Hon. Barnabas and Susan (Clark) Lothrop, was born August 10, 1673; married, in April, 1691, Ebenezer Lewis, born December 20, 1666, who became a judge of the Court of Common Pleas and held many municipal offices. Ebenezer Lewis was a son of Lieutenant James Lewis, who was born in England in 1631. He married, October 31, 1655, Sarah Lane, daughter of George Lane, of Hingham, and died October 4, 1713. Lieutenant James Lewis was a son of George Lewis, who was born in East Greenwich, Kent, England, and who was a member of Mr. Lothrop's church in London. He appears as a resident of Plymouth in 1633, and of Scituate in 1635. He died in Barnstable in 1662 or 1663.

(IV) GEORGE LEWIS, son of Ebenezer and Anna (Lothrop) Lewis, was born April 5, 1704. He married, September 12, 1737, Sarah Thacher, of Yarmouth. His will is dated July 19, 1757. His widow, Sarah, died April 30, 1762. His children, born in Barnstable, were:

1. Anna.
2. Thankful.
3. John.
4. Thankful.

5. Sarah.
6. Temperance.
7. George, of whom further.
8. Susanna.
9. James.

(V) MAJOR GEORGE LEWIS, son of George and Sarah (Thacher) Lewis, was born April 9, 1741, and died July 24, 1819. He married (first), October 12, 1760, Mary Davis, who died in February, 1782, aged forty-one, and he married (second) Desire Parker, daughter of Samuel Parker, of West Barnstable. He was a lieutenant in 1775, captain the same year, and major in 1776, 1777, and 1778.

Mary Davis, who married Major George Lewis, was the daughter of Hon. Daniel Davis, judge of Probate Court, who was born September 28, 1713, and died April 22, 1799. He married (first) Mehitabel Lothrop, daughter of Thomas Lothrop, and (second), July 7, 1781, Mehitabel Sturgis, daughter of Captain John Davis. Hon. Daniel Davis was the son of Joseph Davis, of Barnstable, who died August 10, 1735, aged about seventy years. He (Joseph) married, in March, 1695, Hannah Cobb, daughter of Sergeant James Cobb. Sergeant James Cobb was born in Plymouth, June 14, 1634, and died in 1695. He married, December 26, 1663, Sarah, daughter of George Lewes. Sergeant James Cobb was the son of Elder Henry Cobb, who was born in England and was one of the early Puritans, a member of the congregation of Mr. Lothrop. He was elder of the church in Barnstable. He married (first), in 1631, Patience Hurst, daughter of Deacon James Hurst, and (second), December 12, 1649, Sarah Hinckley, daughter of Samuel Hinckley.

(VI) REV. DANIEL DAVIS LEWIS, son of Major George Lewis and his wife, Mary (Davis) Lewis, was born July 22, 1777. He married, May 13, 1798, Mary Dyer, born at Cape Elizabeth, Massachusetts, May 23, 1782, died at Philadelphia, August 17, 1876. He was ordained as pastor of the Baptist Church in New Gloucester, Maine, and was subsequently located at Ipswich, Massachusetts; Providence, Rhode Island; Fishkill, New York; Frankford, Pennsylvania; Wilmington, Delaware; Paterson, New Jersey; Piscataway, New Jersey, and New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he died September 25, 1849.

Mrs. Louis B. Moffett is also ninth in line of descent from Captain John Gorham and his wife, Desire Howland, who was the daughter of John Howland and his wife, Elizabeth (Tilley), who was the daughter of John Tilley. (The last three came over in the "Mayflower.")

Mrs. Moffett's line of descent from John Howland is as follows:

(I) DESIRE HOWLAND, who married Captain John Gorham, and had:

(II) JAMES GORHAM, born at Marshfield, Massachusetts, on April 28, 1650; died in 1707; married, February 24, 1673-74, to Hannah Huckins, born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, on October 14, 1653, died February 13, 1727-28. Their daughter was:

(III) EXPERIENCE GORHAM, born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, on July 23, 1678, died at Barnstable, December 23, 1733; married, April 23, 1697, to Thomas Lothrop, born at Barnstable, January 6, 1673, died July 3, 1757. Their daughter was:

(IV) MEHITABEL LOTHROP, born at Barnstable, baptized June 27, 1725, died in November, 1764; married to Hon. Daniel Davis, who is mentioned in a previous paragraph. Their daughter was:

(V) MARY DAVIS, who is mentioned in a previous paragraph, and who married Major George Lewis, also previously mentioned. Their son was:

(VI) REV. DANIEL DAVIS LEWIS, also previously mentioned, who married Mary Dyer. Their daughter was:

(VII) ALMIRA BUTTERFIELD LEWIS, born at Fishkill, New York, August 2, 1817, died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, March 5, 1850; married, at New Brunswick, November 24, 1836, to Charles Brooks Quinn, of Philadelphia, son of William Quinn, a native of Norristown, Pennsylvania, who was a merchant in Philadelphia, and his wife, who was Mary White, of Whitemarsh, Pennsylvania. The father of Mary White was an officer in the Revolutionary Army, and was wounded at Brandywine. William Quinn was the son of William Quinn, Sr., who, while serving as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army, died of smallpox. The latter's father, who was also an officer, fought in the French and Indian War and in the War for Independence, and died of wounds received in the latter.

(VIII) WILLIAM H. QUINN, son of Charles B. Quinn, was born in Philadelphia, September 22, 1838, and died in Philadelphia, January 8, 1915. Left an orphan at the age of twelve, he made his home with relatives in Illinois, and enlisted in the Union Army at the outbreak of the Civil War, as a member of Company I, Twentieth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and many others, and remained in the service during the entire period of four years. He was married at Paulsboro, New Jersey, to Dorothy P. Hewett, daughter of John L. Hewett and his wife, Martha Crim (Shuster) Hewett. They had two children who reached maturity:

1. Mary Lewis, of whom further.
2. Martha Hewett.

(IX) MARY LEWIS QUINN, daughter of William H. and Dorothy P. (Hewett) Quinn, married, July 3, 1894, Louis B. Moffett. (Moffett VI.) They have one son:

1. Louis B. Moffett, Jr., born June 24, 1895.



## Webb

The ancestry of Charles James Webb, internationally known wool merchant, is as follows:

(I) BENJAMIN WEBB, the founder of the Webb line in America, settled in Pennsylvania in 1713. The maternal branch of the family arrived in America earlier, since the records disclose that Daniel Graeff, great-grandfather of Charles James Webb, served as a captain in the Revolutionary War, and that George Maris, another maternal ancestor, was a member of the Colonial Assembly in 1684-95, and a justice of the peace in 1684-89 and again in 1691-93.

(II) JAMES LAMBORN WEBB, father of Charles James Webb, was a leather merchant. He married Susan Rapp Graeff, and they were the parents of four children:

1. Benjamin, deceased.
2. Harriet; married S. S. Saffold.
3. Margaret A.; married James G. Kitchen.
4. Charles James, of whom further.

(III) CHARLES JAMES WEBB, son of James Lamborn and Susan Rapp (Graeff) Webb, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, July 31, 1858. He was reared in Burlington, New Jersey, where he received his public school education. His career began as a clerk in a grocery, but the constricted opportunities in that occupation induced him to abandon it, and he removed, in 1873, to Philadelphia, in search of employment in a more useful and broader field. At the age of fifteen he entered the service of James G. Kitchen, one of the leading wool merchants in this country at that time. Driven by a restless energy and desirous of gratifying a worthy ambition to get on in the world, he applied himself diligently to the mastery of the wool business, and ere long was rated as a finished man in the trade. Within a few years he had convinced himself and his associates of his capability for doing business on his own account.

Suiting action to the desire, Mr. Webb organized the firm of Charles J. Webb & Company and injected into the conduct of the business a thorough knowledge of the wool trade, executive ability and initiative. With these elements constituting a fixed part of the foundation, Mr. Webb began to rear that superstructure of successful achievement for which this house long has been known. The good will attracted to the establishment increased to such great proportions that it became necessary to enlarge the plant a number of times. The house of Webb has on all sides been accorded first rank in the wool industry, and its principals have always enjoyed high standing for business acumen and individual integrity. He was recognized as one of the outstanding authorities in the wool industry, and was one of the leaders in the building up of the wool trade in this country following the World War. During the American participation in the war he subscribed to more than \$10,000,000 in Liberty Bonds.

Recognized outside his immediate interest as a man of commanding ability, the services of Mr. Webb were sought on numerous occasions in executive, directorial and advisory capacities by other corporate interests, and by philanthropic and civic enterprises as well. He assisted in the reorganization of several textile firms, and was asked to assist also in settling the affairs of the Union Bank and Trust Company, which was taken over by the Corn Exchange National Bank in March, 1929, and he was elected president of the Union Bank. He was president also of the Merion Worsted Company, the Woolen Corporation of America, and the Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers' Association; chairman of the board of the Charles J. Webb Sons Company, Inc.; treasurer and director of the Kent Manufacturing Company, and treasurer of the Continental Mill of Philadelphia. He was also vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers, vice-president of the Manufacturers' Club, a director of the Union League, and a director of the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company.

Politics enlisted Mr. Webb's attention. He was a stalwart Republican, and frequently made trips to Washington to study political developments affecting the wool industry. Along philanthropic lines he gave generously of his means and much of his best thought. He was president of the Salvation Army Philadelphia Foundation, one of the founders of that worthy enterprise, and chairman of the advisory board in Philadelphia. He was chairman of the board of the Berean Manual Training School, greatly interested in the Mountain Park Industrial School in North Carolina, a trustee of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, a member of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Philadelphia Progress Committee. With proper consideration of the social amenities, he enjoyed his contacts as a member of the Union League, of which he was an officer, and the Manufacturers' Club, of which he was vice-president. He was an enthusiast in golf and in all outdoor sports, belonged to the Pine Valley and Seaview Golf clubs, and served the Island Heights Yacht Club as its first commodore in 1898-99. He toured the United States a number of times, had made a journey around the world, and sojourned for some time in the Orient. Religious endeavor, too, had a faithful supporter in this man of numerous and divers activities, and he served on the board of trustees and as a vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Elkins Park.

Public-spirited in that marked degree by which he was so favorably known to his fellows, Mr. Webb was never happier than when devoting his time and abilities in the service of his community. He belonged to that constantly increasing and estimable group of enterprising business leaders who are not satisfied merely with visible success in their immediate fields; they must have an outlet for their energies in the channels of that other stewardship in which man touches man in the remedying of his needs and difficulties, and in which they seek to repay, in part at least, by giving to their city that less tangible but equally worthy service for the opportunity that she has afforded them.

A man of distinguished presence, Mr. Webb was endowed with a genial personality—jovial and contagious by nature—by which he made numerous and important friendships. He was popular among his associates and intimates and exerted a helpful influence in many directions that his various activities took.

Charles James Webb married, October 5, 1882, Mary Katherine Spangler,

daughter of Andrew M. and Mary M. (Schaeffer) Spangler, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Webb, who was a Colonial Dame and a Daughter of the American Revolution, died in 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Webb became the parents of three sons:

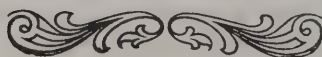
1. Charles Edwin, born July 11, 1883.
2. Andrew Spangler, born April 15, 1886.
3. Herbert Keene, born April 26, 1891.

In appreciation of the training received by his three sons at the Pennsylvania Military College, Mr. Webb, in January, 1920, presented to that institution a white-tiled swimming pool, twenty-five by fifty feet in dimensions, with a capacity of fifty thousand gallons.

The death of Mr. Webb, which occurred on February 10, 1930, removed from the city of Philadelphia one of its foremost men of affairs. He achieved a large place in the line of business in which he had been so successfully engaged. In civic movements he was ever deeply and practically interested, and the uplift of humanity by education and wisely directed philanthropy was only one of his benevolences. During his lifetime he distributed generous sums to the various causes in which he was interested. By his will he made provision for his employees according to their respective length of service. His three sons agreed to carry out the privately expressed wishes of their father concerning support of charities and institutions in which he was interested. Under the caption, "A Life of Usefulness," an editorial in a Philadelphia newspaper paid the following deserved tribute to his memory:

Charles J. Webb was a factor in many things in Philadelphia, some of them far out-reaching, unlimited in his own energy, with an equivalent spirit of optimism, and equipped with a genius for achievement, whatever he entered upon he made to go. He made his own fortune from the lowly beginnings of an errand boy. And with the ability he possessed and the means he acquired, he made himself useful to others. And not the least of his usefulness was the example and inspiration of his heartiness and vigor.

His principal and immediate business interests in the wool trade stretched across the country, reached far over the seas. In spite of this spread and of other business enterprises in which he was engaged, he found time for civic affairs, communal, State and national. Declining public office, he was a no less important factor in many undertakings. No call made upon him was refused, whether for funds or personal service. He was a friend of mankind, loyal to his associates, appreciative of and concerned in his employees, impulsively generous in his charities.



## Hill

Most every district, however small, had its rising ground called "the hill," and this surname derives its origin from a dweller "at the hill." The orthography of Hill was not always the same, some of its other forms in England being Hil, found in County Essex in 1273, Hille in County Devon at the same time, and its more usual form Hill a century later in County York.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) SIR JOHN HILL, or HULLE, Knight, died June 24, 1408. He was "born at Hills-Court, ancient seat of this family, lying in the suburbs of Exeter, without the east-gate thereof, in the parish of St. Sydwell," in Devon. He was "bred a lawyer, and grew very famous in that honorable profession, for he was advanced to the degree of Serjeant at law" by the king's writ, 1383. (Prince's "The Worthies of Devon," p. 494.) He dwelt at Hills-Court, Exeter, Kyton, in Holcombe Rogus, Devon, and Houndston in Odcombe, Somerset, and was one of the judges of the King's Bench, 1389 to 1407. An abstract of his will follows:

I, Sir John Hulle, Kt., make my will at Kyton, on Thursday next after Feast of St. Petronella (2 June) 1407, and 8 Henry IV. (Proved 8 July 1408, by John, his son, Matilda, his relict, Robert Hylle, his son, and Will'm Jewe, Ex'ors.) To be buried in Church of John the Baptist, Exeter, near the east door. To Matilda, my wife, 200 marks, all my goods and chattels at Kyton, Bykelegh, Wellesford, and Exeter. To John, my son, 200 marks for his marriage. To Ralph, my son, 200 marks for his marriage. To Isabella, my daughter, 200 marks for her marriage. (All three are minors under age.) To Elizabeth, my daughter, a Sister of Bokeland, 100 s. To Robert, my son, a silver cup and cover, 12 cows, and 12 "boviculos" (oxen). To Robert Hull, my "nepoti" (grandson), my best sword.

Residue to be disposed for the good of the souls of myself, Dionisia, my late wife, and my benefactors. Ex'ors to be Matilda, my wife, Mr. Robert Rugge, Robert, my son, John, my son, and William Jewe. If I die at Kyton, a mass to be said at Holecombe. To the Abbess of Canonlegh, 40 s. To the Prioress and Sisters of Bokelong, 40 s. To the Friars Minors of Exeter, 1 silver mark. To the Friars Preachers of Exeter, 1 silver mark—all to pray for my soul.

Sir John Hill married (first) Dionysia Durborough, who died October 13, 1387, daughter of Sir John Durborough, Knight. He married (second) Mathilda Daubeny, who survived him, daughter of Sir G. Daubeny, of Barrington. Children of first marriage, exact order not known:

1. Robert, of whom further.
2. Elizabeth, a Sister in the Nunnery at Buckland in Durston.
3. Margaret, Lady Haryngton, living in 1423.
4. Joan, Lady Malet; married John Malet, son and heir of Sir Baldwin and Isabel Malet. Settlement dated March 13, 1380.

Children of second marriage, exact order not known:

5. John, an executor of his father's will.
6. Ralph.
7. Isabel.

(Family data.)

(II) ROBERT HILL, or HYLLE, of Spaxton, died April 25, 1423. The following is an abstract of his will:

I, Robert Hylle, of Spaxton, in the octaves of Easter (28 March-4 April) 1423, make this my last will in the form following:—My body to be buried in the Church of St. John of Bokelond, near that of my wife, before and under the centre of the great altar. (N. B.—This was the Priory and Preceptory of Mynchin-Buckland, or Buckland Sororum, a House of Sisters in the parish of Durston, near Taunton.)

To the Prioress and Convent there xxli. in money to buy a jewel, to be placed on the body of Christ; and for the Prioress there xx s.; and the other Sisters there viii marks between them in order that they pray for the souls of myself and Isabel, my wife, my parents and benefactors, (and) in order that the names of myself and Isabel, my wife, may be placed in their Martyrologium, and in (their) Chapter every year, on the days of our deaths, may be pronounced; and to four Friars there, to each one x s.

To the Prior and Brotherhood of St. John's, Exeter, 100 s. (for the like purpose.) To the Brotherhood of the Hospital of St. John, Brygg' (Bridgewater), iii li. (for the like purpose.) To the Friars Minors of Brygg' (Bridgewater), xl s. (for the like purpose). To the Friars Preachers of Yevelchestre, xl s. To the Prioress and Convent of Kanyngton, xls. To the Abbess and Convent of Canonlegh, xx s.

My will is, that four suitable priests shall say the great Trental of St. Gregory for one year for all those whom I have, at any time, injured, etc., to each of them ii marks. To John, my son, and his heirs, my cup of Berell with a silver-gilt cover, a ewer of Berell with cover, one black horse, one grey horse, and one white "ameler integrum." To Elizabeth, my daughter, cc marks, the same to be kept in a chest at Bokeland for her marriage, provided that if the said Elizabeth should become my heir by the death of her brother, that then the said cc marks to be spent for the good of the souls of myself, my wife, and parents as above is mentioned. To the Lady Haryngton, "d' na de Haryngton," my sister, a zone studded with pure gold. To the Lady Johanna Malett, "d'na Joh'na Malett," my sister, a pair of prayers, "precu," of corell with silver-gilt gauds, "Cum gaudiis de argento deaurat." (A pair of bead rolls; the gauds were the larger beads.) To the Lady Alianora Hull a gold ring with a diamond (set therein).

To John, my brother, a silver cup and cover. To Ralph, my brother, a cup with a gilt cover. To Sir Gregory, the Chaplain, xx s. To Sir William xx s. To Sir Richard Champernon xx s. (N. B.—The style adopted in these three cases is "dominus.") To John Fitzhide xx s. To John Brekebke xx s., etc.

I appoint as Ex'ors of this my Will, Hugh Lutterell, Kt., with a legacy of iii li., and a silver-gilt ewer; Thomas Stawell, Kt., with iii li., and a brooch; John Warre, with iii li., and a gold ring; Hugh Cary, with iii li., and a cup and cover of silver; John Southwode, clerk, with iii li., and a silver cup and cover; John Cogan, with one ox, one cow, and iii marks. The residue of all my goods and effects I leave to my Ex-ors to dispose for the souls of myself, my wife, parents, and benefactors. Proved vij day of May, the year above said.

Robert Hill married, before July 29, 1395, Isabella Fichett, born at Halton, March 24, 1383, living in September, 1412, daughter of Sir Thomas, Knight, and Ricarda (Inkepenne) Fichett, of Spaxton. She succeeded her brother, who died a minor, July 29, 1395. Children, exact order not known:

1. Robert, named in his grandfather's will.
2. John, of whom further.
3. Elizabeth.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) JOHN HILL or HYLL, son of Robert and Isabella (Fichett) Hill, was born September 26, 1401, and died October 14, 1434. He married Cecily Stourton, who died April 19, 1472, daughter and co-heir of John Stourton, of Preston Plucknett, Somerset. Child:

1. John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) JOHN HILL, son of John and Cecily (Stourton) Hill, was born in 1424. He married (first) Margaret Rodney, daughter of Sir Walter Rodney, of Rodney

Stoke, Somerset. He married (second) Maude Daubeney, daughter of Sir Giles Daubeney, Knight, of Barrington, Somerset. Children of first marriage:

1. A daughter, who married Walgrave.
2. Jenottekke; married Sir W. Say, of Herts.

Child of second marriage:

3. Ralph, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) RALPH (or RAULFE) HILL, son of John and Maude (Daubeney) Hill, married a daughter of a landholder of Glos. Children:

1. Robert, of whom further.
2. Elianor.
3. Elizabeth.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) ROBERT HILL, of Houndston, near Yeovil, a military tenant of the honour of Dunster, Somerset, son of Ralph Hill, married Alice Stourton, daughter of John Stourton, of Preston, Somerset, and relict of William Daubeney, of Barrington, Somerset. Children, exact order not known:

1. Giles, of whom further.
2. Margaret; married Sir Hugh Luttrell, of Dunster, and had two sons, Sir Andrew and John Luttrell.
3. Jane; married Sir N. Wadham, of Meryfield, and had three sons.

Robert Hill was buried in Dunster Church, Somerset.

(*Ibid.*)

(VII) GILES HILL, son of Robert and Alice (Stourton) Hill, was born about 1468-69. He married Agnes Brent, born in 1479, daughter of Robert Brent, of Cossington. Children, exact order not known:

1. Robert, of whom further.
2. Hugh, born in 1507.
3. John.
4. Baldwyne, a clericus.
5. Brysse, died in 1588.
6. Anthony; married Margaret Morye, daughter of Sir John Morye, of Baut, and had three sons.
7. Maud, born in 1505; married John Trevelyian, of Nettlecombe.
8. Dorothy.
9. Jane, born in 1508.
10. Anne; married (first) Chris. Hadley; and (second) Louis Stukely.

(*Ibid.*)

(VIII) ROBERT HILL, son of Giles and Agnes (Brent) Hill, married Margaret Faunteroy, daughter and sole heir of her mother, daughter and heir of Thomas Flamock, of Heligan, Cornwall. Children, exact order not known:

1. Giles.
2. Peter.
3. John, of whom further.
4. Agnes.
5. Dorothy.

(*Ibid.*)

(IX) JOHN HILL, son of Robert and Margaret (Fauntleroy) Hill, was born in 1529, and died in 1611. He was of Houndston, and married Jane Rodney, daughter of Richard Rodney, of Taunton. Children, exact order not known:

1. John, remained in England.
2. Thomas, emigrated to Plymouth Colony; admitted Freeman June 7, 1637; granted land in Wellingsley, a settlement in Plymouth.
3. Ralph, of whom further.
4. Jane; married John Courtney.
5. Mary; married a Cheeke.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Family in America).

(I) RALPH HILL, son of John and Jane (Rodney) Hill, was born, probably in Houndston, England, and died in Billerica, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, April 29, 1663. His will, dated November 10, 1662, was proved November 12, 1663.

He lived in Taunton, Exeter, and, perhaps, in Billerica, England, prior to his immigration to America. He was accompanied by his brother, Thomas, and was one of the earliest settlers of Plymouth Colony. Thomas Hill was granted land on the north side of Wellingsley Brooke, in Plymouth. At the same time, land was granted to Margaret Toothaker (or Tooker), widow, at Wellingsley, and in 1638, Ralph Hill was granted five acres of land at Woeberry Playne, and a garden place at Wellingsley, abutting upon the land of John Allen and Margaret Toothaker. At a Court of Assistants, of Plymouth Colony, held April 3, 1637, liberty was granted to George Cleare, a carpenter, to build a house upon a garden place appointed him by George Watsons, and to have an acre or two of land laid out to him about Mr. Hill's lot at Wellingsley. Ralph Hill's first wife died, and he and Margaret Toothaker were married December 21, 1638. He disposed of his land at Wellingsley September 16, 1643. He was taxed as an inhabitant of Woburn in 1645, and in 1646, and was admitted freeman there in 1647; was a selectman in Woburn in 1649. He joined in the settlement of Shawshin as early as any, and lived on the farm a mile southwest of the village. In 1654, with his son, Ralph, Jr., his kinsman John Parker, his kinsmen William and John French, George Farley, whose son married his daughter, Jonathan Danforth, John Sterne, Daniel Gookin, Richard Champney, Robert and James Parker, Henry Jeftes and William Chamberlaine, he was a petitioner to Governor Bellingham and the Massachusetts General Court for the grant of the Towne of Billerica and the change of the name of the settlement from Shawshin. In 1659, he sold his house and land in Woburn, from which he had removed in 1653, to Richard Snow. In April, 1663, he gave the town of Billerica one-half acre for the Old South Burying Ground, and on the 29th he died and was buried there.

Ralph Hill married (first), in England, Elizabeth Parker, who died in Plymouth Colony, a daughter of John Parker, of Exeter, England, and a relative of John Parker, of Chelmsford, Woburn, and Billerica. He married (second), December 21, 1638, Margaret Toothaker, born in England about 1595, died November 22, 1683, widow of Roger Toothaker; she came to New England in the ship "Hopewell," Thomas Robb, master, September 16, 1635, with one son, Roger, aged one year. Children of first marriage, exact order not known:

1. Ralph, of whom further.
2. Jane, born in England, died December 20, 1646; married Francis Littlefield, of Woburn, Massachusetts.

Children of second marriage, exact order not known.

3. Nathaniel, born in Plymouth, died May 14, 1706; married, June 21, 1667, Elizabeth Holmes, daughter of Robert Holmes, of Cambridge and Chelmsford.
4. Jonathan, born April 20, 1646, in Woburn, Massachusetts; married, December 11, 1666, Mary Hartwell, daughter of William Hartwell, of Concord, Massachusetts.
5. Martha.
6. Rebecca, died in 1669; married, July 5, 1666, Caleb Farley.

(*Ibid.*)

(II) CAPTAIN RALPH HILL, JR., son of Ralph and Elizabeth (Parker) Hill, was born in England, or Plymouth Colony, and died April 9, 1695. He was one of the petitioners, with his father, for the incorporation of the town of Billerica.

During King Philip's War, his house was used as a garrison, and he was sergeant in command. He served throughout the Indian wars; ensign of the Billerica Company in 1683, afterwards becoming captain. He was representative in the General Court of Massachusetts, 1689-90, and again in 1692.

Captain Ralph Hill married, November 15, 1660, Martha Toothaker, born in 1635, died January 4, 1704, daughter of Roger and Margaret Toothaker, of Plymouth. Children:

1. Elizabeth, born July 28, 1661, died January 26, 1704; married, June 2, 1687, Timothy Baldwin, of Charlestown, Massachusetts.
2. Deborah, born December 14, 1663; married John Sheldon.
3. Rebecca, born August 14, 1666.
4. Samuel, of whom further.
5. Daniel, born February 22, 1675.
6. Hannah, born December 18, 1681, died September 20, 1689.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) CAPTAIN SAMUEL HILL, son of Ralph and Martha (Toothaker) Hill, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, February 18, 1672, and died August 4, 1755. He was captain of the military company in Billerica, and deacon of the church there. He married Deborah, who died June 27, 1748. Children:

1. Deborah, born November 4, 1705, died September 5, 1745; married, May 8, 1729, Samuel Whiting, grandson of the Rev. Samuel Whiting, A. B., first minister of Billerica.
2. Ralph, born September 16, 1707, died February 13, 1789; married, February 1, 1733, Mehitable Patten, daughter of William Patten.
3. Martha, born September 15, 1709, died April 8, 1747.
4. Rebecca, born October 12, 1711, died December 13, 1789; married, February 17, 1746, Isaac Marshall.
5. Sarah, born December 11, 1713, died April 21, 1750; married, June 6, 1737, David Baldwin.
6. Samuel, of whom further.
7. Hannah, born in February, 1718, died May 15, 1736.
8. Ursula, born April 23, 1721.
9. Elizabeth, born September 16, 1723; married, March 13, 1755, Abraham Jaquith.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) SAMUEL HILL, JR., son of Captain Samuel and Deborah Hill, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, February 20, 1715-16, and died in Mason, New Hampshire, June 21, 1798. In 1748, he was in military service at Fort Dummer and vicinity. He participated in the distribution of his father's estate in 1755, at which time he was serving in Colonel Josiah Browne's (Browne IIIa) regiment at Crown

Point. He removed to Cambridge, and served in Colonel Battle's regiment for relief of Fort William Henry, 1757; was in Captain Lane's company in 1762, and in Captain Hannant's company in 1763. He later served in the War of the Revolution. The latter part of his life he resided in Mason, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire.

Samuel Hill married, in 1760-61, Sarah Cutler. (Cutler IV.) Children:

1. Samuel, baptized in Billerica, August 22, 1762, died in Mason, New Hampshire, May 23, 1813; removed to Williamsburg, Massachusetts, where he was admitted, with his wife, to the church; later removed to Goshen, Vermont, and, subsequently, to Mason, New Hampshire; married (first) Dorcas Wyeth, of Cambridge, born in 1770, died January 19, 1807; married (second) Mary Adams, of Mason.
2. Ebenezer, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) REV. EBENEZER HILL, son of Samuel and Sarah (Cutler) Hill, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 31, 1766, and died May 20, 1854. He was graduated from Harvard College, Bachelor of Arts, 1786; Master of Arts, 1789; was minister of the church at Mason for sixty-four years. Ebenezer Hill was president of the board of trustees of Appleton Academy, New Ipswich; Representative in the New Hampshire Legislature in 1839 and 1840, and declined reelection; and chaplain of the House.

He married (first), February 2, 1791, Polly Boynton, who died March 2, 1794, daughter of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Barrett) Boynton. He married (second), November 18, 1795, Rebecca (Bancroft) Howard. (Bancroft V.) He married (third), September 22, 1799, Abigail (Jones) Stearns, daughter of Colonel Timothy and Rebecca (Bateman) Jones, and widow of his cousin, Edward Stearns. Children of first marriage:

1. Ebenezer, born October 16, 1791, died May 16, 1875.
2. Polly, born January 13, 1793.
3. Sally, twin of Polly, born January 13, 1793.

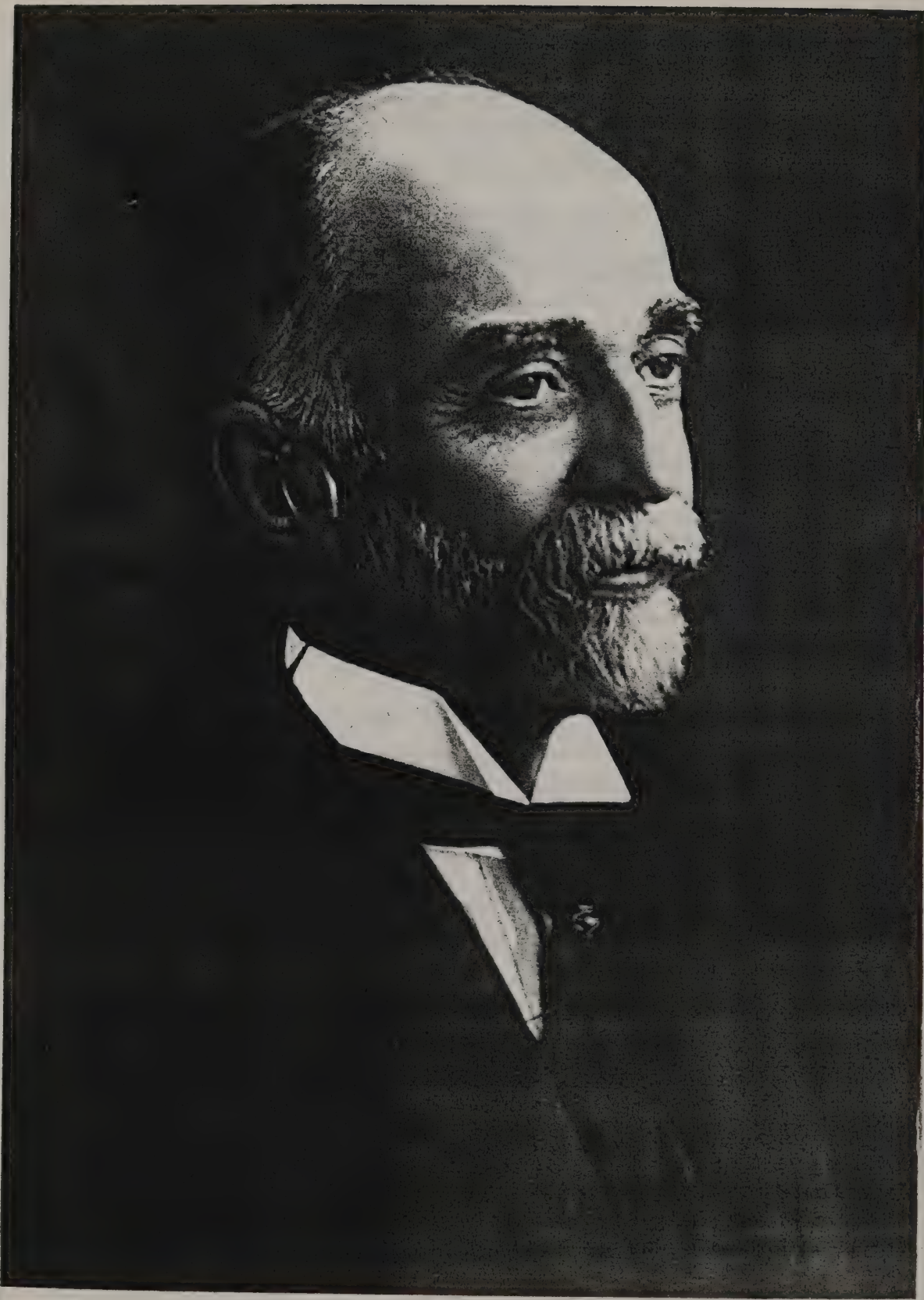
Children of second marriage:

4. Joseph Bancroft, of whom further.
5. John Boynton, twin of Joseph Bancroft, born November 25, 1796, died May 3, 1886; Bachelor of Arts degree, 1821, Harvard College; member of Phi Beta Kappa; the Institute of 1770; the Hasty Pudding Club and the "Med Fac" Society of Harvard; attorney-at-law; representative of the city of Bangor in the Maine Legislature, 1853-55, and Speaker *pro tem*, 1855; married, August 10, 1829, Achsah Parker.

Children of third marriage:

6. Edward Stearns, born July 19, 1800, died March 24, 1874; married Catherine Houghton.
7. Rebecca Howard, born March 13, 1802, died in April, 1883.
8. Abigail Jones, born February 7, 1804, died September 9, 1829; married John Kimball.
9. Maria, born December 14, 1806, died September 10, 1835; married Oliver H. Pratt.
10. Timothy, born March 15, 1808, died in infancy.
11. Lucy Sylvania, born June 14, 1810, died August 13, 1827.
12. Adeliza, born July 12, 1812, died June 14, 1881; married Benjamin Wheeler Merriam.
13. Martha, born October 31, 1816, died May 2, 1854; married the Reverend Edwin Ruthven Hodgman.
14. Timothy, D. D., born June 30, 1819, died May 21, 1887.

(*Ibid.*)



*Charles E. Hill*

(VI) REVEREND JOSEPH BANCROFT HILL, son of Rev. Ebenezer and Rebecca (Bancroft-Howard) Hill, was born in Mason, New Hampshire, November 25, 1796, and died as a result of injuries received in a railway accident June 16, 1864, while attending the wounded at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was graduated from Harvard College, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1821; member of Phi Beta Kappa; the Institute of 1770 and vice-president of the Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard. Admitted to the Tennessee Bar, September 19, 1828. Later, he joined his father in the ministry of the church at Mason, afterwards being pastor of the church in Colebrook, New Hampshire. He joined the Army of the Cumberland in the service of the United States Christian Commission during the Civil War, although over sixty years of age. Joseph Bancroft Hill married, August 26, 1845, Harriet Brown. (Browne VIII.) Children:

1. Charles Ebenezer, of whom further.
2. William Bancroft, D. D., born Colebrook, New Hampshire, February 17, 1857; Bachelor of Arts, Harvard, 1879; Columbia Law School, 1880-81; Baltimore Law School, 1881-82; Union Theological Seminary, 1883-86; Doctor of Divinity, Rutgers, 1905; Litterarum Doctor, Hope, 1924; married, December 29, 1902, Elise Weyerhaeuser, daughter of Frederick Weyerhaeuser. Practiced law at Baltimore, 1882-83, with his brother, Charles E. Hill; professor philosophy, Park College, Missouri, 1883; pastor Reformed (Dutch) Church, Athens, New York, 1886-90; Poughkeepsie, New York, 1890-1902; lecturer on Bible, 1899-1902, professor Biblical literature, 1902-21, Vassar College; professor emeritus, 1922. Visited mission fields Japan, China, India, 1915-16; president General Synod Reformed Church in America, 1925-26. Trustee American University at Cairo (Egypt), Fukien Christian University (China); vice-president Board of Foreign Missions, Reformed Church in America; member Phi Beta Kappa (Harvard), National Institute of Social Sciences, American Oriental Society, Victoria Institute, Archaeological Institute of America, Japan Society, China Society, Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, etc. Club: Harvard (New York). Author: "Present Problems in New Testament Study," 1903; "Guide to the Lives of Christ," 1905; "Introduction to the Life of Christ," 1911; "Life of Christ," 1917; "Graves Lectures on Missions," 1920; "Apostolic Age," 1922; "Mountain Peaks in the Life of Our Lord," 1925; "Resurrection of Jesus Christ," 1930. Home: No. 112 Raymond Avenue, Poughkeepsie, New York.
3. Joseph Adna, born in Stewartstown, New Hampshire, May 5, 1860; Bachelor of Arts, Harvard, 1885; Master of Arts, 1887; Doctor of Philosophy, Halle, Germany, 1892; unmarried. Lecturer, University of Pennsylvania, 1893; instructor Harvard University, 1895; since 1898 engaged in statistical work on United States Census; appointed chief statistician, 1909; appointed Assistant Director of the Census, 1921; chairman committee appointed by Secretaries of State, Commerce and Labor to determine immigration quotas. Member American Economic Association, American Statistical Association (president), International Statistical Institute. Clubs: Cosmos (Washington) and Harvard (Boston). Author: "The English Income Tax," 1899; "Women in Gainful Occupations," 1929. Contributor to economic journals; prepared census reports on illiteracy, child labor, marriage and divorce, prisoners, etc., and reports for the Immigration Commission of 1907 on occupations and fecundity of immigrants. Home: No. 8 Iowa Circle. Office: Census Office Washington, District of Columbia.

(*Ibid.* Clayton Colman Hall, LL. B., A. M.: "Baltimore, Its History and People," Vol. II, pp. 446-50.)

(VII) CHARLES EBENEZER HILL, eldest son of Rev. Joseph Bancroft and Harriet (Brown) Hill, was born in Colebrook, New Hampshire, February 7, 1848, and died in Temple, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, April 6, 1917. At his father's death, when the boy was only sixteen, much responsibility fell to him as eldest son, but he went on with his preparation for college at the Appleton Academy in New Ipswich, and entered Dartmouth in 1867. Besides being eminently successful there in his studies, he became a member of Alpha Delta Phi, and

attained various college distinctions. Receiving an appointment as "Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies" at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, in March, 1871, he went there, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree from Dartmouth years later. While here he studied law, and was admitted to the Baltimore bar in 1875. For thirty-four years thereafter he lived in Baltimore, subsequently becoming senior member of the firm of Hill, Ross, and Hill, in which capacity he represented many important interests in his city, legally. He was president of the Maryland Color Printing Company, a director of the C. J. Youse Company, helped develop the suburb of Howard Park, and founded the water service which later became the Artesian Water Company.

He yet found time for earnest work in numerous church duties, being, from about 1885 until his death, a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a long time superintendent of its Sunday school, during which period, according to the Rev. Dr. Hugh Johnston, "A born teacher and a devout student of the Bible from boyhood, he not only built up a great school, but became thoroughly identified with the mighty movements of the church and the benevolent work of the city." Among his other interests, he was a trustee of the Woman's College, afterwards Goucher College, from 1891 to 1914, a trustee and special treasurer, for many years, of the Home for the Aged of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a trustee of the Baltimore Annual Conference, the Asbury Sunday School Society, and of other church and benevolent agencies, as well as lecturing on "Medical Jurisprudence" at the Maryland Homœopathic Hospital.

Politically he was not active, but he was an early member of the Reform League and of the Civil Service Reform Association, and in 1895 he took part in the Maryland political revolution which overthrew the old city and State rings, becoming president of the Good Government Club of the Twenty-second Ward in that movement immediately afterwards, and a member of the executive committee of the general movement. In club circles, Mr. Hill held membership in the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, the Maryland, University, Merchants', Baltimore Country, and other clubs.

In his private life, he was much interested in outdoor activities, especially riding and driving horses, and gardening, and in writing, and translating literature, besides being a most devoted companion to his family. His health failed soon after his wife's death, and, following several trips to Europe and other places in the hope of improving it, in 1909, he returned to his native State, where he was in the habit of going for his summers, and there spent the remainder of his years. He and his wife are buried side by side in Greenmount Cemetery.

It was said of him by a Maryland historian, that his career "was thoroughly consistent with his heritage from these (his Puritan ancestors) and others like them. In their lives, as in his, service of some sort was the primary object of life, whether that service were to church, State, family, or neighbors."

Charles Ebenezer Hill married, November 23, 1875, Kate Watts Clayton. (Clayton IX.) Children:

1. Bancroft Clayton, born February 17, 1877, died July 6 of the same year.
2. John Philip, of whom further.
3. Dr. Eben Clayton, born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 9, 1881; Bachelor of Arts degree at Johns Hopkins in 1903, and Doctor of Medicine in 1907; matriculate research student at the University of Freiburg, Germany, in 1904-05; assistant in

anatomy at Johns Hopkins University Medical School, 1907-08; practiced in Baltimore, also, in 1907-08, and in Poughkeepsie, New York, from 1911 to 1913; pathologist and radiologist, 1911-13; roentgenologist United States Medical Advisory Board for New York, 1917-19; first lieutenant and captain, Medical Corps, Army, U. S. A., from 1908 to 1913; roentgenologist from 1912 until 1920 in Vassar Hospital and Dispensary; instructor in 1920-21, associate in roentgenology anatomy in 1921-22, and lecturer in roentgenology anatomy at Johns Hopkins; Fellow A. A. A. S., American College of Physicians, A. M. A.; member of the American Association of Anatomists of the New York Medical Society, of the Dutchess County Medical Society, of the Putnam Medical Society, of the Academy of Medicine, Baltimore Medical Society, of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the American Roentgen Ray Society, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, American Congress Internal Medicine, of the American Historical Society, and of the Johns Hopkins Surgical Society; he is a Republican, and he belongs to the Episcopal Church; his clubs are: Army and Navy (Washington, District of Columbia), Alpha Delta Phi, Psi Chi (honorary), Maryland, Elkridge Fox Hunting. He has been a contributor to research on X-ray technic for studying collateral circulation, sacroiliac injuries and effects of rays on cellular life; he proved the necessity, in 1909, of massive doses of diphtheria antitoxin in laryngeal and other serious cases of diphtheria; and he also proved the importance, in 1910, of carriers in the spread of diphtheria, and the relative unimportance of disinfection and fumigation; he showed, in 1912, that salvarsan, even in frequent dosages, is not specific in action, nor the complete curative drug as supposed; he married, September 19, 1908, Lucy Lovell Atwater, daughter of Edward Storrs Atwater.

4. Joseph Bancroft, born May 5, 1887; was graduated from Johns Hopkins University, and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; a civil engineer of Baltimore, Maryland; was president of the Baltimore Harbor Board; married, May 5, 1915, Frances M. McCoy, daughter of James Espy and Catharine Lardner (Gibbon) McCoy.

(*Ibid.* "Who's Who in America," Vol. XXV (1928-29). The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company: "Tercenary History of Maryland," Vol. II, pp. 146-47. Richard Henry Spencer, LL. B.: "Genealogical and Memorial Encyclopedia of the State of Maryland," Vol. I, pp. 170-78.)

(VIII) HONORABLE JOHN PHILIP HILL, son of Charles Ebenezer and Kate Watts (Clayton) Hill, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, May 2, 1879. He was a student at Public School No. 19, Marston's School, and the Baltimore City College, where he received preparation for the subsequent study at Johns Hopkins University. As a student at this institution, he held an honorary scholarship for 1899-1900, having tied for the first place in his class in 1899. He was graduated from Johns Hopkins with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1900, and from Harvard with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1903. In the latter year, he was admitted to the Boston bar, and about the same time was offered a private secretaryship to the late Justice Horace Gray of the United States Supreme Court. However, the death of Judge Gray prevented the consummation of the relation, and Mr. Hill entered the law office of Ropes, Gray and Gorham, of Boston, which office was headed by John C. Gray, professor of law at Harvard University. The following year, 1904, John Philip Hill was admitted to the Baltimore bar, and to the firm of Hill, Ross and Hill, and, in 1920, he became a partner in the firm of Hill, Randall and Leser. He remained with the latter until Congressional duties made his withdrawal advisable in 1925. He is now a partner in the firm of Hill, Ross & Hill, of Baltimore and Washington, with offices in the Baltimore Trust Building, in the former city, and the Transportation Building in the latter. Formerly he was the president of the Artesian Water Company of Baltimore, vice-president of the Maryland Color Printing Company, president of the Howard Park Company, and president of the Suburban Water Company.

The political career of Colonel Hill began in 1904, and the following year he was a Republican candidate for nomination for the Legislature from the Second

Baltimore District, and was defeated. In the Presidential election of 1908, he was a Congressional candidate in the Fourth District, and assisted in carrying this Democratic district for President Taft by sixteen hundred plurality. Colonel Hill, with the Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte and the Hon. John C. Rose, represented the Maryland Republican State Central Committee in the contest arising out of the elections of the fall of 1909. He served as secretary of the Citizens' Association Opposed to the Disfranchisement Amendment, in the campaign of 1909. In the same year he was forced to decline an important position in the department of justice in Washington, because of obligations in Baltimore. President Taft appointed him United States Attorney for Maryland, on April 5, 1910, and the burdens of this important office were discharged with characteristic efficiency and wisdom by Colonel Hill until 1915. He was a Republican candidate for nomination for mayor of Baltimore in 1915; and, in 1916, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. In 1921, he became a member of the Sixty-seventh Congress, and succeeded himself as a member of the Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Congresses, representing the Third Maryland District, and serving as a member of the committee on military affairs. A contemporary historian has said of him: "His Congressional record is one of which he may well be proud, justifying the faith of his constituents and adding new laurels to an illustrious family name." He was a candidate, in September, 1926, for Republican Senatorial nomination.

Mr. Hill was an assistant in government during his last year at Harvard University, conducting lecture courses on United States Government and modern legislative tendencies, having spent the previous summer as one of the attorneys for the New York Legal Aid Society. The subject of a special course of lectures delivered by him at Johns Hopkins University in 1905 was "Development, Administration, and Functions of National Government." Other contributions and published articles deal with Maryland history and legal and historical matters, including: a treatise on that great Maryland lawyer, William Pinkney; "The Advisability of Registering Negotiable Coupon Bonds"; "Certain Aspects of the Relation of Poverty to the Law"; "Legal Education in England." Other publications of which he is author are: "Hill and Padgett's Annotated Public Service Commission Law of Maryland," published in 1913; "The Federal Executive," 1916; "National Protection—Policy, Armament and Preparedness," 1916; and numerous magazine articles. Formerly Colonel Hill was a member of the Federated Charities and honorary counsel for the Locust Point District; a member of the committee on admissions of the Baltimore Bar Association; was counsel for the American Express Company in the "grain payment draft cases," in which questions of foreign exchange of importance to bankers and grain exporters of Baltimore were involved, and the decisions of the Court of Appeals of Maryland were in his favor; and was counsel for the Home for the Aged in the Bantz will case, having as the opposing counsel the late Senator William Pinkney Whyte, the case being twice sent to the Court of Appeals; also counsel for the United States in the "Bath Tub Trust Case," and the anti-trust proceedings against the American Can Company.

Colonel Hill's extremely interesting and admirable military career began in 1904, when he became a private of Battery A, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and subsequently served with the rank of second lieutenant, then first lieutenant,

and later captain in the Fourth Infantry of the Maryland National Guard. He acted as military observer during the Eleventh German Army Corps maneuvers, in September, 1911; and, from 1910 until 1917, he served as major and judge advocate general in the Maryland National Guard. He was judge advocate of the Fifteenth Division and attached to the Fourteenth Cavalry in connection with Mexican border service from August 26 until December 15, 1916; and August 3, 1917, he was again called to active duty. From August 25, 1917, to December 10, 1918, he served as a member of the staff of the Twenty-ninth Division, as judge advocate, acting division inspector and liaison officer, and afterward as corps judge advocate and assistant G-3, general staff, of the Eighth Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, until its dissolution. In October, 1918, during the offensive north of Verdun, he acted as liaison officer to the Seventeenth French Army Corps, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel on October 22, 1918, served in the defense of the center sector, Haute Alsace, from July 25 until September 23, and participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive north of Verdun from September 26 to October 30, 1918, also having been liaison officer from September 23 to October 6 to the Fifth American Army Corps. During the same month, October, he was decorated by France with the Croix de Guerre, with silver star, for "most distinguished services in the operations north of Verdun," and also received from France the decoration of the Legion of Honor. The United States awarded him the Distinguished Service Medal, and he has received, too, La Solidaridad of Panama, and the Cross of Officer of Polonia Restituta. May 9, 1919, he was honorably discharged, and he is now (at the time of this writing) serving with the rank of colonel in the Cavalry Reserve Corps, commanding the Three Hundred and Sixth Cavalry. He is a member of the American Legion, the American Officers of the Great War, the American Battle Monuments Commission, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. His professional affiliations consist of identification with the Baltimore Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the Maryland State Bar Association, the District of Columbia Bar Association, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Among the other organizations with which he is now or has been recently connected in varied capacities are: Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity; Phi Delta Phi Law School Club; Society of the Cincinnati; Baltimore Reform League; Maryland Club of Baltimore; Chesapeake Club of Baltimore; Metropolitan clubs of Washington and New York; Harvard Club of New York; Baltimore Country Club; Merchants' Club of Baltimore; Green Spring Valley Hunt Club; Elk Ridge Hunt Club of Baltimore; Bachelors' Cotillon of Baltimore; American and Maryland Historical Associations; Council of the National Civil Service Reform; treasurer and vice-president of the Children's Playground Association; treasurer of the Consumers' League of Maryland; trustee of Goucher College, formerly the Woman's College of Baltimore; and trustee of the American University at Cairo. Colonel Hill is a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, and of St. Barnabas', Leelands, Prince George County, Maryland.

John Philip Hill married, in Baltimore, Maryland, October 28, 1913, Suzanne Howell Carroll, daughter of John Howell and Mary Grafton (Rogers) Carroll, and a descendant in the sixth generation from Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence and first Senator from Maryland. John

Howell Carroll, father of Mrs. Hill, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 21, 1865, and died in Mentone, France, February 6, 1902. He studied law at Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland. In November, 1896, he was appointed United States consul at Cadiz, Spain, and continued in service throughout the war with Spain, and was still in office at the time of his death. He was a member of the Baltimore Bar Association and of the Maryland Club. John Howell Carroll married, in Baltimore, Maryland, November 14, 1888, Mary Grafton Rogers, born in Brooklyn, New York, June 29, 1864, daughter of Grafton Dulany and Cora Chapline (Pomeroy) Rogers, and granddaughter of Henry Woodward and Mary Grafton Hesselius (Dulany) Rogers.

John Philip and Suzanne Howell (Carroll) Hill are the parents of three children:

1. Suzanne Carroll, born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 19, 1916.
2. Elise Bancroft, born in Baltimore, February 9, 1920.
3. Catherine Clayton, born in Washington, District of Columbia, January 22, 1923.

(*Ibid.* The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company: "Tercentenary History of Maryland," Vol. II, pp. 146-51.)

(The Cutler Line).

(I) CAPTAIN JAMES CUTLER, first of the line in America, was born in England in 1606, and died in New England, May 17, 1694. He came from Suffolk, England, to Watertown, Massachusetts, earlier than 1634. He was a soldier in King Philip's War, and a member of the Lexington military company. He married, in 1662, Phœbe Page, daughter of John and Phœbe (Paine) Page; John Page was born about 1586 and died December 18, 1676, his wife, born about 1590, died September 25, 1677, and was a daughter of William Paine, of Nowton, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, a descendant of Sir Hugh de Payen, one of the founders of the Knights Templar. John and Phœbe (Paine) Page came from Dedham, Essex, to Watertown in the Winthrop fleet of 1630. Child:

1. John, of whom further.

(II) JOHN CUTLER, son of Captain James and Phœbe (Page) Cutler, was born May 19, 1663, and died September 24, 1714. He married, January 1, 1694, Mary Stearns, born October 8, 1663, died February 24, 1733, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Beers) Stearns. Isaac Stearns, son of Isaac (who died June 19, 1671) and Mary (Barker) (who died April 2, 1677) Stearns, both of whom came from Stoke Nayland, Suffolk, with the Winthrop fleet of 1630, to Watertown, was born January 6, 1632-33, died August 29, 1676; married, June 24, 1660, Sarah Beers, daughter of Captain Richard and Elizabeth Beers; Captain Beers was born in 1612, died September 4, 1675; was a member of the Massachusetts General Court, a captain in King Philip's War, and was killed by the Indians at Northfield; he came to Watertown prior to 1636. John and Mary (Stearns) Cutler were the parents of:

1. Ebenezer, of whom further.

(III) CAPTAIN EBENEZER CUTLER, son of John and Mary (Stearns) Cutler, was born July 24, 1700, and died January 17, 1777. He served as justice of the peace, and was a captain in the Third Massachusetts Regiment, in 1757. He mar-

ried, March 3, 1723, Anna Whitney. (Whitney—American Line—IV.) They had a daughter:

i. Sarah, of whom further.

(IV) SARAH CUTLER, daughter of Captain Ebenezer and Anna (Whitney) Cutler, was born September 5, 1735, and died December 30, 1808. She married Samuel Hill. (Hill IV.)

(Clayton Colman Hall, LL. B., A. M.: "Baltimore, Its History and Its People," Vol. II, p. 450.)

(The Whitney Line).

Whitney as a surname was originally a place name. The parish from which the family takes its name is located in County Hereford, England, upon the extreme western border, adjoining Wales, and is traversed by the lovely Wye River. The name of the place doubtless comes from the appearance of the river, meaning in Saxon, white water, from *hwit*, white, and *ey*, water. The English ancestry of John Whitney, the immigrant, who settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, has been established by Henry Melville. This book, it is stated, represents years of investigation; many months of it in England. Very few American families have their English genealogy in such well authenticated and satisfactory form. An abstract of the English ancestry is given below.

Turstin, "the Fleming," otherwise known as Turstin de Wigmore, probably also as Turstin, son of Rolf, and Turstin "the White," was a follower of William the Conqueror. He was mentioned in the Domesday Book as an extensive landholder in Herefordshire and the Marches of Wales. He married Agnes de Merleberge, daughter of Alured de Merleberge, a Norman baron of Ewias Castle, in the Marches of Wales.

Eustace, son of Turstin, was a benefactor of the monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester. He or one of his immediate descendants took the surname De Whitney from Whitney of the Wye, in the Marches of Wales, where his principal castle was located. The estate comprised over two thousand acres, and remained in the family until 1893, when it was sold, there being no member of the family to hold it. The castle has entirely disappeared, but it is believed to be in ruins under the Wye, which has in the course of years changed its path. The castle was probably built on an artificial mound, surrounded by a moat fed by the river, which gradually undermined the castle, which was at last disintegrated.

(I) SIR ROBERT DE WHITNEY, a direct descendant of Eustace, was living in 1242, and was mentioned in the "Testa de Nevill." Three or four intervening generations cannot be stated with certainty.

(II) SIR EUSTACE DE WHITNEY, son of Sir Robert de Whitney, gave deed to the monastery of St. Peter in 1280, referring to and confirming the deed of his ancestors above mentioned. He was Lord of Pencombe, Little Cowarn, and Whitney, in 1281; was granted free warren by Edward I in 1284; summoned to wars beyond the seas in 1297; tenant of part of the manor of Huntington in 1299; in Scotch War in 1301. He was possibly grandson instead of son of Sir Robert.

(III) SIR EUSTACE DE WHITNEY, JR., son of Sir Eustace de Whitney, was knighted by Edward I in 1306, and was a member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1313 and 1352.

(Henry Melville: "Ancestry of John Whitney.")

(IV) SIR ROBERT (2) DE WHITNEY, son of Sir Eustace de Whitney, was one of two hundred gentlemen who went to Milan in the retinue of the Duke of Clarence on the occasion of the latter's marriage in 1368. He was a member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1377, 1379, and 1380, and sheriff in 1377.

(V) SIR ROBERT (3) WHITNEY (note elimination of "de"), son of Sir Robert de Whitney, was sent abroad to negotiate treaty with the Count of Flanders in 1388; member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1391. He was sent to France to deliver the castle and town of Cherbourg to the King of Navarre in 1393; was knight marshal in the court of Richard II; sent on King's business to Ireland in 1394. He was killed, together with his brother and most of his relatives, at the battle of Pilleth, 1402.

(VI) SIR ROBERT (4) WHITNEY, son of Sir Robert Whitney, was granted the castle of Clifford and lordships of Clifford and Glasbury by Henry IV in 1404, on account of the services of his father. He was sheriff of Herefordshire in 1413-28-33-37; member of Parliament, 1416-22. He fought in the French War under Henry V, and was captain of the castle and town of Vire in 1420. He was named as one of the five knights in Herefordshire in 1433, and died March 12, 1441.

(VII) SIR EUSTACE (3) WHITNEY, son of Sir Robert Whitney, was born in 1411. He was head of a commission sent to Wales by Henry VI in 1455, and was a member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1468. He married (first) Jenett Russell; and (second) Jane Clifford, daughter of Sir Robert Clifford, Knight.

(VIII) ROBERT (5) WHITNEY, son of Sir Eustace, was probably a knight, and was an active participant in the Wars of the Roses, and was attainted as a Yorkist in 1459. He was probably at the battle of Mortimer's Cross in 1461. He was the subject of a poem by Lewis Glyn Cothi, on the occasion of his marriage to Alice, the great-granddaughter of Sir David Gam. He married (first) Alice Vaughan, daughter of Thomas Vaughan; and (second) Constance Touchett, who was the mother of his sons. She was descended from William the Conqueror, through Edward I and his second wife, Margaret, of France. She was also descended from Joan, "the Fair Maid of Kent," and from Alice Fitz Alan, daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel.

(Chart in the possession of the family. Harleian Society MSS., Nos. 1159-1442. *Ibid.*)

(IX) JAMES WHITNEY, son of Robert and Constance (Touchett) Whitney, was appointed receiver of Newport, part of the estate of the Duke of Buckingham, confiscated by Henry VII in 1522. He married Blanche Milbourne, daughter and an heir of Simon Milbourne; she brought to her husband the Manor of Icomb in Gloucestershire. Children:

1. Robert, of whom further.
2. James.
3. Watkin.
4. Elizabeth.

(X) ROBERT (6) WHITNEY, son of James and Blanche (Milbourne) Whitney, was of Icomb, and in charge of other confiscated estates; and in the commission of peace for Gloucestershire, 1524-41. He was sheriff of the same county, 1527-28-29-30. He was nominated Knight of the Bath by Henry VIII at the coronation of Anne Boleyn in 1531; was granted part of income of monastery of Brewern in 1535; furnished forty men to put down a rebellion in 1536. He was named to attend upon the King's person. He died in 1541, and his will was proved June 11, 1541. He married Margaret Wye, daughter of Robert Wye, of Gloucestershire. Children:

1. Robert, of whom further.
2. John.
3. Charles.
4. George.
5. William.
6. James.
7. Richard.
8. Blanche.
9. Mary.

(XI) SIR ROBERT (7) WHITNEY, son of Robert and Margaret (Wye) Whitney, was knighted the day after Queen Mary's coronation in October, 1553. He was summoned before the Privy Council in 1555 and 1559. He was a member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1559, and died August 5, 1567. He married Sybil Baskerville, daughter of Sir James Baskerville, of Eardisley, Knight, and a descendant of William the Conqueror through Edward I and his first wife, Eleanor of Castile, also of Sir Walter Devereux, Baron Ferrers, and of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex. They were the parents of:

1. James.
2. Eustace.
3. Robert, of whom further.
4. Blanche.
5. Elizabeth.

(*Ibid.* F. C. Pierce: "Descendants of John Whitney," p. 16.)

(XII) ROBERT (8) WHITNEY, son of Sir Robert and Sybil (Baskerville) Whitney, was mentioned in the will of his father, and also in an inquisition taken after the latter's death. He married Elizabeth Guillims, daughter of Morgan Guillims, or Duglim. Children:

1. William.
2. Thomas, of whom further.
3. Richard.
4. Nicholas.
5. Margaret.
6. Anne.

(Harleian MSS., No. 1041. "Visitations of London," Harleian Society, Vol. XV, p. 157.)

(XIII) THOMAS WHITNEY, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Guillims) Whitney, was of Westminster, Gentleman, and lived at Lambeth Marsh, London. He was buried at St. Margaret's, April 14, 1637. He married, May 12, 1583, Mary

Bray, daughter of John Bray, of Westminster; she was buried at St. Margaret's, September 25, 1629. Children:

1. Margaret, born in 1584, died in 1604.
2. Thomas, born in 1587, died the same year.
3. Henry, born in 1588, died in 1589.
4. John, of whom further.
5. Arnwaye, born in 1590, died the following year.
6. Nowell, born in 1594, died in 1597.
7. Francis, born in 1599, died in 1643.
8. Mary, born in 1600, died in 1600.
9. Robert, born in 1605, died in 1662.

(Henry Melville: "Ancestry of John Whitney." Whitney: "Genealogy of William W. Rice," pp. 52-53.)

(The Family in America).

(I) JOHN WHITNEY, JR., son of Thomas and Mary (Bray) Whitney, was born in 1589, and baptized at St. Margaret's in Westminster, England, July 20, 1592, and died at Watertown, Massachusetts, June 1, 1673. He probably received a good education for those days in the famous "Westminster School," now St. Peter's College; and on February 22, 1607, was apprenticed to William Pring, of old Bailey, London, of the Merchant Tailors' Company, and on March 13, 1614, at the age of twenty-one, became a full-fledged member. Marrying soon after, he took up his residence at Islesworth-on-the-Thames, opposite Richmond, nine miles from London, where he lived from May, 1619, to January, 1623-24. In the record of persons permitted to embark at the port of London after Christmas, in 1634, in the Rolls Office, Chancery Lane, we find John Whitney 25, Elinor Whitney 30, John 11, Richard 9, Nathaniel 8, Thomas 6, Jonathan 1. These ages are all too young, as may be seen by the birth dates given below. They embarked in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann," in April, 1635, and arrived at Watertown, Massachusetts, in June, 1635, where John Whitney purchased a homelot of sixteen acres; but before 1642 the town had granted him nine other lots, amounting to one hundred ninety-eight acres of land. He was admitted freeman, March 3, 1635-36, and appointed constable by the General Court, June 1, 1641, selectman in 1638 to 1655, inclusive, and town clerk in 1655.

John Whitney married (first), in England, Elinor, born in 1605, died May 11, 1654. He married (second), September 29, 1669, Judah Clement, who died before April 3, 1673. He portioned his sons before he died. Children (of first marriage), first six born in England, the rest in Watertown:

1. Mary, baptized May 23, 1619, died young.
2. John, born in 1620; married, in 1642, Ruth Reynolds, daughter of Robert Reynolds.
3. Richard, born in 1626; married, March 19, 1650, Martha Coldam.
4. Nathaniel, born in 1627, nothing further known.
5. Thomas, born in 1629; married, January 11, 1654, Mary Kedal (Kettle).
6. Jonathan, of whom further.
7. Joshua, born July 5, 1635, died in Groton, Massachusetts, August 7, 1719; married (first) Lydia; (second) Mary; and (third), September 30, 1672, Abigail Tarball.
8. Caleb, born and died July 12, 1640.
9. Benjamin, born June 6, 1643; married (first) Jane; (second), in 1695, Mary Poor.

(II) JONATHAN WHITNEY, son of John and Elinor Whitney, was born in England, in 1634, and died in the American Colonies in 1702. He married, Octo-

ber 30, 1656, Lydia Jones, daughter of Lewis and Anna (Stone) Jones; the former came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, and died April 11, 1684; Anna (Stone) Jones, born in England, 1624, died May 1, 1680, was the daughter of Deacon Simon Stone, born in 1585, died September 22, 1665. Deacon Stone came from Bromley Magna, Essex, to Watertown, Massachusetts, on the "Increase" in April, 1635; was a Deputy to the Massachusetts General Court, 1636-56, and married, August 5, 1616, Joan Clarke, daughter of Lieutenant William Clark(e), who served in King Philip's War, and who came from London with his wife, Elizabeth, to Watertown in the Winthrop fleet of 1630. Jonathan and Lydia (Jones) Whitney had a son:

I. Jonathan, of whom further.

(III) JONATHAN WHITNEY, JR., son of Jonathan and Lydia (Jones) Whitney, was born October 20, 1658, and died in March, 1735. He served in King Philip's War, in 1676. He married, in 1691, Sarah Hapgood, born in 1672, daughter of Shadrach and Elizabeth (Treadway) Hapgood. Shadrach Hapgood, born in 1642, died August 2, 1675, was a member of Captain Edward Hutchinson's company in the expedition to Brookfield, Massachusetts, to treat with the Nipmuck Indians, and was killed in King Philip's War. He married, October 21, 1664, Elizabeth Treadway, daughter of Nathaniel and Sufference (Howe) Treadway, the former of whom came from England and died July 20, 1669, the latter, who died July 22, 1682, was a daughter of Edward and Margaret How(e); Edward Howe, who died in June, 1644, was an elder in the Watertown church, and a deputy to the Massachusetts General Court, 1635-39. Jonathan and Sarah (Hapgood) Whitney were the parents of:

I. Anna, of whom further.

(IV) ANNA WHITNEY, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Hapgood) Whitney, was born May 22, 1702, and died August 24, 1793. She married Captain Ebenezer Cutler. (Cutler III.)

(Clayton Colman Hall, LL. B., A. M.: "Baltimore, Its History and Its People," Vol. II, pp. 450-51.)

(The Proctor Line).

(I) ROBERT PROCTOR, who came from England prior to 1643, was a soldier in King Philip's War, and died April 28, 1697. He married, December 31, 1645, Jane Hildreth, daughter of Sergeant Richard and Sarah Hildreth, the latter of whom died June 15, 1644. Sergeant Hildreth, born in 1605, died in 1688, was of Woburn and Chelmsford, Massachusetts; was sergeant in the military company prior to 1663, and served until 1664. Robert and Jane (Hildreth) Proctor had a son:

I. Peter, of whom further.

(II) PETER PROCTOR, son of Robert and Jane (Hildreth) Proctor, was born in 1650, and died August 1, 1730. He married Mary Patterson, born August 22, 1666, died October 12, 1724, daughter of James and Rebecca (Stevenson) Patterson, and granddaughter of Andrew Stevenson, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. James Patterson was born in Scotland, in 1633, was captured by Cromwell, at Worcester, September 3, 1651, and two months later embarked for America and

arrived at Charlestown, May, 1652. Settled in Billerica, and died July 14, 1701; his house was used for a garrison in King Philip's War; he married, May 29, 1662, Rebecca Stevenson, of Cambridge. Peter and Mary (Patterson) Proctor became the parents of:

1. Robert, of whom further.

(III) ROBERT PROCTOR, son of Peter and Mary (Patterson) Proctor, was born January 3, 1689, and died November 2, 1755. He married, May 8, 1718, Mary Harwood. Child:

1. Nathaniel, of whom further.

(IV) NATHANIEL PROCTOR, son of Robert and Mary (Harwood) Proctor, was born November 5, 1723, and died October 30, 1806. He married, May 27, 1762, Mary Warren, born October 7, 1733, died October 15, 1813. They had a daughter:

1. Eunice, of whom further.

(V) EUNICE PROCTOR, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Warren) Proctor, was born February 10, 1773, and died August 9, 1863. She married, October 19, 1793, Stephen Brown. (Browne VI.)

(The Brown(e) Line).

Mr. Thomas Browne, one of the original proprietors of Sudbury in 1637, and his brothers, Captain William Browne, representative in the General Court from Sudbury in 1692, and the Rev. Edmund Browne, the first minister of Sudbury, were among those who planted Sudbury, Massachusetts.

Christopher Browne, of Swan Hall, parish of Hawkedon, County of Suffolk, England, says Bond, in his "History of Watertown," was descended from the ancient family of Browne of the borough of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, and of Tolehorpe in County Rutland. His will was proved at Bury St. Edmunds, July 3, 1538. His brother, Edmund Browne, alderman of Stamford, 1525, married Joan Cecil, daughter of David Cecil, of Stamford, Esquire (grandfather of William, Lord Burleigh) by his second wife. A number of Christopher Browne's descendants settled in New England in the early days of the plantations, and among them were Thomas Browne, the Hon. William Browne, and the Rev. Edmund Browne.

(IA) WILLIAM BROWNE, Representative to the General Court in 1692, captain of militia, first deacon of the church in Sudbury, "Surveyor of the armes of Sudbury, 1643," was admitted Freeman of Sudbury, June 2, 1641. Among other lands assigned to him in Sudbury were two hundred acres granted him by the General Court, because of twenty-five pounds "putt into the joyenet stocke by Mrs. Ann Harvey his Aunt." Two hundred acres had been granted to his brother, Thomas Browne, in 1640, for the same reason.

He married, November 15, 1641, Mary Besbridge, daughter of Thomas Besbridge (or Besbeech), who embarked at Sandwich, County of Kent, on the ship "Hercules" in 1635, with two children (including Mary) and seven servants, and who, by his will, probated April 1, 1674, left to his grandson, Major Thomas

Browne, whom he had adopted and whose name (not used after his grandfather's death) became Thomas Besbridge, his "houses and lands in the parishes of Hedcorn and Frittenden, County of Kent, England," which were valued, in the inventory of his estate filed in Sudbury, February 7, 1674, at four hundred pounds. Captain William and Mary (Besbridge) Browne had seven children:

1. Mary.
2. Thomas, born May 22, 1645, died May 7, 1709. Representative to the General Court and commander of a Company of Horse in the Indian wars. In 1709, the diary of Judge Sewell states: "Maj. Thomas Browne, Esq., of Sudbury, was buried in the Old Burying Place—Bearers—Cook, Sewall, Hutchinson, Townsend, Jas. Dummer, Dudley, Scarver and Glover." (Old Burying Ground was King's Chapel, Boston.) Major Browne married (first), in 1667, Patience Foster, who died in August, 1706, aged fifty-two. He married (second) Mary Phipps, of Cambridge, widow of Solomon Phipps, Jr., and daughter of Deputy Governor Thomas Danforth. His daughter, Mary, married, January 8, 1691, Jonathan Willard, of Roxbury. He built "Brown's Garrison," in Sudbury.
3. William.
4. Edmund.
5. Hopestill, of whom later.
6. Suzanna.
7. Elizabeth.

(IIA) HOPESTILL BROWNE, born July 8, 1656, died December 11, 1729. Within the old burying ground in Sudbury is only one tomb and that is underground and about westerly of the Plymouth Monument, and surmounted with a small brick work upon which lies a slate stone, with these words:

Hopestill Brown, Esqre. Tombe.  
1731

Hopestill Browne's son, Hopestill Browne, Jr., was one of the "Gentlemen of the Horse" under the command of his brother, Colonel Josiah Browne, in 1739.

Hopestill Browne, Sr., married (first), November 26, 1685, Abigail Haynes. He married (second) Dorothy Paris, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Paris, first minister of Salem village, with whose family the Salem witchcraft delusion began in the winter of 1691-92, who was the son of Thomas Paris, of London, and who attended Harvard College. Among the children of Hopestill and Abigail (Haynes) Browne was:

(IIIA) COLONEL JOSIAH BROWNE, born November 12, 1693. Colonel of the regiment, raised in 1755, for the purpose of preventing the encroachment of the French about Crown Point and upon "Lake Iroquois, commonly called by the French, Lake Champlain." Samuel Hill, Jr. (Hill IV) served in this regiment. He passed through all grades of town offices, was conspicuous in church affairs, signer of the church covenant in 1724, gave to "West Side Church" a tract of land, and was one of the original grantees of Mason, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire. Colonel Josiah Browne died without issue. His great uncle,

(I) THOMAS BROWNE, who was born in 1609 and died at Cambridge, November 3, 1688, and who served as a trooper of Middlesex in 1675, married Bridget. Among his sons was

(II) HONORABLE JABEZ BROWNE, born in Concord in 1644, and died at Stow in 1692; he married (second) Deborah Haynes, daughter of Sergeant Josiah and

Elizabeth (Noyes) Haynes, of Sudbury and sister of Abigail Haynes, who married Hopestill Browne, Esquire (Browne IIA). He left a considerable estate (July 17, 1692) and was Representative of Stow in 1692. Among his sons was

(III) JOSIAH BROWNE, born at Stow June 23, 1685, and died at Sudbury in 1774. He married, at Sudbury, in 1708, Abigail Moore, who was born in Sudbury December 2, 1686, and died there before December 30, 1718, daughter of Sergeant Benjamin and Dorothy (Wright) Moore. Among the children of Josiah and Abigail (Moore) Browne was

(IV) JOTHAM BROWNE, born September 17, 1708, who married Hepzibah Robbins. He served in the War of the Revolution, and received a grant for war services from Sudbury. He had, among others:

1. Hope, of whom later.

2. Isaac, born June 20, 1746. Went to Ashby, was captain and fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. Removed to Mason and left descendants. He died November 3, 1800, and is buried in Mason.

(V) HOPE BROWNE, born July 22, 1742. Married, July 18, 1765, Ruth Hosmer, of Concord. As a corporal, April 19, 1775, he marched with his company to Concord from Sudbury, and received later from the town a grant for his Revolutionary services. Among his children was:

(VI) STEPHEN BROWN, born August 11, 1769, died in 1851; married, October 19, 1793, Eunice Proctor, of Lyttleton, Massachusetts. She was born February 16, 1772, and died August 9, 1863. (Proctor V.) Among their children was:

(VII) CAPTAIN ISAAC BROWN, son of Stephen and Eunice (Proctor) Brown, was born July 10, 1794, and died April 13, 1879. He married, December 30, 1817, Sally Flagg, daughter of Josiah and Esther (Wetherbee) Flagg, the former born in 1750, died in 1824, the latter born in 1763, died in 1832. They were the parents of:

1. Harriet, of whom further.

(VIII) HARRIET BROWN, daughter of Captain Isaac and Sally (Flagg) Brown, was born June 20, 1819, and died March 18, 1910. She married the Rev. Joseph Bancroft Hill. (Hill VI.)

(Clayton Colman Hall, LL. B., A. M.: "Baltimore, Its History and Its People," Vol. II, pp. 448, 451.)

(The Clayton Line).

(I) SIR JOHN CLAYTON was of Hawkhurst, Kent County, England, of the Inner Temple, and of Parsons Green, Middlesex. He married Alice Bowyer, daughter of Sir William Bowyer, and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Weld, and a granddaughter of Sir Humphrey Weld, Lord Mayor of London, in 1608.

(II) JOHN CLAYTON, son of Sir John Clayton, was born in England, in 1665, and died November 18, 1737. He came to Virginia in 1705. He was attorney-general of Virginia, 1714-37; member of the Virginia House of Burgesses; judge of the Court of Admiralty; presiding justice of James City Council; recorder of Williamsburg. He married Miss Page, and they were the parents of:

1. Samuel, of whom further.

(III) SAMUEL CLAYTON, son of John Clayton, was of Caroline County, Virginia. He married Elizabeth Pendleton, born about 1684-85, daughter of Philip and Isabella (Hurt, or Hart) Pendleton, the former, born in Norwich, England, in 1650, married, in 1682, and died in 1721. They had a son:

1. Philip, of whom further.

(IV) MAJOR PHILIP CLAYTON, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Pendleton) Clayton, died in 1786. He was a vestryman in St. Mark's Parish, Culpeper County, Virginia, in 1745. He married Ann Coleman, and their son was:

1. Samuel, of whom further.

(V) SAMUEL (2) CLAYTON, son of Major Philip and Ann (Coleman) Clayton, was also a vestryman of St. Mark's Parish, Culpeper County, Virginia. He married Ann Coleman, daughter of Robert Coleman, of Culpeper County. They had a son:

1. Samuel, of whom further.

(VI) SAMUEL (3) CLAYTON, son of Samuel and Ann (Coleman) Clayton, married Harriet Strother, and they were the parents of:

1. Philip, of whom further.

(VII) CAPTAIN PHILIP CLAYTON, son of Samuel (3) and Harriet (Strother) Clayton, was born in 1780, and died June 22, 1868. He married, October 24, 1809, Mary Ann Brewer. (Brewer VI.) They had a son:

1. Philip Coleman, of whom further.

(VIII) PHILIP COLEMAN CLAYTON, son of Captain Philip and Mary Ann (Brewer) Clayton, was born November 7, 1812, and died in 1882. He married, November 8, 1837, Catherine Guest Schwärrar, born in 1819, died May 19, 1901, daughter of John George and Keturah (Watts) Schwärrar, the former born September 24, 1794, died February 23, 1862; the latter's mother was a Watkins. Catherine Guest (Schwärrar) Clayton was the granddaughter of Maria (Miller) Schwärrar, who was married December 24, 1788. Philip Coleman and Catherine Guest (Schwärrar) Clayton were the parents of:

1. Kate Watts, of whom further.

(IX) KATE WATTS CLAYTON, daughter of Philip Coleman and Catherine Guest (Schwärrar) Clayton, was born April 25, 1849, and died April 6, 1907. She married Charles Ebenezer Hill. (Hill VII.) Mrs. Hill, mother of John Philip Hill, thus, we see, was descended from the Clayton family of Virginia, and from other records shown herein, from Colonel Henry Ridgely, a member of the Governor's Council, who is buried in St. Anne's Churchyard in Annapolis, Maryland. She was descended also from Richard Wells, one of the commissioners who governed Maryland under Cromwell; and from Major John Welsh, on the site of whose residence the present executive mansion in Annapolis is located. A portrait of Captain Philip Clayton, commander of the Annapolis Blues in the defense of Annapolis, in 1814, is still in the possession of his lineal descendants.

(Clayton Colman Hall, LL. B., A. M.: "Baltimore, Its History and Its People," Vol. II, pp. 448, 451-52.)

## (The Brewer Line.)

(I) JOHN BREWER was justice and county commissioner of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in 1658; member of the House of Burgesses from Anne Arundel County in 1661. Like the Honorable Henry Ridgely, whose daughter married his son, he came of a Devonshire family which claimed descent from Sir William Briware (Brewer) of Tor-Brewer, Devon, and Odecombe, Somerset. Tor-Brewer later became Tor-Mohun, when Alice Brewer married Reginald de Mohun. Sir John Hill (Hill I) held Houndston, a manor of Odecombe, of the Mohuns of Dunster and later of the Luttrells, one of whom married one of Sir John Hill's descendants, a daughter of Robert Hill. (Hill—English Line—VI.) He married Elizabeth Howard, and they were the parents of:

1. John, of whom further.

(II) JOHN BREWER, son of John and Elizabeth (Howard) Brewer, died April 5, 1690. He married, in 1685, Sarah Ridgely, daughter of Colonel Henry and Sarah Ridgely, the former of whom came from Devonshire in 1659, and died in 1710; Colonel Ridgely was a justice of Anne Arundel County, 1679-94; burgess 1692-93; captain of Foot Guard, Anne Arundel County, 1689; major, 1694; commissioned lieutenant-colonel, September 30, 1694; member of Lord Baltimore's Council; colonel of militia. John and Sarah (Ridgely) Brewer had a son:

1. John, of whom further.

(III) JOHN BREWER, son of John and Sarah (Ridgely) Brewer, was born August 20, 1686. He married, February 14, 1704, Dinah Battee, daughter of Fernando and Elizabeth (Hood) Battee, or Batty, the former of whom died in March, 1705, and the latter was the daughter of Thomas Hood. John and Dinah (Battee) Brewer became the parents of a son:

1. Joseph, of whom further.

(IV) JOSEPH BREWER, son of John and Dinah (Battee) Brewer, was born December 17, 1713. He married, about 1736, Mary Stockett, born January 20, 1704, daughter of Thomas and Damaris (Welsh) Stockett, who were married April 9, 1700; Damaris (Welsh) Stockett was the daughter of Major John and Mary Welsh, the former high sheriff of Anne Arundel County; granddaughter of Captain Thomas and Mary (Wells) Stockett, the former of whom died in April, 1671; he came to Maryland from Kent, England, in 1658, was burgess for Baltimore County, Maryland, 1661-65; high sheriff of Anne Arundel County, 1666-70, and deputy surveyor-general of Maryland, in 1670. Mary (Wells) Stockett was the daughter of Richard Wells, who died in 1667; he was a member of the commission appointed by Parliamentary authority for the government of Maryland, 1654-57, and justice of Anne Arundel County, in 1658. Joseph and Mary (Stockett) Brewer had a son:

1. Thomas Stockett, of whom further.

(V) THOMAS STOCKETT BREWER, son of Joseph and Mary (Stockett) Brewer, was born February 6, 1754, and was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. He married Susan Lampley, and their daughter was:

1. Mary Ann, of whom further.

(VI) MARY ANN BREWER, daughter of Thomas Stockett and Susan (Lamp-ley) Brewer, was born April 11, 1785, and died November 22, 1863. She married Captain Philip Clayton. (Clayton VII.)

(Clayton Colman Hall, LL. B., A. M.: "Baltimore, Its History and Its People," Vol. II, pp. 452, 453.)

(The Bancroft Line).

(I) LIEUTENANT THOMAS BANCROFT, born in 1622, died August 19, 1691. He was of Dunstable, Massachusetts, and was lieutenant in the Reading Infantry Company. He married, September 15, 1648, Elizabeth Metcalf, born October 4, 1626, died May 11, 1711, daughter of Miguel and Sarah Metcalf, the former born in Norfolk County, England, later of Dedham, Massachusetts, the latter born June 17, 1593. Child:

I. Ebenezer, of whom further.

(II) CAPTAIN EBENEZER BANCROFT, son of Lieutenant Thomas and Elizabeth (Metcalf) Bancroft, was born April 26, 1667, and died June 6, 1717. He was a captain in the Reading Infantry Company. He married, May 16, 1692, Abigail Eaton, born in 1676, died March 24, 1716, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kendall) Eaton; the former died in 1691; married, in 1658, Elizabeth Kendall, born in 1642, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Kendall; Thomas Kendall died in 1681, and his wife, born in 1618, died in 1703; John Eaton was the son of William and Martha Eaton, the former of whom died in 1673, and the latter in 1680. Captain Ebenezer and Abigail (Eaton) Bancroft had a son:

I. Timothy, of whom further.

(III) LIEUTENANT TIMOTHY BANCROFT, son of Captain Ebenezer and Abigail (Eaton) Bancroft, was born December 14, 1709, and died November 21, 1772, and was of Dunstable, Massachusetts. He served as lieutenant in Colonel Twyng's Massachusetts Regiment, in 1757. He married Elizabeth Farwell. (Farwell IV.) Their son was:

I. Ebenezer, of whom further.

(IV) COLONEL EBENEZER BANCROFT, son of Lieutenant Timothy and Elizabeth (Farwell) Bancroft, was born April 1, 1738, and died September 22, 1827. He was a lieutenant in the French and Indian wars, lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary War, and served as justice of the peace. He was of Dunstable, Massachusetts. In 1755 he was a corporal in Captain Butterfield's company in the expedition to Crown Point; sergeant at Fort Edwards in 1756; second lieutenant in 1759; lieutenant in Captain Silas Brown's company in 1761. He was wounded at Bunker Hill while serving as a captain in the Continental Army. Later he commanded troops at Saratoga and Long Island as major and lieutenant-colonel. From him Colonel Hill (Hill VIII) derives his membership in the Society of the Cincinnati. He married, May 5, 1763, Susannah Fletcher. (Fletcher VI.) He was a cousin of Bancroft, the historian. Colonel Ebenezer and Susannah (Fletcher) Bancroft had a daughter:

I. Rebecca, of whom further.

(V) REBECCA BANCROFT, daughter of Colonel Ebenezer and Susannah (Fletcher) Bancroft, was born March 5, 1771, and died July 11, 1797. She married (first) Samuel Howard; and (second) Rev. Ebenezer Hill. (Hill V.)

(Clayton Colman Hall, LL. B., A. M.: "Baltimore, Its History and Its People," Vol. II, pp. 447, 453.)

(The Farwell Line).

(I) HENRY FARWELL died August 1, 1670. He married Olive, who died March 1, 1691-92, and their son was:

1. Joseph, of whom further.

(II) ENSIGN JOSEPH FARWELL, son of Henry and Olive Farwell, was born February 20, 1642, and died December 31, 1722. He was ensign in the military company of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, from 1667 to 1695. He married, December 25, 1666, Hannah Learned, born August 24, 1649, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Stearns) Learned, who were married July 9, 1646. Isaac, born in England, died in 1657, was the son of William and Judith Learned, the former of whom died in 1646, and both of whom came from Bermondsay, Surrey, to Charlestown, in the Winthrop fleet of 1630. Isaac Learned was of Woburn and Chelmsford, and was, February 28, 1651-52, one of the three original purchasers of Governor Dudley's fifteen hundred-acre farm, of which the town of Billerica was a part; Mary (Stearns) Learned, baptized January 6, 1627, died in 1663, was the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Barker) Stearns, the former of whom died June 19, 1671, the latter April 2, 1677. Ensign Joseph and Hannah (Learned) Farwell had a son:

1. Henry, of whom further.

(III) CAPTAIN HENRY FARWELL, son of Ensign Joseph and Hannah (Learned) Farwell, was born December 18, 1674, and died in 1738. He was captain of the Dunstable Militia, Massachusetts. He married, January 23, 1695-96, Susannah Richardson, born in 1676. She was the granddaughter of Ezekial and Susannah Richardson, the former born in 1602, deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1635, died October 21, 1647. Captain Josiah, father of Susannah (Richardson) Farwell, and son of Ezekial and Susannah Richardson, was baptized November 7, 1635, died June 22, 1695; served as captain in West Regiment, Middlesex Militia, during a part of King William's War, 1689-97; in garrison at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, 1691-92; married, June 6, 1659, Remembrance Underwood, born February 25, 1639-40, daughter of William and Sarah Underwood. Captain Henry and Susannah (Richardson) Farwell were the parents of:

1. Elizabeth, of whom further.

(IV) ELIZABETH FARWELL, daughter of Captain Henry and Susannah (Richardson) Farwell, was born in 1715, and died September 23, 1754. She married Lieutenant Timothy Bancroft. (Bancroft III.)

(Clayton Colman Hall, LL. B., A. M.: "Baltimore, Its History and Its People," Vol. II, pp. 453-54. Family data.)

(The Fletcher Line).

(I) ROBERT FLETCHER was born in 1592 and died April 13, 1677. His son was:

1. William, of whom further.

(II) WILLIAM FLETCHER, son of Robert Fletcher, was born in England, in 1622, and died November 6, 1677. He was of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, and was a member of the Chelmsford Militia in 1676. He married, October 7, 1645, Lydia Bates, died October 12, 1704, daughter of John Bates. Child:

1. Joshua, of whom further.

(III) JOSHUA FLETCHER, son of William and Lydia (Bates) Fletcher, was born March 30, 1648, and died November 21, 1713. He married, July 18, 1682, Sarah Wiley, and their son was:

1. Joseph, of whom further.

(IV) CAPTAIN JOSEPH FLETCHER, son of Joshua and Sarah (Wiley) Fletcher, was born June 10, 1689, and died October 4, 1772. He married, November 17, 1712, Sarah Adams. (Adams IV.) They were the parents of:

1. Joseph, of whom further.

(V) JOSEPH FLETCHER, son of Captain Joseph and Sarah (Adams) Fletcher, was born July 6, 1713, and died July 17, 1784. He married, May 21, 1735, Elizabeth Underwood. (Underwood IV.) They had a daughter:

1. Susannah, of whom further.

(VI) SUSANNAH FLETCHER, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Underwood) Fletcher, was born October 28, 1743, and died October 4, 1823. She married Colonel Ebenezer Bancroft. (Bancroft IV.)

(Clayton Colman Hall, LL. B., A. M.: "Baltimore, Its History and Its People," Vol. II, pp. 453-54.)

(The Adams Line).

(I) HENRY ADAMS, of Braintree, Massachusetts, who died October 6, 1646, was the ancestor of Presidents John and John Quincy Adams. He had a son:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(II) LIEUTENANT THOMAS ADAMS, son of Henry Adams, was born in England, in 1612, and died July 20, 1688. He was of Braintree and Concord, Massachusetts. He was chief sergeant of the Concord Train Band in 1660; ensign in 1678; lieutenant in 1682; in King Philip's War, in Captain Samuel Adams' company; a commissioner in 1661-74; A. and H. A. Company in 1644; and deputy in 1673. He married, in 1642, Mary Blackmore, and they were the parents of:

1. Peletiah, of whom further.

(III) PELETIAH ADAMS, son of Lieutenant Thomas and Mary (Blackmore) Adams, was born January 6, 1646, and died April 29, 1725. He married, in 1670-1680, Ruth, who died September 18, 1719. Their daughter was:

1. Sarah, of whom further.

(IV) SARAH ADAMS, daughter of Peletiah and Ruth Adams, was born July 12, 1691, and died April 24, 1761. She married Captain Joseph Fletcher. (Fletcher IV.)

(Clayton Colman Hall, LL. B., A. M.: "Baltimore, Its History and Its People," Vol. II, p. 454.)

(The Underwood Line).

(I) JOSEPH UNDERWOOD died prior to 1677. His son was:

1. Joseph, of whom further.

(II) JOSEPH (2) UNDERWOOD, son of Joseph Underwood, was born in 1650, and died in 1691. He married Elizabeth, and they had a son:

1. Joseph, of whom further.

(III) JOSEPH (3) UNDERWOOD, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Underwood, was born May 28, 1681, and died January 19, 1761. He married, in 1707, Susannah Parker, born in 1689, died February 18, 1796, daughter of Nathaniel and Bethiah (Polly) Parker, and granddaughter of Deacon Thomas and Amy Parker. Deacon Thomas Parker, who was born in 1605, died in 1683, married Amy, who died in 1690; their son, Nathaniel, was born in 1651, and married, in 1677, Bethiah Polly, who was baptized in 1659, daughter of John and Bethiah (Cowdrey) Polly. John Polly, born in 1618, died in 1689, was of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was in Captain Daniel Henchman's company in King Philip's War; Bethiah (Cowdrey) Polly was born in 1643, and was the daughter of Deacon William and Joanna Cowdrey, the former, born in 1602, died in 1687, was deputy to the Massachusetts General Court in 1651-53-58-61, and the latter, died in 1666. Joseph and Susannah (Parker) Underwood had a daughter:

1. Elizabeth, of whom further.

(IV) ELIZABETH UNDERWOOD, daughter of Joseph and Susannah (Parker) Underwood, was born February 2, 1714, and died November 23, 1802. She married Joseph Fletcher. (Fletcher V.)

(Clayton Colman Hall, LL. B., A. M.: "Baltimore, Its History and Its People," Vol. II, pp. 454-55.)





Peirce

PEIRCE.

*Arms*—Argent, a fesse humettée gules between three ravens' wings displayed sable.

*Crest*—A dove with an olive branch in its beak.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

## Peirce

Among the families of Philadelphia having a fine Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, mention should be made of Miss Mary Bisbing Peirce, widely known educator, and principal of the celebrated Peirce School of Administration, whose line follows:

(I) GEORGE PERCE (the original spelling of the surname) came with William Penn to Pennsylvania. He settled on a tract of land embracing what are now the townships of Thornbury in Delaware County and Thornbury in Chester County. He worshipped after the manner of the Society of Friends. He married, January 4, 1679, in England, Ann Gaynor, and they had a son, Caleb, of whom further.

(II) CALEB PERCE, son of George and Ann (Gaynor) Perce, married, April 15, 1724, at Concord Meeting House, Mary Walter, and they had a son, Caleb (2), of whom further.

(III) CALEB (2) PEIRCE (here the form of the surname changes to its well-known accepted spelling of this day), son of Caleb (1) and Mary (Walter) Perce, married, May 1, 1754, Ann Mendenhall, and they were the parents of a son, Thomas, of whom further.

(IV) THOMAS PEIRCE, son of Caleb (2) and Ann (Mendenhall) Peirce, was born September 5, 1770, at Concordville, Delaware County. He married, March 18, 1794, at Concord Meeting House, Margaret Trimble, daughter of Samuel and Esther (Brenton) Trimble, and they had eight children, of whom was Caleb (3), see further.

(V) CALEB (3) PEIRCE, son of Thomas and Margaret (Trimble) Peirce, was born September 23, 1799, died January 13, 1877. Educational interests commanded his deep sympathy and active support in Delaware and Chester counties for a quarter of a century. He lived in Philadelphia for some years, and was prominently identified with public affairs of that city. In his day he was the sole manufacturer of printers' ink in the Quaker City. He married Mary Ann May, died in Concordville, Delaware County, June 25, 1876, the daughter of Rev. Thomas Potts and Sarah (McClintock) May. Rev. Thomas Potts May, a former well-known teacher in Norristown, became a noted theologian, and his brother, Rev. Dr. James May, was at one time a member of the faculty of the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Fairfax, Virginia, and later of that of the Episcopal Divinity School of West Philadelphia. Caleb (3) and Mary Ann (May) Peirce had a son, Thomas May, of whom further.

(VI) THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, son of Caleb (3) and Mary Ann (May) Peirce, was born in Chester, Delaware County, December 10, 1837. He early manifested superior student qualities, and at the age of sixteen was graduated Bachelor of Arts from the Boys' Central High School of Philadelphia. His *alma mater*, five

years later, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He traveled extensively until he attained his majority, thus augmenting his education by observation and practical business pursuit. An early essay into the business field was that of wood-engraving, but in this he was not successful from the viewpoint of profits.

A kindly fate had cast for Thomas May Peirce the highly important rôle of educator. In his twenty-first year he was appointed teacher of a district school in Springfield Township, Montgomery County. Immediately it was to be seen that he had found his forte, for as an instructor he was successful from the beginning. At the end of a year he was made principal of the Norristown High School. The following seven years he was similarly engaged in Manayunk and in the Monroe and Mount Vernon grammar schools of Philadelphia. He continued to achieve a most brilliant record as an educator, and of him it was said, among other things, that he had prepared more students for the Central High School of Philadelphia than any other grammar school principal.

Conscious of an insistent urge to meet the growing necessity of training young men for business careers, Mr. Peirce founded, in 1865, the institution bearing his name, and which as its progress and influence widened brought him fame as being the most progressive and successful business educator of his time. Peirce Union Business College (its original style) opened for the admission of students at Handel & Haydn Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia, September 18, 1865, with Thomas May Peirce as principal. The school thrived and became an eminent success, attained the preëminence as the representative business school in America, also being known as the largest private educational institution in the United States. Mr. Peirce became internationally known also as an expert in handwriting and was frequently called upon to analyze the handwriting of criminals and signers of papers, in court proceedings. He was the author of a number of volumes of practical and permanent value, for use in his own school, and which have been extensively adopted by other business colleges, and by academies and public schools. A forceful and eloquent speaker, he was in great demand for public occasions. At one time he was offered by the President the office of Consul at Liverpool, England, but declined the honor since he was unwilling to abandon the management of school. In recognition of his splendid contributions to the cause of education, Dickinson College honored him with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Formerly active in political affairs, Dr. Peirce was an efficient campaigner for the Democratic party. He had been a coöperative spirit in different organizations and movements. In 1878, he was a State bank assessor, and the following year was elected president of the Business Educators Association of America. For many years he was a director of the Fairmount Park Association, and at the time of his death, he was president of the Bookkeepers' Beneficial Association of Philadelphia, in which office he had served five years, and of which he was a member for seventeen years. He belonged to the Americus Club and had his religious fellowship with Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, where he was a devout and faithful member and worker many years; a former chairman of the church finance committee. He was president of the Philadelphia Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, where he founded a bed in memory of his daughter, Blanche. Formerly



Thomas May Peice



Mary D. Pease

treasurer of the Philadelphia Sabbath School Association, he was also a trustee of Temple University, Philadelphia, and a member of the board of managers of the Home Missionary Society and the Evangelical Alliance of America.

Dr. Thomas May Peirce married (first), December 25, 1861, Emma Louise Bisbing, born May 4, 1836, daughter of Robert and Mary (Heilig) Bisbing, the former of Springfield, Montgomery County. Children:

1. Mary Bisbing, of whom further.
2. Eda May, deceased.
3. Phoebe, deceased.
4. Anna Margaret, deceased.
5. Blanche Tillie, deceased.

Mrs. Peirce died June 26, 1870. Dr. Peirce married (second), October 14, 1871, Ruth Anna Stong, born February 13, 1842, daughter of William and Maria (Darrah) Stong, the former a farmer of Horsham, Montgomery County. Children of the second marriage:

1. Ruth, married H. Ross Taylor.
2. Thomas May, Jr., married Grace Adelaide Bennett, and has two children.
3. Sallie E., deceased.
4. Caleb Clarence.

Dr. Peirce passed away at his Philadelphia home, May 16, 1896. A contemporary paid this tribute to his memory: "He cultivated the talents that God gave him, and made the most of them that he was capable of; he provided for his family a comfortable home; he adopted the church as one of his family; he gave to the extent of his ability to charity, and his influence with young men and young women toward stimulating them for the development of all that is best in life was immeasurable."

(VII) MARY BISBING PEIRCE, daughter of Dr. Thomas May and Emma Louise (Bisbing) Peirce, was born in Springfield, Montgomery County, November 23, 1862, and for more than three decades she has been principal of the Peirce School of Business Administration. As the actual founder of this, the first real business college in the United States, Dr. Peirce will always be cordially remembered.

The education of Mary B. Peirce was received in Philadelphia's public schools, at the Girls' High School, from which she was graduated, and the Normal School, of which she is also a graduate.

For many years Miss Peirce has given her political allegiance to the Republican party. Aside from her more immediate educational responsibilities, she exercises a deep and practical interest in many organizations of helpful and distinguished character. She is president of the Woman's Association of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, of the Peirce School Comfort Kit Club, and of a number of other school organizations. She is affiliated with the Browning Society of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. As a member of the latter organization, she is the possessor of a unique insignia, having thirteen precious stones on the points of a spinning wheel, each of which was found in one of the original thirteen states of the Union. Miss Peirce is known as one of the

most helpful of the earnest folk in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has served as president or secretary of its numerous societies. In 1911, she was honored with the degree of Master of Arts by Dickinson College, in recognition of her great work in humanitarianism. Miss Peirce was one of the organizers of the Women's Business and Professional Club, and one of the organizers of the Women's City Club.

On her father's mother's side she is a direct descendant of Colonel Thomas Potts, of Revolutionary fame. The home at Valley Forge, known as the Washington Headquarters, was the home of Isaac Potts, whose descendants gave it to Valley Forge. These two brothers were direct descendants of Thomas Potts, who came over with Pastorius and settled Germantown. Miss Peirce's mother's family, the Bisbings and Heiligs, are direct descendants of several Revolutionary characters.



## Freeman

One of the representative men of progress of the city of Baltimore today is John Douglas Freeman, who has risen to a position of prominence in the business world of this city.

Among the earliest settlers of Maryland were the ancestors of Mr. Freeman, not only those by the name of Freeman, but also other families from whom he is descended. Besides this ancestry of his father's, his mother's people ranked among the pioneers of Virginia and Georgia.

(I) NATHANIEL FREEMAN, earliest to whom the direct line is definitely traced, was born in 1733, and died August 6, 1807. His home was in Charles County, Maryland. He married, about 1760, Ann Douglas. (Douglas IV—second child.) His son was:

1. James, of whom further.

(II) JAMES FREEMAN, son of Nathaniel and Ann (Douglas) Freeman, was born probably in Charles County, Maryland, in 1763, and died October 3, 1807. He resided in Charles County and was a justice there. He married, September 6, 1785, his cousin, Eleanor Douglas. (Douglas VI.) Their son was:

1. John Douglas, of whom further.

(III) COLONEL JOHN DOUGLAS FREEMAN, son of James and Eleanor (Douglas) Freeman, was born in Maryland, April 16, 1800, and died August 20, 1891. He was a resident of Charles and of St. Mary's counties, Maryland, and was a member of the Maryland Legislature. He married, about 1821, Eleanor Ann Semmes. (Semmes VI.) Children:

1. A daughter, died in infancy.
2. John Douglas, Jr.; married, November 24, 1846, Maria L. Holton.
3. William Mitchell, died unmarried.
4. James, died in Louisiana; unmarried.
5. Richard Land, died unmarried.
6. Anna Josephine, born June 25, 1836, died December 5, 1907; married, April 6, 1855, Edmund James Plowden.
7. Louis Carbery, died unmarried.
8. Robert Marshall, born about 1840, died April 14, 1913; married, November 17, 1896, Ann Cecilia Harrison, born in 1865.
9. Bernard, of whom further.
10. Ernest Maltravers; married Bessie Tubman.
11. William.

(IV) BERNARD FREEMAN, son of Colonel John Douglas and Eleanor Ann (Semmes) Freeman, was born in Maryland, October 7, 1842. He served in Company A of the Second Maryland Battalion of the Confederate Army, during the Civil War, and was with General Lee at his surrender at Appomattox Court House. After this he moved further South and is living now retired in Georgia.

He married, January 23, 1879, Georgia (Randall) Steiner. (Randall IV.)  
Children:

1. Bernard Horton, died in infancy.
2. John Douglas, of whom further.
3. Randall Stanley, born December 13, 1884, resides in Athens, Georgia; married, June 6, 1911, Lilly McCall, born in 1888.

(V) JOHN DOUGLAS FREEMAN, son of Bernard and Georgia (Randall-Steiner), Freeman, was born in Augusta, Georgia, February 11, 1882. His education was received by private tutors in the South, and in public and private schools of Baltimore, until before he was seventeen, he entered his business career, starting with the Price and Robinson Company, book printers and stationers in Baltimore, in the capacity of bookkeeper. He remained with them for four years. At that time he became a representative of Charles H. Ross and Company, with whom he remained until, in 1918, he became connected with the Equitable Life Assurance Company as special agent and with which firm he is at present. He made for himself the first four years in his new position the distinguishing record of procuring the greatest amount of business in that time of any one man in the company, which is one of the largest of its kind in the world.

Mr. Freeman has not confined his interests and energies to a single channel, however. He is a director in the Investment Holding Company of Baltimore and in the National Credit Corporation. He is a member of the Democratic party, but has not concerned himself with political offices. He was for a period of five or six years in Company A of the Fifth Maryland National Guard Regiment. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The same qualities in the personality of Mr. Freeman that make him a successful salesman win him a large circle of friends, and he is a member of the University Club, the Woodmont Rod and Gun Club, the Maryland Polo and of the Southern Maryland Society, of which he is vice-president. He belongs also to the Washington Society of Alexandria, the Maryland Historical Society, the American Geographic Society, the Institute of American Genealogy and of the Baltimore Museum of Art. He has had membership, besides, in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and the Baltimore Athletic Club. He is fond of outdoor life, being particularly interested in hunting and fishing, and is connected with clubs of this nature also.

Mr. Freeman married, in Baltimore, Maryland, November 3, 1909, Eleanor Washington Perine, born in Baltimore, April 21, 1888, daughter of E. Glenn and Eliza (Washington) Perine.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman became the parents of the following children:

1. Eleanor Ann Washington, born July 15, 1910.
2. Douglas Semmes (a daughter), born July 14, 1911.
3. John Douglas, born August 23, 1912, died February 10, 1915.
4. Coleman Randall, born December 14, 1914.
5. Stanley Hart (a daughter), born September 21, 1916.

(The Randall Line).

(I) JAMES RANDALL came from Virginia to Georgia, where the home of the family was thereafter through three succeeding generations. He married Roxana Graves, and they had a son:

1. James Graves, of whom further.

(II) JAMES GBAVES RANDALL, son of James and Roxana (Graves) Randall, died in 1863. His home was in Georgia. He married Sallie C. Coleman and their son was:

1. William Coleman.

(III) WILLIAM COLEMAN RANDALL, son of James Graves and Sallie C. (Coleman) Randall, was born in 1812, and died at Santa Anna, Los Angeles County, California, November 21, 1885. He made his home in Georgia and California. He married (second) Mary Stanley Hart. (Barnett V.) They were the parent of:

1. Georgia, of whom further.

(IV) GEORGIA RANDALL, daughter of William Coleman and Mary Stanley (Hart) Randall, was born December 10, 1851, and died September 10, 1924. She married (first) a Steiner, and (second) Bernard Freeman. (Freeman IV.)

(The Semmes Line).

(I) MARMADUKE SEMMES, believed to be the first of the line in America, died in 1692-93. His home was in St. Mary's Company, Maryland, and he was "door-keeper" to the Upper House of the Maryland Assembly in 1662. He married, in 1668, Mrs. Fortune Medford, and they were the parents of:

1. Anthony, of whom further.

(II) ANTHONY SEMMES, son of Marmaduke and Fortune (——— Medford) Semmes, was born in Maryland, about 1669, and died in 1708. He was a resident of Charles County, Maryland. He married (first) Bathia, and they had a son:

1. Alexius.

(III) ALEXIUS SEMMES, son of Anthony and Bathia Semmes, was born about 1694-96, and died about 1752. He, like his father, was of Charles County, Maryland. He married, about 1733, Mrs. Virilinda Sanders, who died in 1756, widow of John Sanders. Their son was:

1. Ignatius, of whom further.

(IV) IGNATIUS SEMMES, son of Alexius and Virilinda Semmes, was born in June, 1740, and died in 1794. He continued to dwell in his native county of Charles, Maryland. He married Eleanor, and they became the parents of a son:

1. Bennett Barton, of whom further.

(V) GENERAL BENNETT BARTON SEMMES, son of Ignatius and Eleanor Semmes, was born April 10, 1767, and died in 1832. His home was in Charles County, Maryland, as that of the family had been for three generations. He married (first) Ann Tiar, died between 1812 and 1815, and (second), before 1816, Eleanor Semmes, born in 1792. Child of the first marriage:

1. Eleanor Ann, of whom further.

(VI) ELEANOR ANN SEMMES, daughter of General Bennett Barton Semmes and Ann (Tiar) Semmes, was born in 1803. She married Colonel John Douglas Freeman. (Freeman III.)

(The Douglas Line).

(I) JOHN DOUGLAS, probably the first of his family in the Province, was born, it is thought, in Scotland, in 1636, and died in 1678-79, in Maryland. He was a justice of Charles County, Maryland, as well as a colonel of Provincial Militia here. He married Sarah Bonner, died in 1718, sister of Henry Bonner, county clerk there; she married (second) Ralph Smith, of Charles County, and (third) Captain William Herbert. Child:

1. John, of whom further.

(II) JOHN (2) DOUGLAS, son of John and Sarah (Bonner) Douglas, was born in 1663, and died in 1706. His home was in Charles County, Maryland. He married Mary, and their son was:

1. Benjamin, of whom further.

(III) BENJAMIN DOUGLAS, son of John (2) and Mary Douglas, was born in 1686, and died in 1749. He, as his father and grandfather, resided in Charles County, Maryland. He married, in 1708, Elizabeth Land, born April 4, 1691, died in 1749. They became the parents of:

1. John, of whom further.

(IV) JOHN DOUGLAS, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Land) Douglas, was born in 1709, and died in 1780. He continued to make his home in his native county of Charles, Maryland. He married, before 1740, Eleanor Howard. (Howard III.) Children:

1. John, of whom further.

2. Ann, born in 1740, died August 2, 1800; married Nathaniel Freeman. (Freeman I.)

(V) JOHN DOUGLAS, son of John and Eleanor (Howard) Douglas, died in 1778. He was of Charles County, Maryland. He married Frances Barnes, daughter of Godshall Barnes, who died in Charles County about 1768. They had a daughter:

1. Eleanor, of whom further.

(VI) ELEANOR DOUGLAS, daughter of John and Frances (Barnes) Douglas, was born February 25, 1761, and died May 1, 1830. She married her cousin, James Freeman. (Freeman II.)

(The Barnett Line).

(I) WILLIAM BARNETT came to America from Londonderry, Ireland, before 1736. His son was:

1. William, of whom further.

(II) WILLIAM (2) BARNETT, son of William Barnett, was born in 1718, and died in 1778. He was of North Carolina. He married (first) Mary Spratt, daughter of Thomas Spratt, who came from County Down, Ireland, to America about 1730. Their son was:

1. Abraham.

(III) ABRAHAM BARNETT, son of William (2) and Mary (Spratt) Barnett, was born in 1740, and died in Georgia in 1792. From 1776 to 1778 he was a justice in Micklenburg County, North Carolina. He married Mary Brownfield, and they had a daughter:

1. Anne, of whom further.

(IV) ANNE BARNETT, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Brownfield) Barnett, married Thomas Hart. Their daughter was:

1. Mary Stanley, of whom further.

(V) MARY STANLEY HART, daughter of Thomas and Anne (Barnett) Hart, married William Coleman Randall. (Randall III.)

(The Howard Line).

(I) EDMUND HOWARD was born in England about 1650. He was in Maryland before 1684, at which time he was a justice in Somerset County. He removed to Charles County, Maryland, before 1703 and was clerk there before that date. He married, May 26, 1681, Margaret Dent, daughter of Thomas and Barbara (Wilkinson) Dent. Thomas was born in Gisboro, Yorkshire, England, about 1635, died in St. Mary's County, Maryland, in 1676, justice in the latter county, and a member of the Maryland Assembly; his wife was a descendant of an early Yorkshire family. Edmund and Margaret (Dent) Howard had a son:

1. John, of whom further.

(II) JOHN HOWARD, son of Edmund and Margaret (Dent) Howard, was born about 1688, and died in 1743. He was called "captain." He married, about 1725, his cousin, Rebecca Brooke. (Brooke VI.) They had a daughter:

1. Eleanor, of whom further.

(III) ELEANOR HOWARD, daughter of John and Rebecca (Brooke) Howard, married John Douglas. (Douglas IV.)

(The Brooke Line).

(I) RICHARD BROOKE, of Whitechurch, Hampshire, England, is the first of this line to whom the descent has been definitely traced. He died January 16, 1593-94. He married, in 1552, Elizabeth Twyne, who died May 20, 1599, sister of John Twyne. They had a son:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(II) THOMAS BROOKE, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Twyne) Brooke, was born in 1561, and died September 13, 1612. From 1604 to 1611 he was a member of Parliament for Whitechurch. He married Susan Foster, who died in 1612, buried at Whitechurch, daughter of Sir Thomas Foster, Knight, of Hunsdon, Hertfordshire, Judge of the Common Pleas, and of his wife, Susan (Foster) Foster. Thomas and Susan (Foster) Brooke were the parents of:

1. Robert, progenitor of the line in America.

(III) GOVERNOR ROBERT BROOKE, son of Thomas and Susan (Foster) Brooke, was born in London, England, June 3, 1602, and died in Maryland, July 20, 1655.

He emigrated to the New World in 1650, and in 1652 was Acting Governor of Maryland. He married (first), February 25, 1627, Mary Baker, who died in 1634, daughter of Thomas Baker, Esq., barrister-at-law of Battel, County Sussex, England, and his wife, Mary Engham, who was a daughter of Sir Thomas Engham, of Goodneston, County Kent. A son of Governor Robert and Mary (Baker) Brooke was:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(IV) THOMAS BROOKE, son of Governor Robert and Mary (Baker) Brooke, was born June 23, 1632, and died in 1676. His home was in Calvert County, Maryland, where he was justice and high sheriff. He was a member of the Maryland Assembly, and was called a colonel. He married, about 1658, Eleanor Hatton, born in 1642, died in 1724; married (second) Colonel Henry Darnall; she was a daughter of Richard Hatton, who died in England in 1649 (brother of the Hon. Thomas Hatton) and his wife, Margaret, who emigrated to Maryland in 1649. They had a son:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(V) THOMAS BROOKE, son of Thomas and Eleanor (Hatton) Brooke, was born about 1659-60, and died January 7, 1730-31. He was of Brookefield, Prince George County, Maryland. He married, about 1694, Barbara Dent, born in 1676, died in 1754, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Wilkinson) Dent, of St. Mary's County, Maryland. Their daughter was:

1. Rebecca, of whom further.

(VI) REBECCA BROOKE, daughter of Thomas and Barbara (Dent) Brooke, was born in 1709, and died in 1763. She married her cousin, John Howard. (Howard II.)





Glagett



Fjord



Beck

CLAGETT.

*Arms*—Ermine, on a fess sable, three pheons or.

*Crest*—An eagle's head erased ermine, ducally crowned or between two wings sable. (Burke: "General Armory.")

*Motto*—*Gratia dei Grata.* (Used by family.)

FORD.

*Arms*—Azure, three lions rampant crowned or.

*Crest*—A demi-lion rampant crowned or. (Arms used by family.)

BECK.

*Arms*—Azure two griffins affronty, argent, supporting between them a true lover's knot of the same.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

## Beck

The surname Beck has a very old history. According to R. Ferguson, in his "Teutonic Name System," it is from old German "Becco," of the seventh century, meaning "axe." Modern German forms of the name are Beckh and Peck; French forms, Bec, Beck, Becquey, Pech; and English, Beck. George Beck, the progenitor of the family in America, was probably born in Germany. Most likely he was among those from Palatinate, who arrived in large numbers during the latter part of the eighteenth century and settled in Pennsylvania.

(I) GEORGE BECK, born probably in Germany, died in Manchester Borough, York County, Pennsylvania. George Beck, of York County, was naturalized March 22, 1761. He is listed among those conducting business in Newberrytown, and was included among early taxpayers of Newberry in 1767. This locality was largely settled by Quakers as early as 1734. In 1783, the census of York, Pennsylvania, shows George Beck, with six persons in family, taxed £58. George Beck probably had a son, George, of whom further.

(G. R. Powell: "History of York County, Pennsylvania," Vol. I, pp. 1031, 1034; Vol. II, pp. 324-25, 647.)

(II) GEORGE BECK is in all likelihood son of George Beck (I). This George's history appears to be confused with his father's and it is he who logically would be the father of the following children:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Henry, born February 10, 1801, died October 18, 1868.
3. Captain Samuel, born June 24, 1803, died February 16, 1895; married, July 4, 1830, Caroline Mahan and lived in Lewisberry in 1830.
4. Charlotte (twin of Samuel), born June 24, 1803, died May 1, 1833.
5. Lydia, born June 1, 1805.
6. Julian, born March 25, 1813.

George Beck married the second time and children of this marriage:

7. Sarah, born June 16, 1818, died September 4, 1862.
  8. George, born December 21, 1820, died July 31, 1881.
- (*Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 318.)

(III) JOHN BECK, son of George Beck, was born in Newberry Township, York County, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1799, and died in York, Pennsylvania. For a while he lived in Loganville, but returned to spend his last years in York, Pennsylvania. Both he and his wife are buried in Loganville. John Beck, Sr., was chief burgess in the first election held when Loganville was incorporated in 1852. He married Mary Fahs. (Fahs II.) Children:

1. Sarah, married Peter Goodling.
2. Mary, married John Tyson.
3. Barbara, died unmarried.
4. Joseph, died young.
5. John F., of whom further.

6. Emmeline, died in 1904; married John Bahn.
7. Rachel, died young.
8. George, died young.
9. Charles.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. II, pp. 318, 324-25. J. Gibson: "History of York County, Pennsylvania," p. 716.)

(IV) JOHN F. BECK, son of John and Mary (Fahs) Beck, of German ancestry, was born in York, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1829, died February 25, 1917. John F. Beck, in boyhood, attended school at York and Loganville, Pennsylvania, and helped on his father's farm. After his marriage, in 1852, he lived until 1854 at Loganville; later he had a farm in the Dunkard Valley for four years, then one on the Baltimore Turnpike for the next nine years. For the following twenty-three years he owned another farm, on which he lived until he retired in 1889, when he moved to Paradise in Springfield Township. Mr. Beck was elected county commissioner in 1884. Bridges now in use at York, Pennsylvania, bear his name (John F. Beck) among the county commissioners. During his term of office he assisted in inspecting the milestones of the Mason-Dixon line and putting them in repair. He also served his county as auditor and school director. For six years he was postmaster at Jacobus, Pennsylvania, besides holding other less important offices. He was a Republican. During the Civil War he was active on the committee to induce volunteering. During his later years he was a director of the Glen Rock National Bank. His church affiliation was Lutheran. When Loganville was incorporated, April 2, 1852, John F. Beck's name was listed as judge in the first election.

In 1852, John F. Beck married Matilda Leader, born February 16, 1829, died March 13, 1908, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (King) Leader, whose home was near York. Children:

1. Mary Catherine, born October 22, 1852; married Zechariah Reigart.
2. Charles F., born July 2, 1854; married, in 1883, Olivia C. Howard.
3. Milton C., born June 7, 1856; married Sallie Innerst.
4. Frank J., born July 28, 1858; married, December 16, 1888, Rose Beck, daughter of Andrew and Catherine (Bentz) Beck, a descendant from George Beck of Northampton County, Pennsylvania.
5. Paul J., born January 24, 1860; married Catherine Hoover.
6. Emma A., born August 11, 1862; married Alexander Diehl.
7. Harry C., born September 21, 1864; married Ida Crispin.
8. Martha J., born July 7, 1867; married Charles E. Fahs.
9. Dr. Harvey G., of whom further.

(J. Gibson: "History of York County, Pennsylvania," pp. 175, 716. G. R. Powell: "History of York County, Pennsylvania," Vol. II, pp. 324-25, 844, 886.)

(V) DR. HARVEY G. BECK, son of John F. and Matilda (Leader) Beck, was born in Loganville, York County, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1870. Dr. Beck attended the public schools and York County Academy. Later he was a student at the Maryland College of Pharmacy, which, in 1893, conferred upon him the degree of Graduate of Pharmacy. He next entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1896. Following graduation in medicine, he served as interne at Mercy Hospital. In 1897, he took a post-graduate course in Vienna, Austria. On

returning to Baltimore he did further post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins Medical School under Dr. William Osler and Dr. William Welsh. Funds for his education were derived from his earnings as a teacher in the public schools, as a private tutor, and also as a pharmacist and chemist.

He began his professional career in 1898 as a general practitioner. In the year 1908 he returned to Europe for additional study, spending most of his time in the clinics and hospitals of Berlin, Germany, since which time he has confined his attention to internal medicine and problems of diagnosis. In 1916 Washington College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science and in 1920 he received the degree of F. A. C. P. from the American College of Physicians.

For a time he was associate professor of clinical medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and later clinical professor in that department. He is now occupying the position of professor of clinical medicine at the University of Maryland and serves in the capacity of consulting physician to the Sinai and Franklin Square hospitals and visiting physician to the Mercy Hospital, the Church Home and Infirmary, and the South Baltimore General Hospital. In addition, he is conducting a private diagnostic clinic. At one time he was chairman of the public health committee of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He has contributed numerous valuable articles on the subject of internal medicine to the standard medical journals. He also contributed to a system on Endocrinology and Metabolism, and was joint author of a book on Laboratory Diagnosis.

The doctor enjoys golf, motoring and camp life and is also an enthusiastic fisherman. Formerly he was a director of the Clifton Savings Bank. In 1921, he served as physician to the civil service commission. During the World War he was a member of the local Draft Board, No. 11, of the Selective Service. "This board gave its service to its country without pay," as stated in "Baltimore and the Draft," history of Local Board, No. 11. He gave his political support to the Republican party. He is a Lutheran, belonging to St. Mark's Church of that denomination. He is a member of the Maryland Automobile Club, Rodgers Forge Golf Club, the University Club, and Phi Beta Pi, a college fraternity. Along professional lines he is connected with the Baltimore City Medical Society, of which he was president in 1921; the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the American Therapeutic Society, the Southern and the American Medical associations, the Association for the Study of Internal Secretions, and a Fellow of the American College of Physicians. He is a member of the board of governors of the American College of Physicians, a member of the Council of the American Therapeutic Society and president of the Biological Society of the University of Maryland. Dr. Beck's knowledge is comprehensive and he keeps in close touch with the scientific developments of the profession.

In Blairsville, Pennsylvania, on September 23, 1903, Dr. Beck was married to Katherine Elizabeth Clagett. (Clagett XII.) Dr. and Mrs. Beck are the parents of two children:

1. Luther Clagett, born May 30, 1909.
2. Frances Ford, born May 7, 1911.

(G. R. Powell: "History of York County, Pennsylvania," Vol. II, pp. 324-25. "Tercenary History of Maryland," Vol. III, p. 762.)

(The Fahs Line).

Emaus, earliest known home in America of the Fahs family, of York, Pennsylvania, is a borough situated at the foot of South Mountain, in Salisbury Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. It is about five miles south of Allentown, the county seat.

The town was first laid out and settled about 1742 by a band of thrifty Germans. In July, 1747, a Moravian congregation was organized, having been preceded by a mission in 1742. In 1758, the Moravians purchased from the settlers one hundred and two acres of land and the following spring relaid the town and named it Emaus. From all accounts, traditional, or otherwise, Emaus was a close denominational town until about 1835, when a few people of other denominations moved into the place. The early residents had to depend upon the products of the soil for a living.

(Alfred Mathews and Austin N. Hungerford: "History of the Counties of Lehigh and Carbon in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," pp. 417-18. "Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania Publications," Vol. IV, p. 367.)

(I) JOSEPH FAHS, presumably a younger brother of John Fahs, was born probably at Emaus, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1769, died at York, York County, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1855, aged eighty-five years, six months and twenty-seven days. He with his wife, Barbara, and one Peter Wantz, were buried in the Prospect Hill Cemetery at York; the three names being recorded on a single tombstone.

While no information is found as to the birthplace of Joseph Fahs, the tombstone of John Fahs, in the same cemetery, records the fact that the latter was "born at Emaus June 25, 1765, died Sept. 5, 1834." Joseph and John being the earliest generations of the Fahs family found recorded at York, it is reasonable to believe they were brothers.

No mention of the name Fahs is found in available records of Emaus, but a Frederick family is found there, and Joseph Fahs' wife was Barbara Frederick. The Frederick family, of Emaus, descended from John Frederick, of Rockhill Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who died at a very advanced age. In his will, dated January 13, 1808, and proved February 12, 1828, he names his children: Henry, Barbara (wife of John Rinker), Michael, George, John, and Catharine (wife of Ludwick Wile). The fact that members of this Bucks County Frederick family later removed to Emaus, and that the rather unusual name of Barbara is found among John Frederick's children, would seem to indicate that Barbara Frederick, who married Joseph Fahs, was of the same ancestry. Joseph Fahs married Barbara Frederick, born March 23, 1772, died in York, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1852. Child:

1. Mary, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(II) MARY FAHS, daughter of Joseph and Barbara (Frederick) Fahs, married John Beck. (Beck III.)

(G. R. Powell: "History of York County, Pennsylvania," Vol. II, pp. 318, 324-25.)

## (The Clagett Line).

From records in possession of the family, we find that the Clagetts, of Houghton, England, trace their ancestry back to a Norman progenitor who accompanied William the Conqueror into Britain. Among the earliest families to be granted arms was this "Clagett of Houghton," to whom, in 1104, they were confirmed.

From County Cambridge the various branches spread into other parts of England, the principal one seating in Kent, where the great estates are still preserved.

(I) ROBERT CLAGETT was born at Malling, Kent County, England, about 1490. He had a son:

1. Richard, of whom further.

(II) RICHARD CLAGETT, son of Robert Clagett, was born about 1525; married a daughter of Sir Robert Gouder, and had a son:

1. George, of whom further.

(III) GEORGE CLAGETT, son of Richard Clagett, was born about 1570, and was three times mayor of Canterbury, namely, in 1609, 1622, and 1632. Two of his sons were:

1. Colonel Edward, of whom further.

2. Nicholas, born in 1609, died in 1663, who was a Puritan and vicar of Medburn. He was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's, at Bury St. Edward's. Comparison with his brother's record will show the tragedy of a house divided against itself. This Nicholas Clagett was the ancestor of two other divines: Dr. Nicholas Clagett, born in 1650, became archdeacon of Sudbury in the year 1693, while the latter's son, Nicholas (3), was Bishop in 1739 of St. David's, and died December 11, 1746.

(IV) COLONEL EDWARD CLAGETT, eldest son of George Clagett, was an ardent adherent of Charles I. This staunch loyalist, with others of his time, suffered imprisonment in the Tower at the hands of the Puritans. He married Margaret Adams, daughter of Sir Thomas Adams, the Lord Mayor of London, an English Baronet, who was an author of note, and who gave to London its first public school—his birthplace. He was knighted by Charles I. The youngest son was:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(V) CAPTAIN THOMAS CLAGETT, son of Colonel Edward Clagett, of King Charles I's army, inherited his father's fighting propensities and became an officer (captain) in His Majesty's navy (Charles II). Although possessed of large landed estates in England, we find him turning his face toward the Colonies in 1671, accompanied by his wife, Sarah. He at once purchased and also received by royal grant various tracts of land, including Goodlington Manor (1,000 acres), Greenland, Croome, Weston (eight hundred acres surveyed for Charles Boetler and sold by him to Captain Clagett). He settled at Leonardtown, where he is mentioned as "Captain Thomas Clagett, Gentleman."

His second wife, whom he married in 1674, was Mary (Mulligan) Hooper, widow of Richard Hooper, of Calvert County. In his will (died in 1703, proved in 1706), Captain Thomas Clagett bridged the ocean with a single stroke of his pen by declaring himself the son of Colonel Edward Clagett, devising "to son Edward the land I inherited in England from my father, Col. Edward Clagett." It is sup-

posed Edward Clagett went to England and took possession of his inheritance there. Captain Thomas Clagett had a son:

I. Thomas, of whom further.

(VI) THOMAS (2) CLAGETT, eldest son of Captain Thomas Clagett, was born in 1678 (he gives his age as forty years in a deposition made in 1718—see Chancery Library, P. L., Folio 849, p. 395, Maryland). Like his father, he was known as "Captain." ("Bowies and Their Kindred," p. 396.) From his father, in 1702, he received "Weston," one of the notable estates near Upper Marlboro, which included a deer park and other attractions peculiar to an English manor. This estate was "entailed upon Thomas and his heirs forever." Here this distinguished progenitor of the elder branch of the Maryland Clagetts made the name famous for elegant hospitality. Here other Colonial officers enjoyed with their host the outdoor sports dear to the English country gentleman. As justice of the peace, county commissioner and judge of the county court, Captain Thomas Clagett, of Weston, was an important man in his community. His house at Weston was destroyed by fire after the Revolution. He left a large family from whom many Marylanders are descended.

Thomas Clagett married, in 1700, Mary Keene, who died in 1759. They were the parents of:

I. Thomas, of whom further.

In 1724, Thomas and Mary Keene, his wife, executed a deed of gift to their son, Thomas Clagett, Jr., two hundred acres of land (Prince George County Lib., Folio 555.)

(VII) THOMAS (3) CLAGETT, son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Keene) Clagett, was born in Prince George County, Maryland, about 1702. In 1735, Thomas Clagett joined with his mother, Mary (Keene) Clagett, in executing a deed of some land formerly the property of his father, Thomas Clagett. Ann Belt (died in 1762), the wife of Thomas Clagett, Jr., gives her consent (Prince George County, Lib. T, Folio 295.) Thomas Clagett died in Prince George County in 1737. In the will of Thomas (3) Clagett (Prince George County, Lib. I, Folio 269) he mentions wife Anne and son Henry Clagett.

Thomas Clagett married, in 1724, Ann (or Anne) Belt, daughter of Colonel Joseph Belt, who bequeathed to his "infant grandson Thomas Clagett—a negro girl and a horse now in the possession of Thomas Clagett, Jr." (Prince George County, Lib. II, Folio 38.) (Belt II.)

Thomas and Ann (or Anne) (Belt) Clagett, were the parents of:

I. Henry, of whom further.

(VIII) HENRY CLAGETT, son of Thomas (3) and Ann (or Anne) (Belt) Clagett, was born in Prince George County, Maryland, in 1730. He married Ann Magruder, who is mentioned in her father's will as the widow of Henry Clagett. (Magruder V.) Henry Clagett died while serving in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of Captain Richard Smith's Flying Camp. ("Year Book Clan Gregor Society," 1929, p. 31.) His will, dated July 13, 1777, proved in February, 1778, mentions his son:

I. Thomas, of whom further.

(IX) THOMAS (4) CLAGETT, son of Henry and Ann (Magruder) Clagett, was born in 1771 and died December 2, 1860. His old brick house, near Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland, is still standing. In 1802 he married Rachel Offutt, born in 1771 and died in 1830. Children:

1. Jane.
2. Oratio, of whom further.
3. Thomas.
4. Henry.

(X) ORATIO CLAGETT, son of Thomas (4) and Rachel (Offutt) Clagett, was born March 10, 1807, and died December 21, 1874. He married, February 28, 1832, Margaret Elizabeth Scott, born June 7, 1815, died April 8, 1870. Margaret Elizabeth Scott was the daughter of Thomas Scott, who died January 23, 1843, aged seventy-three, and his wife, Margaret Scott, who died January 12, 1857, aged seventy-eight. The youngest son of Oratio Clagett was:

1. Luther Scott, of whom further.

(XI) DR. LUTHER SCOTT CLAGETT, son of Oratio and Margaret Elizabeth (Scott) Clagett, was born at Potomac (sometimes called Offutt's Cross Roads), Montgomery County, Maryland, April 8, 1844. His early education was received at St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Maryland, at that time a military school for boys. The Civil War came as a break in his educational plans, and it was not until the close of that struggle that he came to Baltimore, where he took up the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Joseph Clagett. During the college session of 1866 and 1867, he attended medical lectures at the University of Maryland. This work was followed by a period of study at the Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn, New York, from which college he was graduated in 1868. Dr. Clagett settled at Penn Station, Pennsylvania, where he remained for eight years. It was during his residence at Penn Station that he married, and there also was born his only child, a daughter. Following the death of his wife on May 14, 1876, Dr. Clagett left Penn Station and went to Philadelphia to attend medical lectures during the session of 1876-77 at Jefferson Medical College. Alert to the advances which medical science had made since his graduation from Long Island Medical College and eager to gain the best knowledge, Dr. Clagett determined to enter Jefferson Medical College as an undergraduate. He reviewed the entire course in one year, graduating with honor. Upon his graduation he decided upon a change of location. He took up the further practice of medicine in Blairsville, Pennsylvania. For the long period from that date until his retirement in 1921, Dr. Clagett gave the best of himself to the service of those who needed his professional knowledge, and to the furtherance of many civic enterprises in Blairsville. Following his retirement he made his home with his daughter, Katherine, wife of Dr. Harvey G. Beck, at Northway, Guilford, Baltimore.

Dr Luther Scott Clagett died May 16, 1925, having reached eighty-one years of age, a long life as men count time, an even longer one if measured by his contributions of service and unselfishness. His was a nature deeply religious for he held opinions in which his "love to God" and his "love to man" were combined as an impetus to deeds and thoughts of helpfulness. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, holding office in the various church boards and the

Sunday school. In the business life of the town he was a director of the First National Bank of Blairsville for forty-five years. He was one of the group of public-minded citizens who organized an electric light and power company for the town. He was also of the group who helped to establish the chief manufacturing industries of Blairsville. These included manufacture of glass, tin plate and enamel ware.

Dr. Clagett was a widely traveled man, he had visited not only every State in the United States, but also many points in Canada, Mexico, the West Indies, Bermuda, and numerous other islands in Southern waters.

Dr. Luther Scott Clagett married Sarah Frances (known as Fannie) Ford. She was a daughter of William and Katherine Ann (Graham) Ford, the latter a daughter of Robert Graham. The family has been told by old canal boatmen that Robert Graham was interested in a line of canalboats which were made in sections so that they could be taken apart and hauled up incline planes on primitive railroad trucks to a high point in the mountains, thence through the first tunnel built in America, thence down on the other side of the mountain to a point where the canal to Pittsburgh started. The sectional boat eliminated the unloading and reloading at the portages. This was an important invention in a period when canals were the best commercial connections between the territory separated by the high peaks of the Allegheny Mountains.

(Description in "Indiana and Jefferson Whig" published at Indiana, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1829.)

The Ford family was from Baltimore, and many of the name are to be found in the records of the city in the early days of the nineteenth century. Katherine Ann (Graham) Ford, mother of Sarah Frances Ford, was a daughter of Robert Graham, and a descendant of Thomas Blackburn, who, according to family records, was the son of Mr. Blackburn and Mary Penn (a descendant of the Penns of England). Of this marriage in England there were two sons; the oldest one, James Blackburn, was a councillor on the King's bench, London, England. A younger son, Thomas Blackburn, came to America to seek his fortune and his family were among the first pioneers to cross the Allegheny mountains into western Pennsylvania.

Dr. Luther Scott Clagett and Sarah Frances (Ford) Clagett were the parents of:

I. Katherine Elizabeth Clagett, of whom further.

(XII) KATHERINE ELIZABETH CLAGETT, daughter of Dr. Luther Scott and Sarah Frances (Ford) Clagett, married Dr. Harvey G. Beck. (Beck V.) Thus do the family records of Mrs. Beck show the mingling strains of the Clagetts, the Fords, Grahams and Blackburns, all important families of their time and place.

(Family records as procured from "Maryland Archives," Vol. VII, p. 647. Genealogy charts of the Clagett family prepared by the late Dr. Christopher Johnson of Maryland Historical Society in possession of Mrs. Roberts Magruder Burkey (D. A. R. of Washington, D. C.). "The Bowies and Their Kindred" (Chapter on Clagett Family) and Bailey's record of "My Ancestry.")

(The Magruder Line).

(I) ALEXANDER MACGRUETHER, progenitor of the Magruders of Maryland, and the son of Alexander Macgruether, of Perthshire, Scotland, was an officer in the army of Charles II. He was captured at the battle of Worcester in 1651 and

sent to Virginia as a prisoner of war by way of Barbados. The next year he ransomed himself and received a grant of land of five hundred acres at Turkey Buzzard Island, Calvert County, Maryland. His holdings at the time of his death had greatly increased. His estates were known as "Craignaigh," "Dumblane," "Good Luck," and "Anchovie Hills."

Alexander Macgruether married (first) Margaret Braithwaite, daughter of William Braithwaite, member of the first General Assembly of Maryland, 1637; Commander of the Isle of Kent, 1633, the earliest seat of the Proprietary Government of Maryland; Acting Governor of the Province in 1644, and first cousin to Cecilius, second Lord of Baltimore. He married (second) Sarah, and (third) Elizabeth Hawkins. Children of the first marriage:

1. James.
2. Samuel, of whom further.
3. John.

Children of third marriage:

4. Alexander.
5. Nathaniel.
6. Elizabeth.

(G. N. Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States of America," 1907, p. 348.)

(II) SAMUEL MAGRUDER, son of Alexander and Margaret (Braithwaite) Macgruether, was born in 1654. He was of "Good Luck," Prince George County, Maryland, and was a most important colonial gentleman. He was high justice and captain of the militia for Prince George County, one of His Majesty's commissioners 1696, gentleman justice 1697, was a member of the House of Burgesses 1704-07. Samuel Magruder married Sarah Beall. (Beall II.) They had twelve children, among whom was Ninian, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 349. Family records.)

(III) NINIAN MAGRUDER, son of Samuel and Sarah (Beall) Magruder, was born in 1686 and died in 1751. He married Elizabeth Brewer, born in 1690. Among their children was Samuel, of whom further.

(Family records.)

(IV) CAPTAIN SAMUEL MAGRUDER, son of Ninian and Elizabeth (Brewer) Magruder, was a member of Captain George Beall's troop of horse in 1748. In his will, dated 1784, and proved July 13, 1786, he mentions "my daughter Ann Clagett, widow of Henry Clagett, deceased." (Montgomery County, Maryland, Will Book, Lib. B, Fol. 204—Clan Gregor, 1926-27, p. 64.) He married Margaret Jackson, who was a daughter of John and Ruth (Beall) Jackson. Ruth Beall was a daughter of Alexander Beall. Samuel and Margaret (Jackson) Magruder had a daughter:

1. Ann, of whom further.

(V) ANN MAGRUDER, daughter of Captain Samuel and Margaret (Jackson) Magruder, married Henry Clagett. (Clagett VIII.)

(Family records.)

(The Beall Line).

The Beall family were, it is believed, descendants of the old Bell family of Scotland. Robert Bell, of Scotland, was alive in 1427. In 1587 the Bell Clan was of the West Marches of Wales. Later the family was located in Fifeshire and Stirlingshire, Scotland. In Stirlingshire is the Rock of Dumbarton, the name given by the ancestor of the family in America to one of his estates. The name of Bell is distinguished in Stirlingshire. William Bell represented it in Parliament in 1545-46 and an officer named Bell led Queen Mary's forces at Stirling after the King's successful capture at Dumbarton Castle.

("Beall and Edward Genealogy.")

(I) COLONEL NINIAN BEALL was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1625, and was in the Scotch Army which fought against Cromwell in the battle of Dunder. He later migrated to America, locating in Maryland. On November 8, 1676, he is recorded as lieutenant of Lord Baltimore's vessel called "The Lord Charles of Maryland," and in 1678 he was captain in the provincial forces who were frequently encountering the Indians. Retaining his military rank, he was appointed deputy surveyor of Calvert County, Maryland, on December 1, 1684, and in 1688 he was commissioned a major. From 1692 to 1694 he was high sheriff of Calvert County, and in 1693 he received the rank of colonel. He was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the Indians of the Western Shore in June, 1697, and represented Prince George County in the House of Burgesses from 1696 to 1699. In the last-named year the Legislature passed an act of gratitude to him for his services during Indian disturbances and voted that the sum of £75 be laid out for three serviceable negroes to him and his wife during their lives and afterwards to their children. His will was proved February 28, 1717. (Annapolis Wills, Lib. XIV, Folio 504.) He died in that part of Calvert County which was included in Prince George County at the formation of that county in 1695. Colonel Beall married Ruth Moore, as is proved by a deposition dated August 16, 1708, in which James Moore calls him brother, while the name of his wife, Ruth, appears in a series of deeds filed in Prince George County. Among the eight children of Colonel Ninian and Ruth (Moore) Beall were: Esther and Sarah, both of whom further.

("Brook Family of Whitchurch," p. 22. "Maryland Archives," Vol. VIII, p. 70; XV, pp. 181, 187, 190, 198; XVII, p. 217; XIX, p. 318. Family records.)

(II) ESTHER BEALL, daughter of Colonel Ninian and Ruth (Moore) Beall, married Colonel Joseph Belt. (Belt I.) Colonel Beall names Joseph Belt as son-in-law in his will. The Queen Ann Parish Records give the name of Colonel Belt's wife as Esther.

(Annapolis Wills, Lib. XIV, folio 504. Family records.)

(II) SARAH BEALL, daughter of Colonel Ninian and Ruth (Moore) Beall, married Samuel Magruder. (Magruder II.)

(Family records.)

(The Belt Line).

(I) COLONEL JOSEPH BELT was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in 1680, and died in "Chelsea," Prince George County, June 28, 1761. He was the owner of Friend's Choice, Belt's Discovery, Good Luck, Belt's Hunting Quarter,

Addition to Good Luck, Oronoko, Seneca Hills, Friendship, Arthur's Seat, Thompson's Lot, Belt's Pasture, Chelsea. In 1725, he patented "Chevy Chase," now a part of the District of Columbia, and Montgomery County, Maryland, which remained in the family until the death of the late Colonel Charles R. Belt, United States Army, since which time it has become the most beautiful of the National Capital's suburbs.

Joseph Belt held many important offices. He was gentleman justice for Prince George County, 1726-28; member of the House of Burgesses, 1725-27; lieutenant-colonel in 1725 and colonel in 1728 and a member of Colonel George Beall's troop of horse in 1748. Joseph Belt married (first) Esther Beall. (Beall II.) Her name is found in Queen Ann Parish Records (Maryland). He married (second) Margery (Beall) Sprigg, widow of Thomas Sprigg, and also, as was his first wife, daughter of Colonel Ninian Beall. By his first marriage he had:

1. Ann, of whom further.

(G. N. Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States of America," Vol. II, p. 107. Family records.)

(II) ANN BELT, daughter of Colonel Joseph and Esther (Beall) Belt, married Thomas Clagett. (Clagett VII.) Joseph Belt, her father, gave to his infant grandson, Thomas Clagett, a negro girl and a horse then in the possession of Thomas Clagett, Jr. (Prince George County, Lib. II, Folio 38.)

(Family records.)



## Reed

One of the most successful younger business men of Philadelphia, Warren A. Reed, by his untiring energy and originality in business methods, has gained for himself the appreciation of men whose good opinion is most worth having. He was the pioneer in what is known as "Street Trading" in Philadelphia.

The history of the name "Reed" is unusually interesting. A common medieval spelling was "Red," allusive to complexion or dress, probably the former. In the Hundred Rolls, *le Red* and *La Red* are very common, as descriptive surnames, for both sexes. We find a parish of the name of Reed, in Hertfordshire, and one of Reede, in Suffolk. Palsgrave asks: "What betokeneth it when the sonne goeth down reede?" and in "Canterbury Tales," we find: "Hir mouth ful smal and ther to softe and reed." (Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," A 153.)

But throughout the various orthographical changes to which it has been subjected, the rugged vitality and sterling worth of those who bear the name "Reed" have remained unchanged.

The descent of Warren Atherton Reed from the first of the name recorded in America is as follows:

(I) WILLIAM READE, the first of this line of whom we have definite record, was born in England, in 1605. He sailed from Gravesend, County of Kent, in the "Assurance" of London. The party landed in Boston, and William Reade proceeded to and settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts. He was among the earliest settlers in Weymouth, which was made a plantation May 8, 1635. On September 2, 1635, William Reade was made a freeman, and was soon called to take a part in public affairs. He was representative to the General Court, December 7, 1636, and also September 6, 1638. He married Avis Deacon, soon after his arrival in this country, and they had a son:

1. James, of whom further.

(II) JAMES REED, son of William and Avis (Deacon) Reade, was born at Weymouth, and died there July 21, 1726. While residing in Weymouth, James Reed served in Captain Johnson's company in "King Philip's War." Later, on April 8, 1682, while residing in Taunton, he was a member of the military company. In 1705, he removed to Middleborough, which he made his permanent home. He married, April 18, 1725, Susanna Richmond, daughter of John Richmond. She was born in November, 1661, at Bridgewater, and died August 18, 1725. They had a son:

1. William, of whom further.

(III) WILLIAM REED, son of James and Susanna (Richmond) Reed, was born May 1, 1685, and resided at Middleborough. He married Elizabeth (surname unknown). They had a son:

1. William, of whom further.

READE (REED).

*Arms*—Azure, a griffin segreant or.

*Crest*—An eagle displayed sable, beaked and legged or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

WARREN.

*Arms*—Gules, a lion rampant argent a chief chequy or and azure.

*Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet a demi-wivern wings expanded.

*Motto*—*Pro patria mori.*

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

DUNKLEY (DUNKLEE).

*Arms*—Ermine, a fesse vert between three mullets gules.

*Crest*—A falcon's leg erased at the thigh, belled and lined proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



Reade  
(Reed)



Warren



Dunkley  
(Dunklee)

(IV) WILLIAM REED, son of William and Elizabeth Reed, was born July 18, 1715. He married, June 24, 1740, Sarah Warren, daughter of Samuel and Eleanor (Billington) Warren. Richard Warren, the first of the name in America, sailed from Plymouth, England, in the "Mayflower," September 6, 1620. He was one of the Leyden Company, but joined the Pilgrims from London, and was one of the signers of the compact, framed in the cabin of the "Mayflower," while in Cape Cod Harbor. He married Sarah Walker, and had twelve children, the tenth child, Sarah, marrying William Reed. They had a son:

1. Benjamin, of whom further.

(V) BENJAMIN REED, son of William and Sarah (Warren) Reed, was born in Middleborough, January 29, 1746. He served as corporal in Captain Nathaniel Wood's company, Colonel Simeon Corey's regiment, Continental Army. He was on duty at Roxbury, April 1, 1776, and also served in 1776 and 1778, in Colonel Sproat's regiment. He married, October 23, 1763, Mrs. Abiah Macomber, of Middleborough, Massachusetts. They removed to Shutesbury, Massachusetts, where they died and were buried. Their children settled in the Connecticut River Valley, at Deerfield, and other localities, a little south of Deerfield. They had a son:

1. Warren, of whom further.

(VI) WARREN REED, son of Benjamin and Mrs. Abiah (Macomber) Reed, was born July 6, 1780. He married, May 25, 1803, Mary Atherton. She died April 12, 1847. They had a son:

1. Edwin W., of whom further.

(VII) EDWIN W. REED, son of Warren and Mary (Atherton) Reed, was born June 7, 1811, and died June 18, 1876. He married (first) Julia Porter, and (second) Martha Bliss. They had a son:

1. Warren Atherton, of whom further.

(VIII) WARREN ATHERTON REED, son of Edwin W. and Martha (Bliss) Reed, was born November 22, 1845, and died January 2, 1899. He was engaged, until his death, as a woolen merchant. He married Martha Dunklee. They had a son:

1. Warren Atherton, Jr., the subject of this sketch, of whom further.

(IX) WARREN ATHERTON REED, JR., son of Warren Atherton and Martha (Dunklee) Reed, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 21, 1879. He was educated in the Germantown Academy, Philadelphia, and then went to France, where he studied the textile business. In 1901, he became associated with N. W. Harris & Company, bankers, of New York, remaining there until 1904. He then came to Philadelphia and organized the firm of Reed & Huntoon Company, brokers. This partnership existed until 1919, when Mr. Huntoon withdrew from the firm. Mr. Reed continued the business by himself until 1920, when he became a partner in the old banking and brokerage firm of Thos. A. Biddle Company, which firm was consolidated September 30, 1931, with the firm of Towsand Wheelen & Company, the new name being Biddle Wheelen & Company.

Among the clubs to which Mr. Reed belongs is the Philadelphia Country. He was appointed executive secretary of the Philadelphia Liberty Loan. In politics, he is a Republican, and he attends the Presbyterian Church.

## Beyea

From the Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Dr. Henry Dorrance Beyea, late noted physician and specialist, of Philadelphia, are to be drawn a number of salient facts pertinent to an enviable family record:

Descent of this family of Beyea is from the old French Huguenot family of Beyea, whose line traces back to 1685, the year of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and the resultant persecution in which the first Beyea of record fell a martyr to his faith.

(I) JACQUES (1) (or JAMES) BEYEA was a member of the family which had its seat in La Rochelle, France, where they were prospered materially and spiritually under the benevolent operation of the Edict of Nantes. When that celebrated document was revoked during the reign of Louis XIV, this Jacques Beyea, a stalwart presbyter of the French Huguenot Protestants, steadfastly refused to recant to the Roman Catholic authorities, and to reject the Bible, and, despite the fact that he was a young husband and father, he was condemned to death and suffered death by execution as did many others of like faith in that era of persecution. Jacques Beyea was the common ancestor of the Beyeas of America. He left a young son, Jacques, of whom further.

(II) JACQUES (2) BEYEA, son of Jacques, the Huguenot martyr, was born in France. He and his widowed mother escaped from the horrors of the persecution of the Protestants in France to England, and from that temporary refuge they came to join the English colony in New York. They fell in with a company of other refugees from the French terror, and they united in forming a settlement on the shore of Long Island Sound, near Rye, Westchester County, New York, which they named New Rochelle, in memory of better days when the Protestants held sway in the La Rochelle of the mother land. Jacques (2) Beyea married the daughter of a co-Revolutionist, and to them were born four sons: Benjamin, John, Peter, and James. These four sons were the first of the Beyea family to be born in New York. Jacques (2) Beyea died in colony of New York. The line of descent in this connection is through Peter, of whom further.

(III) PETER BEYEA, son of Jacques (2) Beyea, and grandson of the martyr, was born in 1735-37. He was of great stature and famous as an athlete and wrestler in the colony of New York. He was living in Bedford Town, Westchester County, New York, in 1790, in which year the first census of the United States was taken. As an associate in early life with his brother, Benjamin, in the trade of merchantmen, they were captured by pirates and their valuable cargo seized. Peter and Benjamin escaped from their captors and reached New York, where they enlisted for service in the Continental Army and fought through the Revolutionary War. Peter was promoted to captain in the Westchester County Regiment. After the war he settled in Dutchess County, New York. He married a Miss Banks and they were the parents of a son, James, of whom further.

(IV) JAMES BEYEA, son of Peter Beyea, removed, after the Revolutionary War, from Connecticut to Orange County, New York, and settled on a large tract of land having as one of its boundaries the Sullivan County line. He died about 1838. He married Kesiah Clark, and they had twelve children, of whom was James, Jr., of whom further.

(V) JAMES BEYEA, JR., son of James and Kesiah (Clark) Beyea, was born in New York. He married Anne (Nancy) Dorrance, daughter of Colonel Dorrance, of Sullivan County, New York, who was a member of the staff of General Marquis de Lafayette in the Revolution. They were the parents of a son, Henry, of whom further.

(VI) HENRY BEYEA, son of James, Jr., and Anne (Nancy) (Dorrance) Beyea, was born December 27, 1834, died in Dunmore, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1910. For forty years he served as a paymaster on the Erie Railroad. He then became secretary and treasurer of the Dunmore Cemetery Association, which offices he held until his death. He married, January 16, 1862, Ellen Pursel, of Wilkes-Barre, who was born September 3, 1839, died March 15, 1917, daughter of Peter and Mary Catherine (Purcel) Pursel. (Despite the similarity of spelling and pronunciation of her surname and that of her husband, she was not a relative of his prior to their marriage.) Her father, a former extensive lumber tract owner, was at one time postmaster of Wilkes-Barre, served in a special city council, and at one time was a director of the Miners' Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre. At the time of his death, January 8, 1874, he was president of the Wilkes-Barre Savings Bank. Henry Beyea and his wife, Ellen, had a son, Henry Dorrance, of whom further.

(VII) HENRY DORRANCE BEYEA, seventh in the line from the founder of the American family of that name, was born in Dunmore, Pennsylvania, near the city of Scranton, April 9, 1867, died January 18, 1924, in Gloucester County, Virginia. He finished his professional training in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1891 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His internship was served at the Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, and he then went to Europe, where he spent six months in the great clinical and medical centers of the Continent. Having returned to America, he settled in practice in Philadelphia as an assistant to Dr. Charles B. Penrose, noted surgeon and gynecologist. Subsequently he was made a member of the surgical staff of the Gyncecan Hospital, Philadelphia, of which Dr. Penrose was chief surgeon. It was in this association that Dr. Beyea developed his specialty of gynecology. He was called to the chair of gynecology in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and occupied that position for two years as a substitute for Dr. Penrose, the full professor of that subject, who was enjoying a leave of absence.

Dr. Beyea attained widespread fame as a surgeon, and more especially as a gynecologist, and made valued contributions to the literature of his profession. He devised many operations, among which was one outstandingly prominent in the medical world, in whose literature it is known as "The Beyea Operation." He became chief-of-staff of the Gyncecan Hospital, Philadelphia; he was an operating surgeon for many years at the Presbyterian and St. Agnes hospitals, Philadelphia, and was consulting surgeon at the Academy of the Sacred Heart Hospital, Torres-

dale, Pennsylvania. In 1921, he retired from active practice and removed to his farm, "Ariel," Gloucester County, Virginia, continuing, however, in consultation and charitable work until his death.

In politics Dr. Beyea was of the Republican faith. He endeavored to enlist for service, first in the army and then in the navy, in the World War, but he was debarred by age limitations and ill health. He did the next best thing within his power, and was glad in making his contributions to the Liberty Loan campaigns. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and of the American College of Physicians; a member of the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia Medical Society, the Leicester Medical Society, the Penrose Society and many other societies of the medical profession. He was affiliated with the Philadelphia branch of the Physicians' Motor Club of Pennsylvania, and with the Phi Alpha Sigma Fraternity, Beta Chapter, of the University of Pennsylvania; and the University Club. In religion his denominational preference was the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Henry Dorrance Beyea married, August 3, 1904, in Gloucester County, Virginia, Elizabeth Janvier Meredith, daughter of Thomas James and Julia (Screven) Meredith. Mrs. Beyea, who is a member of the Virginia Chapter, Society of Colonial Dames of America, is a descendant of John Pintard, an organizer of the Chamber of Commerce, New York City, also the first savings bank, and negotiated arrangements for building the Erie Canal. He was the founder of the New York Historical Society. His daughter, Eliza Noel Pintard, married Dr. Richard Davidson, whose daughter, Louise Pintard Davidson, married, in 1831, Colonel Richard Bedon Screven, born in 1808, died in 1851, a veteran of two Indian wars and of the Mexican War; his death, the result of injuries received in the last-named war.

Children of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Dorrance Beyea:

1. Helen Pintard, born in 1909.
2. Henry Dorrance, Jr., born in 1915.
3. James Screven, born in 1918.
4. Elizabeth Meredith, born in 1919.

By the passing of Dr. Beyea, the medical profession of the world lost one of its most skillful surgeons, while his loss to the city of Philadelphia, particularly to the philanthropies and charities which he had very much at heart, is incalculable.



## Wright

The career of the late William Edwin Wright, late of Philadelphia, furnishes another striking example of the American business executive and financier who has risen from the humblest position in the same house with which his eventual high positions were connected. Mr. Wright, at the time of his death and for many years prior thereto, was vice-president and treasurer of Wright, Tyndale & van Roden, widely and favorably known dealers in china and glassware. Mentally alert, wholesomely aggressive, forceful and resourceful, Mr. Wright was an ideal exponent of commercial endeavor. He was a strong, vigorous leader in commercial circles of Philadelphia, and to the welfare of the municipality he ever gave much of his best thought and practical coöperation.

Mr. Wright was a descendant of an old and honorable family, for the name of Wright appears with frequency in the Colonial records and in the annals of the later Commonwealth. In England, when family names were first assumed, he who wrought metals was called Smith and he who wrought in wood was called Wright, hence both are classed with our English patronymics which are derived from occupation.

(I) WILLIAM WRIGHT, first of this line of whom we have definite knowledge, was president of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company until his death, October 9, 1863. He married Ellen Elizabeth Morton. (Morton VII.) They were the parents of:

1. William Morton, of whom further.
2. Crosby Morton, married Fanny du Hamel, of Philadelphia.
3. Clara, married Frank Van Roden.
4. Ellen Elizabeth, married Joseph H. Thomas.
5. Herbert Lombaert.

(II) WILLIAM MORTON WRIGHT, son of William and Ellen Elizabeth (Morton) Wright, was born in 1842 and died in Philadelphia in 1917. He was one of the founders and a senior member of the firm of Wright, Tyndale and van Roden, of which his son later became a leading official. William Morton Wright married (first), October 17, 1866, Marian A. Mullin, who died in 1907, daughter of W. C. and Sarah Mullin. They were divorced in 1878. William Morton Wright married (second), in 1892, Lizzie A. Pyle, of Easton, Pennsylvania. Children of first marriage:

1. Florence Gilbert.
2. William Edwin, of whom further.

(III) WILLIAM EDWIN WRIGHT, son of William Morton and Marian A. (Mullin) Wright, was born in Philadelphia, May 23, 1873, and died there August 13, 1928. He was graduated from the well-known Friends' Central High School of his native city. He had not advanced beyond his youthful years when he went

to work for the house of Wright, Tyndale & van Roden. He was fired with a healthy ambition, possessed an eagerness to learn and a willingness to serve, and in time mastered the details of every department of the business, including the office management. Promotion on end came to him as he demonstrated his worth, and the time arrived when the concern served its best interests by electing him vice-president and treasurer. During his long tenure in those positions, which were only relinquished at his passing, he was a bulwark of strength to the firm's sustained success and widespread enviable reputation.

A patriotic record of service punctuated the career achieved by Mr. Wright. During the Spanish-American War he held the commission of ensign in the United States Navy. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania Battalion of the Naval Reserve. In politics he gave his partisan allegiance to the Republican party. He was an interested member of the Art Club of Philadelphia and enjoyed his recreation releases in former days as a member of the Sea View Golf Club at Absecon, New Jersey.

In all his relations of life, Mr. Wright carried his genial personality as a beneficent influence upon all with whom he came in contact. The result was that he had a host of friends in business circles and wherever his activities took him. A fine, clean-cut, prepossessing man, he conveyed the impression of being sincere to the core, impelled by the spirit of charity and sympathy to help his fellowmen in their straits of emergency, and given to the exercise of a citizenship that was based upon sound judgment and a desire to have a part in the civic advance of his city.

William Edwin Wright married, at Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1898, Gertrude Keeler, daughter of Isaac and Cordelia (Pullen) Keeler, of an old and well-placed family. Of this union there is a daughter:

1. Ellen Elizabeth, born March 11, 1906; married, at Bel Air, Maryland, May 16, 1925, Bruce Wallace Macdonald, born June 18, 1896, son of James M. and Marjorie (Macdonald) Macdonald of Toronto, Canada. Marjorie Macdonald was the daughter of Angus and Mary Macdonald of Toronto, Canada, formerly of Scotland. Mrs. Macdonald is prominent in the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Swedish Colonial Society, and is a member of the Society of Descendants of Signers of the Declaration of Independence. She completed her education at the select Agnes Irwin School, and is a member of the Genealogical Society and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The death of Mr. Wright, which occurred on August 13, 1928, was the cause of profound and widespread regret in the Philadelphia business world and on the part of all those associations into which his life had been interwoven during his long and successful career. His record contains those achievements of worth and honor that ought always to be accorded recognition in any biographical grouping of Philadelphia's sons who have, as he did, contributed to the prosperity of his native State.

(The Morton Line).

The first mention of the Morton family of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in this country is, according to Judge J. Hill Martin, to be found in the names attached to the Oath of Allegiance of the Swedes to the Dutch in 1655, where the name is spelled "Martin Martens." In an old book of surveys at Harrisburg, dated 1675, will be found the following:

Laid out for John Cornelis and Martin Martinson (Morton Mortonson) one piece or parcel of land whereon they now dwell, situate and lying on the west side of the Delaware River, and on a creek commonly known as Amsland.

In a suit, 1672, the name is written "Martin Martinson," and in a document on file in the office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, New York, 1672, the name is written as "Morton Mortenson."

(J. Hill Martin: "History of Chester County.")

(I) MORTON MORTONSON, a Swede, resided early in 1655 on his plantation at Ammesland, in Ridley Township, then Chester (now Delaware) County, Pennsylvania, and was still living there May 24, 1703. Among the taxables at Calkoens Hook, in 1677, are Mort Mortens, Sr., and Morten Mortense, Jr., and in the list of Swedish inhabitants on the Delaware River previous to May 31, 1693, made for the King of Sweden, will be found the name of Martin Martinson, Sr., with three in the family, and Martin Martinson, Jr., with ten in the family. Among the names of those born in Sweden are Martin Martinson, Sr., and Martin Martinson, Jr. Thus it seems most likely that the above two were father and son.

(Acrelius: "History of New Sweden." J. Hill Martin: "History of Chester, Pennsylvania," p. 134, *et seq.*)

(II) MORTON MORTONSON, JR. (also recorded MARTIN MARTINSON), most probably son of Morton Mortonson, Sr., was also an immigrant from Sweden. In his will dated November 1, 1718, and registered January 1, 1719, he calls himself of Calking Hook, and names his children in his will. We discover his wife's Christian name to have been Margaret, from a deed from Morton Mortonson, and his wife, Margaret, to Hams Boon in 1716. Morton and Margaret Mortonson were the parents of:

1. David.
2. Andrew.
3. John, of whom further.
4. Matthews.
5. Katherine.
6. Margaret, married George Culins.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) JOHN MORTON (as we now find the name Anglicized), son of Morton and Margaret Mortonson, died some time between the date of his will, February 6, 1724, and its probate, December 20, 1724. In his will he leaves all his property to his wife Mary, during her widowhood, and if she should have a child of both our bodies lawfully begotten; "if not, then my lands shall be equally divided between George Culins sons by my sister, Margaret." John Morton married Mary Archer. (Archer II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) JOHN MORTON, son of John and Mary (Archer) Morton, was born in Ridley, Chester (now Delaware) County, Pennsylvania, in 1724, and died April, 1777, aged fifty-three years; buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, Chester. His father died before his birth, but he was cared for by his stepfather; he was fairly educated, became a surveyor, acquired a knowledge of the law, and was long in the Assembly, and its speaker in 1772-75. Soon after his entrance on political life he attended the Stamp Act Congress in 1765, in New York. He was high sheriff of the county (1766-70), and in his later years president-judge of Common Pleas Court and a

judge of the Supreme Court, as well as a member of the Continental Congress from its beginning in 1774. As to the questions of separation from Great Britain, opinions in the province differed greatly, and in 1776 its delegation was divided on the subject. Mr. Morton took his seat in July and showed high and disinterested courage in giving his casting vote for the Declaration. He thus committed his province to the Revolution. He helped to frame the plan of confederation, but did not live to see it adopted, dying of a fever at his birthplace, near Philadelphia. Nearly a century later a tablet was set up in Independence Hall to the memory of John Morton.

The will of John Morton of Ridley, Chester County, Pennsylvania, dated January 28, 1777, probated August 26, 1778, mentions:

Wife Ann; son Aaron,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of messuage and tract of 120 acres devised to me by my father, except 15 acres. To son Sketchley, a brick house and a tract of land purchased of Jonas Morton, one half of my books, surveying implements, etc.

To son John, a house and 60 acres purchased of Matthias Hendrickson, also the 15 acres excepted from the land devised to son Aaron. To three sons, 30 acres of meadow and marsh. To daughters Mary, Sarah, Lydia Ann and Elizabeth, each 270. Remainder to wife and five daughters.

Executors: Son Sketchley Morton and wife Ann.

Witnesses: James Wood, Thomas Smith.

John Morton married Ann Justis. They were the parents of:

1. Aaron, married Frances Armitt, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Paschall) Armitt. Had issue: i. Benjamin. ii. John. iii. Mary Ann, married Richard Marshall, and had: Morton; Margaret, who married a Williams; and a daughter Frances Ann. iv. Richard.
2. Sketchley, of whom further.
3. Dr. John, died unmarried; surgeon in the Continental Army, and died a prisoner of war on British prison ship "The Falmouth."
4. Sarah, married Dr. Currie.
5. Lydia, married Governor Bibb.
6. Elizabeth.
7. Mary, died January 10, 1789, aged thirty-four years; married Charles Justis of Kingessing. Children: Charles, John M., Rebecca, and Mary.
8. Ann, married, in 1784, Captain John Davis, born in 1754, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Bartholomew) Davis, of Chester County, Pennsylvania; a soldier in Revolutionary War, captain of Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Line; he married (second) widow of Major McLean.

(Family records. Suffell's Records of Revolution, pp. 396-417. James T. White and Company: "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. X, p. 127.)

(V) SKETCHLEY MORTON, son of John and Ann (Justis) Morton, died in 1791. He was a major in the Pennsylvania Line in the Revolutionary War. He became financially embarrassed before he died, and his property was sold to pay his debts. The sheriff sold seventy-two and one-half acres in Ridley, November term, 1787, at the suit of William Black, *alias* Carpenter, lands bounded by those of Joseph Pearson, Aaron Morton, and others, to Elisha Price of the borough of Chester, Esquire.

He married, June 19, 1773, Rebecca Taylor. (Taylor VI.) They were the parents of:

1. Charles, probably died young.
2. Rebecca.
3. Ann.

4. Aaron Taylor, died June 6, 1840; married Ann Pierce Crosby, born December 31, 1795, died May 27, 1872, daughter of John and Sarah (Lane) Crosby; she married (second) Edward Horne. Aaron Morton served as a private in Captain Anderson's company in 1814. Aaron Taylor and Ann P. (Crosby) Morton had issue: i. Sarah, married, April 17, 1834, William McIlvain, son of James and Mary (Robinson) McIlvain. ii. Albert, died young. iii. Charles Justis, married (second) Anna E. Coates, daughter of Moses Coates of Chester County, Pennsylvania. iv. Annie, married John Clark. v. Rebecca, married Richard Harper of Ridley. vi. Mary, married William Miller of Chester County, Pennsylvania. vii. Eliza, married, June 5, 1838, John Noble, of Ridley. viii. John, died young. ix. Ellen, died young.
5. John S., of whom further.  
(Family records.)

(VI) JOHN S. MORTON, son of Major Sketchley and Rebecca (Taylor) Morton, was born February 21, 1780, and died December 2, 1857. He married, June 30, 1803, Susanna Crosby: (Crosby V.) They were the parents of:

1. Anne, born August 2, 1804, died March, 1866; married (first), March 5, 1824, Dr. Ellis C. Harlan, died May 4, 1826; married (second), March 8, 1833, Jeremiah McIlvain, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Spencer) McIlvain.
2. Rebecca Taylor, born May 31, 1807; married John D. Pearce, a widower with five children.
3. Susan Crosby, born April 27, 1809; married, September 2, 1827, John Spencer McIlvain, born September 24, 1805, died January 23, 1880.
4. Judge Sketchley, born October 12, 1810; married, March 5, 1834, Elizabeth Annesley Newlin, born in 1815, died January 1, 1872, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Newlin; president of West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company.
5. John Crosby, born November 30, 1812, died November 25, 1841; married Elizabeth Worral of Delaware County, Pennsylvania.
6. Ellen Elizabeth, of whom further.
7. Crosby P., born November 27, 1819, died at Chester, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1870; married Sarah Ann Lownes of Springfield, daughter of John and Rebecca Lownes; they had Susanna, who married J. Frank Black, mayor of Chester.
8. Franklin H., died in infancy.
9. Catherine Plummer, married Davis S. Brown, Jr.  
(Family records.)

(VII) ELLEN ELIZABETH MORTON, daughter of John S. and Susanna (Crosby) Morton, married William Wright. (Wright I.)

(Family records.)

(The Crosby Line).

A surname of locality, Crosby designates parishes in counties Ayr, Cumberland, Lincoln, York, Westmoreland, and Lancaster, and also an ancient chapelry in Ayrshire. This surname appears under various forms, such as Crosbie, Crosby, and Crossby.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) RICHARD CROSBIE, or CROSBY, was born about 1646 and died intestate in 1718. He was a resident of Moore, a township in the parish of Runcorn, Cheshire, England. It is probable that he was brother of John Crosby, the births of whose children are recorded in Friends' Records for Cheshire. Richard Crosby emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1687, and settled at Middletown, Chester (now Delaware) County, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1687. Allen Robinet of Upper Province, Pennsylvania, conveyed to Richard Crosby, of Middletown, a water mill and two acres of land on the southwest side of Ridley Creek. John Crosby, probably his brother,

was a witness to the deed. Richard Crosby died intestate, and letters of administration on his estate were granted May 22, 1718, to John Crosby, his son.

Richard Crosby married, March 15, 1670, Ellinor Done (Doan), of a family which had an estate in Norley Township, Frodsham Parish, Cheshire, England.

Richard and Ellinor (Done) Crosby were the parents of:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Katherine, born October 19, 1675; married, August 25, 1703, Nicholas Fairlamb.  
(Philadelphia Deeds, E, 2, Vol. V, p. 312. Family records.)

(II) JOHN CROSBY, son of Richard and Ellinor (Done) Crosby, was born June 8, 1672, and died October 7, 1750, aged seventy-eight years, two months lacking one day. On September 20, 1719, he made an acknowledgment to Chester Friends' Meeting for having married contrary to Friends' discipline. Among the taxables in Ridley Township, Chester County, in 1715, were John Crosby, the elder, and John Archard (Archer). From the Frandley Monthly Meeting, Cheshire, England (which relates to the emigrants to Pennsylvania), we find: "This meeting was comprised of the towns of Newton, Norton, Chester, and Frandley, Cheshire County, England. Among the names of the residents in whose houses the meetings were held were those of John Crosbie and Peter Dick." John Crosby operated a forge on Crum Creek at Lieperville, near the residence of the late Jacob Hewes. Just west of the bridge and east of the house "can still be seen a large embankment with trees growing on it." This was the tract which contained the dam that produced the water power necessary for the forge. The forge was built by John Crosby, the elder, and Peter Dick, as is evident from a suit at law entered against them by one of the nearby settlers, who claimed that the "damified" waters overflowed his lands. John Crosby, the elder, devised his one-half interest in the forge to his son, John Crosby, Jr., "together with all the utensils belonging to my part thereto."

John Crosby was commissioned a justice of the peace February 18, 1723, and was presiding justice January 7, 1745, to May 19, 1749. He also served as a member of Assembly, 1723-24. From the will of John Crosby, of Ridley, Cheshire County, Pennsylvania, dated September 22, 1750, probated October 15, 1750, we find he was "to be buried in Friends' Burial Grounds at Chester." He mentions "eldest son John, to have the tract on which I am now living containing two hundred acres, part of a five hundred acre tract on the other side of Crum Creek. To said Richard, remainder of said tract. To son John, one half of my forge and utensils. To grandson Richard Crosby, granddaughter Susanna Crosby, and grandson Samuel Crosby, personal effects. To sister Catherine Fairlamb £5. To cousin (*i. e.*, nephew) John Fairlamb, my watch. To daughter-in-law Eleanor Crosby, wife's wearing apparel. To cousin Susanna, daughter of Robert Dutton, £5, at age of 18 or time of marriage. To cousin Hannah, daughter of Robert Dutton £5 at age of 18 or marriage. Remainder to sons John and Richard." The executors were his sons John and Richard; the trustees were Thomas Cummings and John Riley; and the witnesses were Jacob Carter, John Modlen, and John Riley.

John Crosby married, about 1719, Susanna, whose surname may have been

Dunbabin. The difference in their ages would suggest he may have been married previously. John and Susanna Crosby were the parents of:

1. John, born October 12, 1719, died November 22, 1719.
2. John, of whom further.
3. Richard, born March 5, 1723-24; married (first) Elizabeth, (second), prior to May 21, 1770, Alice, who married (second) George Spear, and had five children.  
(Westchester Wills, Vol. C, p. 247. Family records.)

(III) JOHN CROSBY, son of John and Susanna Crosby, was born June 16, 1721, died September 9, 1788, aged sixty-seven years, two months, twenty-four days. He served as a member of Assembly from 1768 to 1771. He made an acknowledgment July 29, 1740, to Chester Friends' Meeting for marriage by a priest. The will of John Crosby, of Ridley, Chester County, Pennsylvania, dated August 30, 1788, proven October 4, 1788, mentions wife Eleanor to have all real and personal estate during life and at her decease, "to my executors in Trust for the maintenance and support of my son Richard and at his decease to my grandson John, son of my son John. At wife's decease £700 to the children of my son John. £300 for use of daughter Susanna Phipps. Remainder to son Richard." The executors were son John, and grandson Elisha Phipps; the witnesses were Charles Grantham and James Maddock.

John Crosby married, May 6, 1740, at Old Swedes' Church, Wilmington, Delaware, Ellinor Culin, born 1723, died July 7, 1793, aged seventy years. The name Ellinor is recorded Eleanor in her will. The will of Eleanor (Culin) Crosby, of Ridley, widow, dated March 3, 1792, probated April 14, 1794, mentions granddaughter Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Crosby, deceased; granddaughter Eleanor, daughter of John Crosby. The residuary legatee was her daughter, Susanna, wife of Caleb Phipps; the executor was her grandson, Elisha Phipps, and the witnesses were: William Price and Sarah Price, his daughter. The will was proven by William Price by oath, and Sarah Bryan, by affirmation, before Justice of the Peace Christopher Quigley of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

John and Ellinor (Culin) Crosby were the parents of:

1. Richard, born September 27, 1741, died May 24, 1790, intestate; married, December 12, 1763, Esther Phipps.
2. Susanna, born December 13, 1742, died June 8, 1805; married Caleb Phipps, and had Elisha, Isaac, and Crosby.
3. Lydia, born August 22, 1744, died in October, 1745.
4. John, born January 26, 1748, died June, 1748.
5. John, of whom further.

(Chester Friends' Minutes, p. 372. Chester County Wills. Delaware County Wills, p. 53. Family records.)

(IV) JOHN CROSBY, son of John and Ellinor (Culin) Crosby, was born March 1, 1749. In 1776, in his twenty-ninth year, he entered the service as first lieutenant in a company of the First Battalion of Pennsylvania Militia attached to the Flying Camp, which had been recruited by his brother-in-law, Captain Culin.

It is related that on the day the organization was mustered in at the White Horse Tavern, one of the privates, enraged at something said by Captain Culin, shot that officer, inflicting a wound from which he died. John Crosby thereupon succeeded to the command, and as such marched the company to the encampment

at Perth Amboy. After the capture of Philadelphia by the British in the fall of 1777, John Crosby (a militia officer and not in the troops enlisted for the war) was with General Porter intercepting the foraging parties of the enemy. One night in the winter of 1777-78, he was at his home in Ridley when a boat's crew from a British man-of-war lying at Chester, ascended the creek and took him prisoner. Captain Crosby was in the act of washing his face at the pump near the house when he was captured. He was taken to New York and confined in the British ship "Falmouth." During his imprisonment, which lasted six months, his hair turned white, consequent upon the harsh treatment received and insufficient food furnished the American prisoners of war. He was finally released on parole, his wife going to New York at great personal risk to intercede with the English authorities in his behalf.

John Crosby was appointed by Governor Mifflin, April 26, 1799, one of the associate justices of Delaware County, Pennsylvania. The will of John Crosby, "now of Chester Borough, Delaware County, Pennsylvania," dated July 18, 1813, probated February 22, 1822, mentions wife Ann, children: William and Ann, Susanna Morton and husband John S. Morton, Pierce and Robert P. Crosby. The witnesses were Benjamin Pearson and Joseph Wheeler. John Crosby owned the last two negro slaves in Delaware County. John Crosby married (first), at Christ Church, Philadelphia, September 13, 1765, Elizabeth Culin. He married (second) Ann Peirce. (Peirce III.) They were the parents of:

1. Eleanor, born November 14, 1770, died November 22, 1770.
2. Pierce, born November 25, 1771, died July 26, 1853, aged eighty-two years; married (first) Christiana Richards, daughter of Jacob Richards, Sr.
3. John, born April 4, 1774, died August 22, 1804; married, December 18, 1794, Sarah Lane, daughter of William and Hannah (Maddock) Lane.
4. Eleanor, born April 24, 1777.
5. Richard, born April 3, 1780, died at sea.
6. Ann, born August 14, 1782, died October 14, 1844; married George Ludwick.
7. Elizabeth, born August 14, 1783, died May 12, 1810.
8. Susanna, of whom further.
9. Robert Pierce, born June 7, 1789, died September 7, 1832; married, September 1, 1810, Sarah Ann Davis, daughter of Nathaniel and Catharine Davis.

(Larkin-Dutton Records. Martin: "History of Chester County," p. 213. Family records.)

(V) SUSANNA CROSBY, daughter of John and Ann (Peirce) Crosby, was born February 16, 1786, and died April 9, 1857. She married John S. Morton. (Morton VI.)

(Family records.)

(The Peirce Line).

From the baptismal "son of Peter," Piers, as its variants Pierce, Peirce, Pears, Pearse, Peers, and Pierse, is from the old French Pierre, the old English form being Piers or Pierce. We hear of Richard Perys, from County Somerset, in Kirby's Quest, and in 1604 of John, the son of Peirce Peubale.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) HENRY PIERCE, SR. (name also recorded PEIRCE), was the immigrant ancestor of this branch of the family. In 1710, Henry Pierce, Sr., acquired an

## PEIRCE.

### *Symbolic:*

The silver shield signifies purity and justice and red denotes military prowess and courage.

The fesse coupé is a comparatively rare charge, and signifies the bearer to be at all times ready to serve the public. The ravens' wings are symbolic of an enduring constancy of nature.

The dove is also emblematic of constancy and with the olive branch is a harbinger of good tidings.

## DONE.

### *Symbolic:*

Blue signifies loyalty and truth, and silver purity and justice. Red is the warrior's color.

The bars are emblematic of an honest and upright man, probably one, as indicated by the bend which represents the shoulder belt worn by ancient warriors, who was a highly successful and courageous commander.

The buglehorn implies a love of the higher things of life.

## TAYLOR.

### *Symbolic:*

Blue denotes loyalty and truth, and silver purity and justice.

The chevron, emblem of protection, was often awarded to those who achieved or accomplished some notable enterprise. Considered one of heraldry's most beautiful charges the escallop was the badge of those brave and persevering pilgrims who made the long journey to Jerusalem.

The talbot signifies fidelity.

## CROSBY.

### *Symbolic:*

Silver signifies purity and justice, and black constancy. The original bearer probably selected the per chevron division of the field as a prominent way to display his family colors. Although commonly used scattered over the field in indefinite numbers, the guttées as charges are very unusual. The crest naturally makes us think of the old saying that the pen is mightier than the sword, but it would be difficult to say if that is the intended symbolism.

PEIRCE.

*Arms*—Argent, a fesse humettée gules between three ravens, wings displayed sable.

*Crest*—A dove with an olive branch in its beak.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

DONE.

*Arms*—Azure, two bars argent, over all a bend gules.

*Crest*—A buglehorn.

(Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

TAYLOR.

*Arms*—Azure, a chevron argent between three escallops or.

*Crest*—A demi talbot or, holding in the mouth an arrow in pale.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

CROSBY.

*Arms*—Per chevron argent and sable, in chief four guttées and in base three of the same counterchanged.

*Crest*—A quill and sword in saltire proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



Peirce



Done



Taylor



Grosby

estate in what is now Concord Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, then comprised in Chester. He is first of record as follows:

James Widdows obtained a warrant for land in New Castle County, Delaware, February 14, 1685. The said James Widdows by an instrument under his hand dated December, 1702-03, acknowledges to have sold to Henry Peirce who hath lived on it for about twelve years, and being willing to clear all arrears requests a patent which is granted.

(Rodney: "Diary and Delaware Records, C. H. B. Turner," p. 103.)

The next record of the name and the first in Old Trinity Church Records of Wilmington, Delaware, was in a letter to the High Worthy Bishop in London with respect to the incumbent minister of Christina Church, which was a branch of the mother church at Wilmington, and in part reads as follows:

Serious charges having been made against the Rev. Samuel Hesselius, minister of Christina Church, a great many of his parishioners in the surrounding territory were signatory to a letter refuting these charges, taking issue with same, and declaring him to be of the highest character, and most efficient in his duties.

This letter, among the many signatures, was signed by Henry Pierce, Sr., and Henry Pierce, Jr., the date of the letter being October 15, 1729.

(Trinity Church Records, Wilmington, pp. 330-31.)

We find a record of Henry and Ann Pierce's child Joseph, baptized in Christina Hundred, in November, 1747. We may logically assume that this refers to Henry Pierce, Jr., before mentioned, whom we believe to be the brother of Robert Peirce (Pierce) since John Crosby and Ann Peirce were married in Christina Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware (in which the child of Henry Pierce, Jr., was baptized.) Henry Pierce, Sr., was most probably the parent of:

1. Henry, Jr.
2. Robert, of whom further.

(Rodney: "Diary and Delaware Records, C. H. B. Turner," p. 103. Trinity Church Records, Wilmington, pp. 330-31.)

(II) ROBERT PEIRCE (OR PIERCE), most probably son of Henry Pierce, Sr., appears as one of the bondholders in an account in connection with Christina Church. In March, 1773, a subscription was circulated in the surrounding territory to raise funds for the erection of a gallery in Old Swedes' Church at Wilmington. Among the names of those subscribing were those of "Robert Pierce, Sr.," and "Robert Pierce, Jr."

(Trinity Church Records, Wilmington, p. 505.)

Although no record is found of the marriage of Robert Peirce and Elizabeth, we do find a child of theirs, Rachel, was born in Christina Hundred, February 17, 1757. Whether the record is in New Castle County, or in Chester County, Pennsylvania, is debatable, as these two counties at that period were closely interrelated, and we find many of the Delaware records among the Pennsylvania Archives. Robert Peirce, Sr., was still living in Christina Hundred in 1784, as both he and his son, Robert, Jr., were included among the taxables for that Hundred at that date. Robert and Elizabeth Peirce were the parents of:

1. Robert, Jr., who married Catherine Sharpley.
2. Ann, of whom further.

(III) ANN PEIRCE, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Peirce, married, in Christina Hundred, John Crosby. (Crosby IV.) The marriage is recorded in Trinity Church Records, Wilmington, Delaware. It therefore seems indubitable that Ann Peirce, whose marriage record appears in Christina Hundred is descended from Henry Pierce, who is mentioned in records of Christina Hundred.

(Records of Trinity Church, Wilmington, Delaware. Scharf: "History of Delaware," Vol. II, p. 884.)

(The Taylor Line).

The surname Taylor is one of the most common of English names and is found in every county in England as well as in Scotland and Ireland.

(I) Christopher Taylor, earliest progenitor of this line of whom we have definite record, was of Skipton, in Craven, Yorkshire. He seems to have been in the employ of Henry Clifford, fifth Earl of Cumberland, whose family seat was Skipton Castle. Lord Clifford's ancestor, Robert de Clifford, received the grant of the manor of Skypton in Craven and the King's Castle, March 19, 1310. (Calendar of the Patent Rolls 222, p. 220.) Christopher Taylor evidently enjoyed high favor with the Earl, who, in his will of October 29, 1642, left him a legacy of twenty marks a year for life as one of his "ould and faithful servants." Captain Francis Carr, who was also one of his servants, was given twenty pounds annually.

Christopher Taylor died in 1651, leaving a will as follows:

P. C. C. 133 Grey. Christopher Taylor.

Dated 19th June (no year)

I Christopher Taylor of Skypton-in-Craven in County York, to be buried in the pish church of Skipton, neare to my former wives. All my debts which I owe to any person to be paid out of any goods and out of the Tenements & Revercon thereof wch I hold in Eastby wch was some time in the possession of Richard Coates deceased & out of the two little closes in Skypton called Jack Closes & out of the house garth & Toft in Gargrove in the possession of the widdowe of James Hodgson, deceased. To my wife Maudlen Taylor my lands at Addingham, which I purchased of my Father-in-law Mr Samuell Wage of Plumtreebancks, with one close in Embsey called Ellerbert Close. Mentions his children Samuell, Richard, Henry, William, to each of them £40 (the three first mentioned were under eighteen years old when will was made). The residue after my wife's death to my sonn Thomas.

My wife Maudlin and Christofer Petty of Orton County, Westmoreland, to be executors. My cosin Mr Christopher Wade of Killensey to be supervisor.

CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR, marke.

Witnesses: Robert Robotham, Richard Moore, John Dixon, Christopher Haner, Charles Wallingsby.

Witness to marke of Robert Robothans

Witness to marke of Christopher Taylor

RICHARD MOORE.

Probate 20th June, 1651, by the oath of Maudlyn the relict and Christopher Petty the executors named.

It will be observed that he had at least three wives. The parish register of Skipton throws no light on the names of his wives. His will, however, proved that his last wife was Maudlen Wage (presumably Madeline or Maud), daughter of Samuel Wage of Plumtreebancks. Christopher Taylor was the parent of eight children, the mother of the last four probably being Madeline Wage:

1. Anne, baptized at Skipton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, March 23, 1616.
2. Christopher, of whom further.
3. Thomas, baptized at Skipton-in-Craven, March 19, 1620, died in Staffordshire, January 21, 1681-82; an ardent Friend, frequently in prison; married, at Waltham Abbey, July 25, 1667, Mary Warner.
4. Grace, baptized July 20, 1622, buried July 22, 1632.

5. Samuel, baptized July 4, 1633.
  6. Richard, baptized April 5, 1635.
  7. William, born about 1640; married, Yorkshire Friends' Meeting, October 13, 1663, Jane Coates.
  8. Henry, baptized April 27, 1641.
- ("Yorkshire A. and T. Journal," Vol. XVIII, p. 398.)

(II) CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR, son of Christopher and (possibly) Madeline (Wage) Taylor, was born in Yorkshire about 1620, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, about October, 1685.

Christopher Taylor was "priest of a Chappell called Chappell in the Bryers, betwixt Brighouse and Halifax." (See "First Publishers of Truth.") After his convincement in 1652, he conducted schools at Waltham Abbey, Essex (Testimony to the Lord's Power—amongst Children, 1679 and later edd.) and Edmonton, Middlesex. He also bore his share in work and suffering (for details of sufferings in Appleby Jail see MSS in Devonshire House). About 1682, leaving his school in the hands of George Keith, he, with his wife Frances, emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he became a member of the first Provincial Council. Taylor was the author of several religious and learned works.

(Notes to "The Journal of George Fox," Vol. I, p. 410. *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 55.)

1655. It happened that as Christopher Taylor, of Otley, was going to a religious Meeting on the First-day of the Week, he was met by one Thomas Naylor, of Okenshaw near Bradford, who with a great Staff struck the said Christopher over the Head, so that he made him reel, and with another Blow, struck him so violently over his Face, that he broke his Cheek-bone in pieces: After he was thus knockt down, the barbarous Ruffian pursued his Blows, and it was believed would have murdered him immediately, had not others present fallen down, and kept off some of the Blows by taking them on themselves: When he had abused them at his pleasure, he went away vaunting—But his wickedness was shortly after punished in an exemplary manner; for as he and others were smoaking Tobacco in a Room under which Flax was laid, the hot Ashes fell through the Chinks of the Floor and fired the Flax: The other Persons escaped, but he taking up the Boards to quench the Flax, was by a sudden Eruption of the Fire and Smoke, smothered or burnt to Death.

(Joseph Besse: "A Collection of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers," Vol. II, p. 95.)

1659. It happened about this Time, that as Christopher Taylor and William Dewsberry were riding on the Highway, they met two rude young Fellows, whom Christopher admonished to fear the Lord, and depart from Iniquity; whereupon one of them drew his rapier, and dangerously wounded Christopher in the Reins of his Back, so that he sunk down as dead without Sense or Motion, but was through the Lord's Mercy in a short Time recovered.

(*Ibid.*, p. 99.)

Christopher Taylor settled first in Bucks County, where we find him, on November 23, 1682, witnessing the will of Samuel Clift. He soon removed to Philadelphia, where he became prominent in Friends' Meeting. In 1683, women Friends were directed to hold meeting at Christopher Taylor's house, which he had offered for the purpose. The same year, he was appointed one of four undertakers to repair the "meeting-house," and also one of a committee of three to survey the ground for the meetinghouse and burying place. In 1685, he was appointed to prepare all marriage certificates.

After acquiring the whole of the island of Tinicum (then called Mattineconk), now a part of Delaware County, he named it "College Island," because, as is thought, he had there established a school for the higher branches of education.

Christopher Taylor represented Bucks County in the Pennsylvania Assembly,

December 4, 1682, and at the same session served as chairman of the Committee of Elections and Privileges, as well as a member of the Committee of Foresight, for the preparation of provincial bills. He was a member of the Governor's Council held at Philadelphia March 10, 1682-83. In July, 1684, he was appointed a justice of the peace for Chester County (at which time, it is supposed, he was living at Tinicum), and was president judge of the Court. In April, 1686, he was made register general of the province, and on May 17, 1686, "Christopher Taylor, Jr.," was commissioned justice of the peace for Philadelphia County.

The abstract of will of Christopher Taylor, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated December 28, 1685, proved March 1, 1688, is as follows:

Unto "sonne Israle Taylor," £30.

£10 "to my honest and faithful servant Margaret Thompson who is now my housekeeper."

Balance of estate to children Joseph Taylor and Mary Taylor equally "excepting the house which was Arthur Cook's by him made over to my sonne Joseph Taylor, which he is to have."

William Penn, proprietary and governor of Pennsylvania, and Ralph Frettwell of Barbados, Executors.

Witnesses: Jos. Vaughan, Thos. Hooton.

Letters of administration granted to Thomas Hooton, the above Ralph Frettwell being dead.

For several years litigation ensued concerning the executors of the will and its administration, the litigation lasting until April 4, 1716, when it was finally settled, and Israel and Joseph Taylor took up the remainder of the original purchase by Christopher Taylor, of five thousand acres. Christopher Taylor married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Frances, surname unknown. They were the parents of:

1. Israel, of whom further.
2. Mary, born about 1670; married, February 1, 1690, John Busby.
3. Joseph, born August 12, 1672; living in 1716, a shoemaker.

(Philadelphia Will Book A, p. 7. Minutes Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. Henry G. Ashmead: "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania," p. 281. "Colonial Records of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, pp. 57, 182. "Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. IX, pp. 625, 627, 675, 700. Record of the Courts of Chester County. Publications of Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Vol. I, p. 63.)

(III) ISRAEL TAYLOR, son of Christopher and Frances Taylor, was born at Otley, January 27, 1660; died November 17, 1725. He was appointed sheriff of Bucks County April 29, 1693. He later removed to Tinicum, where he was known as "chirurgion" (surgeon). The will of Israel Taylor, of Mattinicum Island, dated November 17, 1725, proved April 16, 1726, directs burial by wife in a burial place "appointed by me in my orchard where several of my children lieth." Bequeaths the whole of the island above named to "the 3 sons that now liveth with me," viz., Christopher, Benjamin, and Israel, to be divided as will directs. To son Samuel tract of land in township of Strasburg, Chester County, containing 1,300 acres. To son Thomas, £100. To daughter Dinah Cartwell, £50. To daughter Sarah Beal, £1. To daughters Ellen, Martha, and Hannah, £100 each at 21 or marriage. To daughter Mary Sanderlands the debts (£97) I paid for her husband Jonas Sanderlands. Executors: Sons Christopher, Benjamin, and Israel Taylor. Witnesses: James Dicken, John Rose, John Wright.

He was the parent of the following children:

1. Christopher, died in December, 1748, mentions in his will, cousins, brothers and sisters.
2. Benjamin, left a will dated March 18, 1726-27, making his brothers Christopher and Israel executors; letters of administration granted April 6, 1754, to Thomas, brother of the deceased, Christopher and Israel being dead.

3. Israel, died single; letters of administration granted September 20, 1734, to his brother Christopher.
  4. Thomas, of whom further.
  5. Samuel, married, at Columbia, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1728, Elizabeth Wright, daughter of John and Patience Wright.
  6. Dinah, married a Cartwell.
  7. Sarah, married a Baily (or Beal).
  8. Ellen (or Elinor), married a Molloy.
  9. Martha, married Enoch Elliott.
  10. Hannah, married a Lloyd.
  11. Mary, married (first), 1693, Jonas Sanderlands; (second), about 1731, Arthur Shield.
- (Chester County Will Book A, p. 191. "Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. IX, p. 742.)

(IV) THOMAS TAYLOR, son of Israel Taylor, died in 1756. His will, dated April 23, 1756, probated June 10, 1756, mentions the following:

To wife Mary, my plantation in Pilesgrove containing 100 acres. Son John, one half the marsh. To son Thomas part of Plantation I now live on, also one half of marsh. To daughter Elizabeth one half of a tract in Pilesgrove, part of which came to me by my second wife Mary, containing two hundred and seventy acres. To daughter Mary, the other one half of said tract. To daughter Sarah the bond of £53 I hold against Thomas Wilkins. To daughters Elizabeth and Mary £150 at 18 or marriage. To son Joseph the plantation whereon Charles Smith lives being part of my dwelling plantation, also part of Tinicum Island; to the child yet unborn £20 at 21. Executors: sons John and Thomas Taylor, and Lewis Davis. Codicil revokes appointment of son John as executor. Witnesses: John Marton, Daniel Rees, Elizabeth Holston. Issue: John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary, Joseph, Sarah, and an unborn child.

Thomas Taylor married, as his second wife, Mary. They were the parents of:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Thomas, married, November 1, 1756, at Swedes' Church, Philadelphia, Rebecca Niedermark, daughter of Conrade Niedermark; she married (second) William Smith, of Tinicum.
3. Elizabeth.
4. Mary.
5. Joseph, died in 1772; married Frederica.
6. Sarah, married Thomas James.
7. Unborn child, mentioned in will of Thomas Taylor.

(Martin: "History of Chester," p. 143. Records of Swedes Church, Philadelphia.)

(V) JOHN TAYLOR, son of Thomas Taylor, died in 1804, intestate. He married Mary Niedermark, who died March 28, 1819. She married (second) Mr. Miller. They were the parents of:

1. Rebecca, of whom further.
2. Niedermark, born December, 1761, baptized March 24, 1762.

(Martin: "History of Chester," p. 143. Records of Swedes Church, Philadelphia.)

(VI) REBECCA TAYLOR, daughter of John and Mary (Niedermark) Taylor, was born June 18, 1757, baptized July 17, 1757. (Records of Swedes' Church, Philadelphia.) She resided at Morton, Pennsylvania, until her death, March 28, 1819. Rebecca Taylor married (first), June 19, 1773, Major Sketchley Morton. (Morton V.) Her will, dated November 12, 1814, proved July 20, 1819, mentions sons John S. Morton and Aaron Morton. Also Thomas Smith, Esq., Samuel Evans, and Jacob Serrill. The executors of the will were her sons, John S. and Aaron Morton, and the witnesses were William Martin and John Crosby.

(Records of Swedes Church, Philadelphia. Delaware County Wills.)

(The Archer Line).

The Archer family (as now Anglicized) was very early in America, coming first to the Swedish settlement on the Delaware, later settling upon the Penn grant in what was then Chester (now Delaware) County, Pennsylvania. It must be remembered that Swedish surnames, like the Welsh, were reversible, and the termination "son" meant child of, when, by contact with the English, they were, in a measure, forced to retain permanent names and these became much changed.

(Futhey and Cope: "History of Chester County, Pennsylvania," p. 35.)

(I) Among the list of Swedish inhabitants of Chester, Pennsylvania, 1693, is John Arian (John Archer). In Rudman's list of 1698 is Arian Johnson (John Archer, if we refer to above explanation of names). The following is from Rudman's list:

Arian Johnson (John Archer).  
Wife, Gertrude.  
Children:  
Helena, aged 17 years.  
Wife's sister, Elizabeth, aged 7 years.

Gunnar, aged 12 years.  
John, aged 10 years.  
Jacob, aged 3 years.  
Adam, aged 1 year.

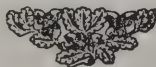
In the court records of the county the name is also given as "Orien" and "Orchard." There are numerous items in the volume entitled "Court Records of Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1681-97," with reference to Gartright (Gertrude) and John Orion (Archer). John Archer is definitely stated to be the grandfather of John Morton, the signer. John Archer married Gertrude. They were the parents of:

1. Helena
2. Gunnar.
3. John.
4. Jacob.
5. Adam.
6. Mary, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 34, 35.)

(II) MARY ARCHER, daughter of John and Gertrude Archer, was probably born about 1700, since she was likely over twenty when she married. Mary Archer married (first) John Morton. (Morton III.) She married (second) Mr. Sketchley. Her will, dated April 14, 1777, proven August 26, 1778, mentions three younger granddaughters, Lydia Ann, Elizabeth Morton, and Sarah Price. Grandsons John Morton, Aaron Morton and Sketchley Morton. Daughter-in-law, Ann Morton. The executors were her daughter-in-law Ann Morton and grandson Sketchley Morton; and the witnesses were H. H. Graham and William Price.

(Chester County Wills, p. 21.)



## Corliss-Hires

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Mrs. Lillian (Corliss) Hires, well-known woman of affairs, of Philadelphia and New Jersey, is as follows:

On the maternal side of the present house of Corliss, descent is claimed from Erick Preterson, who came to America from Sweden in 1657 and landed at New Amstell, now known as New Castle, Pennsylvania. He was the progenitor of the large family of Petersons who located on the eastern and western shores of the Delaware. The name Preterson was eventually changed to the form Peterson. Lucas Peterson, second son of Erick, purchased four hundred acres of land on the eastern shore of the Delaware, located in Penn's Neck. Family history holds that all the families that bear the name of Peterson who reside in New Jersey, or their ancestors did, are lineal descendants of this Lucas Peterson. The family is of ancient origin in Sweden. Laurence Peterson was a highly educated man, who studied under Luther in Germany, and when he returned to his native country he was elected Archbishop of Sweden. He and his elder brother, Oolof, translated the Bible in the Swedish language. A copy of the first edition of that Bible was procured, in 1876, by one of the Swedish Commissioners, who presented it to Charles J. Peterson, of Philadelphia. The book, printed in 1552, is in an excellent state of preservation. Oolof Peterson, one of the translators, is generally believed by the Peterson family to have been the grandfather of Erick Preterson, the progenitor of the family in New Sweden.

(I) NICHOLAS PETERSON, the ancestor of Mrs. Lillian (Corliss) Hires, in the maternal line, came to Salem, New Jersey, in 1800. He was a shoemaker and plied his trade until his old age. He married the daughter of Isaac Zanes, who resided near Swedesboro, and they had a son, Isaac Z. Peterson, at an early age, was a clerk in the store of Clement and Scull, leading merchants in Salem, and after a number of years in their employ, he opened a store of his own. He married Achsah Hall, daughter of William and Achsah Hall, of Mannington. They had a daughter, Achsah Peterson, who married Hedge Thompson, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Johnson) Thompson, of Salem. About this time, Isaac Z. Peterson, having lost his wife by death, retired from active business and went to live with his daughter on the farm she and her husband had purchased on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. There having been no male issue of Isaac Z. Peterson and his wife, the line descended through a nephew of Nicholas Peterson, of the name Benjamin, who was taken to be reared by his uncle and taught the shoemaking trade.

(II) BENJAMIN PETERSON, nephew of Nicholas Peterson, the ancestor in this line, soon after he became of age, located in the village of Hancock's Bridge, where he followed the trade of shoemaking for a number of years. He married Hannah Beesley, daughter of Walker Beesley, and they had children, of whom was a daughter, Caroline C.

(III) CAROLINE C. PETERSON, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Beesley) Peterson, married Samuel Butcher Corliss, father of Lillian (Corliss) Hires, with whose ancestry this review mainly is concerned.

The Corliss family is also of ancient origin and prominent in the history of this country. In this generation it is related to George Corliss, of the George Corliss Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, manufacturers of the famous Corliss engine, which first came into prominence in 1876. The name is of French derivation, originally spelled Coeur de Lis, and the family was founded in 1051.

To Samuel Butcher and Caroline C. (Peterson) Corliss were born three children:

1. J. O. Roger Corliss.
2. Samuel T.
3. Lillian, of whom further.

(IV) LILLIAN CORLISS, only daughter and the youngest child of Samuel Butcher and Caroline C. (Peterson) Corliss, was born in Salem, New Jersey, February 9, 1860. She is prominent in the Camden (New Jersey) Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she is the corresponding secretary. She is also county superintendent of prison and reformatory work for New Jersey, recording secretary of the Camden County Workers for the Blind, and in addition, is well known as a writer for newspapers. Her artistic temperament finds expression in work in oils, and a number of noteworthy canvases have come from her brush.

Miss Corliss' marriage to William Hires took place in Philadelphia, October 31, 1877, and the children of this union are:

1. William Grosscup.
2. Paul Rogers.
3. Heber Beadle.

Born in Salem County, New Jersey, January 18, 1858, William Hires was a son of Jarvis and Sarah (Kelty) Hires, his father engaged in business as a stock broker. The son, William, attended public and private schools, taking a course that would have prepared him for college, but he did not have a college career. Instead, he went on the road as a salesman, representing the soap manufacturing business which his father then owned. He later traveled for a nationally known house in Philadelphia, afterwards engaging in business on his own account in the clothing line at Bridgeton, New Jersey. Still later he was a shirt manufacturer at Woodstown, New Jersey.

During the World War period, Mr. Hires was employed as a superintendent at one of the duPont munitions plants. While thus engaged, he contracted an illness from the handling of chemicals used in the processes in his department, and died from its effects.

Mr. Hires was an enthusiastic Republican, and participated in the affairs of the Republican Club of Salem, New Jersey. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal Church.



Lord



Pope

LORD.

*Arms*—Argent, on a fesse gules between three cinquefoils azure, a hind passant between two pheons or.

*Crest*—A dexter arm, hand clenched, in a manich azure, cuffed or.  
(Matthews: "American Armory.")

POPE.

*Arms*—Argent two chevrons gules, on a chief of the second an escallop or.  
(Burke: "General Armory.")

## Lord

The American ancestry of Dr. Jere Williams Lord, widely known physician and dermatologist and professor of dermatology at Johns Hopkins University, traces to Nathan Lord, who came from England prior to 1650. He was the progenitor in this country of those in his line who bear the surname. The family for many generations has been represented by persons who have distinguished themselves in the professions, in financial endeavor, and mercantile occupations.

The surname Lord is of official derivation from "the lord," the master or head of the household. According to Savage, however, it is a corruption of "Laud," it having been changed to Lord by those who emigrated to America after the disgrace of Archbishop Laud, not wishing to perpetuate the name of their persecutor.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." C. Bradbury: "History of Kennebunk-Portland, Maine," p. 258.)

(I) NATHAN LORD was born in England, baptized in 1630, and died before December 24, 1697, aged eighty-seven years, in Kittery, Maine, where he was made a freeman, November 16, 1652. He is described as a planter. According to one authority he came from Kent County, England, and settled in Kittery, Maine, where, in 1652, he signed a convention acknowledging the judicial authority of Massachusetts in Maine. On December 20, 1652, he signed a petition to Parliament, Commonwealth of England, against Richard Leader (an intruder and disposer of lands in Kittery). He was foreman of the grand jury in 1652. On December 16, 1652, he received his first grant of land, "60 acres at ye healthy marsh," a location now in the center of Eliot, Maine, located south of Sturgeon Creek. In 1662, it appears that Nathan Lord was a resident of that part of ancient Kittery which became Eliot. After 1662, it is believed he moved to a place at or near Mt. Misery (now Mt. Pleasant) in that part of ancient Kittery which is now South Berwick, Maine.

According to another authority, he came from Kent County, England, with Abraham Conley, in 1637, and the latter's daughter, Judith, married him about 1653. Abraham Conley, in his will dated March 1, 1674, calls him his "son-in-law." This may also have meant "stepson," for Conley was said to have married, as his second wife, widow Ann Lord, mother of Nathan Lord, whose father's name was also Nathan Lord. King Philip's War broke out in 1675. The next year Nathan and his son, Nathan, Jr., purchased an estate of seventy-seven acres, including a house and barn at "Old Fields" in South Berwick, and this fact suggests the cause of the Lord family garrison, which is known to have existed there, where tradition asserts Nathan Lord sometimes lived. He also received from his stepfather Conley's estate, in 1674, a tract of land on Sturgeon Creek, but the larger share went to his two sons, Nathan and Abraham. On June 22, 1678, his wife, Martha, joined him in a deed of land to Thomas Abbet and Jonathan Nayson. He was a prominent man of the town and held several civil offices. His will was proved December 24, 1697, and his inventory made January 3, 1697-98—£158 5s.

Nathan Lord married (first), in 1652, Judith Conley. He married (second), Martha Everett, who was born about 1640, and was living in 1723, the daughter of William Everett and Margery Witham, who married (second) Isaac Nash. Children of the first marriage:

1. Nathan, of whom further.
2. Abraham, born about 1658, died about 1705; married Susannah and left a son, William, who died unmarried, about 1713. The widow married (second), August 29, 1714, Robert Knight(s) as his second wife.

Children of the second marriage (probably):

3. Samuel, whose estate was administered in August, 1689. He may have left a widow Dorothy, who married, October 18, 1689, William Rackley, of Dover, New Hampshire.
4. Margery; married, about 1692, William Fost (or Frost), born March 11, 1673 (son of John and Elizabeth Fost, or Frost); children: i. William. ii. Mary. iii. Sarah. iv. Margery. v. Benjamin.
5. Martha, born about 1660; married Thomas Downs, Jr., of Boston, born March 17, 1653, died in 1711, killed by Indians, son of Thomas and Katherine Downs; children: i. Gershom. ii. Thomas. iii. Ebenezer. iv. Samuel. v. William. vi. Mary.
6. Ann, born about 1675; married, as his second wife, August 28, 1698, Tobias Hanson, who died August 27, 1765, son of Thomas Hanson, of Dover; children: i. Tobias. ii. Judith. iii. Joseph. iv. Nathaniel. v. Isaac. vi. Samuel. vii. Aaron.
7. Sarah, born about 1670; married, December 13, 1692, John Cooper, who was born in 1667; children: i. Alexander. ii. Ebenezer. iii. John. iv. Sarah.
8. Benjamin, baptized November 10, 1736 (adult), died in Berwick in 1745; was in all probability the ancestor of the Lord family in Lebanon, Maine. In 1703, he had a grant of fifty acres of land; married, January 10, 1709, Patience Nason, born November 10, 1693, baptized November 9, 1735, daughter of Benjamin and Martha Kenny Nason. He married (second) Love. Children of the first marriage: i. Margery. ii. Lydia. iii. Sarah. iv. Benjamin. Children of the second marriage: v. Samuel. vi. Elisha. vii. Eunice. viii. Martha. ix. Phœbe. x. Amy.

(Charles H. Pope: "Pioneers of Maine and New Hampshire," pp. 129-47. Edward E. and Evelyn McCurdy: "Family Histories and Genealogies," Vol. I, pp. 330-32. G. T. Ridlon, Sr.: "Saco Valley Settlements and Families," p. 891. Everitt S. Stackpole: "Old Kittery and Her Families," pp. 430, 587, 588, 625, 626. Charles C. Lord: "History of the Descendants of Nathan Lord of Ancient Kittery, Maine," pp. 103, 105, 189. J. L. M. Willis: "Old Eliot, Maine," Vol. V, p. 122.)

(II) NATHAN LORD, JR., son of Nathan and Judith (Conley) Lord, was born in Berwick, Maine, about 1657, and died after July 6, 1733. The inventory of his estate amounted to £1,876-2-2. In his will he gave his minister "a gold ring to remember me after my decease"; and twenty pounds to be laid out in a piece of plate for the communion table; also mentioned brother, Abraham, and cousin, William. He was of Berwick and may have been the Nathaniel who at the first election in Ancient Kittery, in 1692, was chosen constable. Nathan Lord, Jr., had a grant of fifty acres of land in 1703. He was a founder and original member of the first church of Berwick, Maine, and with his wife was received in full communion, November 5, 1721.

Nathan Lord, Jr., married, November 22, 1678, Martha Tozier (Tozer), daughter of Richard and Judith (Smith) Tozier, of Berwick, Maine. Children, born in Berwick, Maine:

1. Martha, born October 14, 1679; married, July 11, 1702, Richard Chick, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Spencer) Chick.
2. Nathan, born May 13, 1681; married, in 1704, Margaret Hearl, born in 1683, died January 22, 1772, daughter of William and Patience (Etherington) Hearl. They had eighteen children.

3. William, born March 20, 1682-83, died in 1741; had a grant of fifty acres of land in 1703; married, in 1705, Patience Abbott, who died in 1741, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Green) Abbott. Children: i. Martha. ii. Sarah.
4. Captain Richard, born March 1, 1684-85, died in 1754; married, in 1707, Mary Goodwin, born May 23, 1691, daughter of James and Sarah (Thompson) Goodwin. They had thirteen children.
5. Judith, born March 29, 1687, died in 1775; married (first) Benjamin Meads, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Meads; married (second), May 24, 1721, Gabriel Hambleton (Hamilton), born about 1679, died about 1730, son of David and Anne (Jackson) Hambleton.
6. Captain Samuel, born June 14, 1689, died May 11, 1762; married, in Kittery, Maine, October 19, 1710, Martha Wentworth, born February 9, 1684-85, died before October, 1766, daughter of Paul and Catherine Wentworth. Children: i. John. ii. Nathan, who was president of Dartmouth College. iii. Abraham. iv. Samuel. v. Ebenezer. vi. Mary, who married (first), in 1729, Joseph Steward; (second), in 1734, Peter Grant, who died in 1756.
7. Mary, born July 29, 1691; married (first), December 1, 1709, Thomas Hodsdon; married (second), June 16, 1720, Daniel Emery, Jr.
8. John, of whom further.
9. Sarah, born March 28, 1696; married, September 20, 1716, Samuel Roberts, of Dover.
10. Anne, born May 27, 1697, died after December 29, 1753; married, December 18, 1718, Daniel Furlish, born March 9, 1690, died February 9, 1771, son of Daniel and Dorothy Furlish.
11. Colonel Abraham, born October 29, 1699, died before April 20, 1779; married, April 10, 1717, Margaret Gowen, born March 19, 1699, died February 11, 1775, daughter of Nicholas and Abigail (Hodsdon-Hodgdon) Gowen. Children: i. Simon. ii. Benjamin Meeds (or Meads.) iii. Abraham. iv. Nathan. v. Nicholas. vi. Joshua. vii. Jeremiah. viii. David. ix. Solomon. x. Margaret. xi. Elisha. xii. Sarah.

(G. T. Ridlon, Sr.: "Saco Valley Settlements and Families," p. 891. J. L. M. Willis: "Old Eliot, Maine," Vol. V, p. 122. Harold M. Lord: "Windham, Maine, Branch of the Nathan Lord Family of Kittery," "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LV, p. 310. John Wentworth, LL.D.: "Wentworth Genealogy," Vol. I, pp. 143, 146, 153, 242. Charles C. Lord: "History of the Descendants of Nathan Lord of Ancient Kittery, Maine," pp. 33, 44, 89, 126. Everitt S. Stackpole: "Old Kittery and Her Families," pp. 319, 468, 488, 512.)

(III) JOHN LORD, son of Nathan and Martha (Tozier) Lord, was born in Berwick, Maine, January 18, 1693, and died in 1761. He married, December 26, 1716, Mary Welborn Chapman, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Welborn Chapman, of Eliot, Maine. They were both baptized October 11, 1719, with son, John. Children:

1. John, baptized October 11, 1719, died in 1785; married, December 22, 1737, Mary Frost.
2. Thomas, baptized September 11, 1721, died August, 1767-68; married (first), July 20, 1746, Mary Wise, who died in 1749, daughter of Henry Wise, of Ipswich; married (second), January 10, 1750, Mary (Wise also given). They had: i. Ammiruhamah. ii. Mary. iii. Henry. iv. Thomas. v. John. vi. Dorcas. vii. Abigail. viii. William Wise. ix. Lucy.
3. Lydia, baptized June 13, 1723.
4. Captain Tobias, of whom further.
5. Tozier, baptized December 31, 1727, died young.

(Charles C. Lord: "History of the Descendants of Nathan Lord of Ancient Kittery, Maine," pp. 89, 94. Everitt S. Stackpole: "Old Kittery and Her Families," p. 317. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LV, p. 310. Charles E. Lord: "Ancestors and Descendants of Lieutenant Tobias Lord," p. 14.)

(IV) CAPTAIN TOBIAS LORD, son of John and Mary Welborn (Chapman) Lord, was born in Berwick, baptized August 27, 1724, and died in Kennebunkport, January 9, 1809. He served during the Revolution on the Committee of

Safety and commanded a company of York County Militia in 1776 for seacoast defense and with him served his three sons, John, Nathaniel, and Tobias, Jr.

Captain Tobias Lord married, at Kennebunk, in 1742, Jane Smith, born about 1725, died at Kennebunkport, May 20, 1817. Children:

1. Lieutenant John, of whom further.
2. Jane; married, before 1765, John Stone, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Lovett) Stone.
3. Tobias, born in 1748, died January 16, 1808; married (first), December 3, 1772, Mehitable Scammon, baptized, at Biddeford, Maine, June 10, 1753, died in 1781, daughter of Samuel, Jr., and Mehitable (Hinckley) Scammon, of Saco, Maine. He married (second), November 7, 1781, Hepzibah Conant, born at Beverly, February 3, 1760, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Dodge) Conant, of Alfred, Maine. He had four children of the first marriage; children of the second marriage: i. Captain Nathaniel. ii. Tobias. iii. Samuel. iv. Mehitable. v. George Irving. vi. William. vii. Frances. viii. Hepzibah. ix. Abigail. x. Betsey. xi. Lucy.
4. Lydia; married Samuel Kimball.
5. Elizabeth (or Betsey), born January 2, 1756, died August 27, 1819; married, about 1780, Benjamin Thompson.
6. Nathaniel, wounded in Arnold's expedition; died in prison in Quebec during the Revolution.
7. Daniel, born in 1758, died April 10, 1839; married, January 11, 1781, Mary Washburn.
8. Dominicus, born in 1762, died in 1849; married, in 1784, Mary Currier, who died in 1865, aged nearly one hundred years, daughter of Edmund Currier.
9. David, died young.
10. Jeremiah, died young.
11. Thomas; married, August 31, 1786, Mary Durrell. Children: i. David. ii. Betsey. iii. Jane. iv. Asa. v. Mary.

("D. A. R. Lineage Books," Vol. IX, p. 100; Vol. XVI, p. 261; Vol. XXIV, p. 266; Vol. XXXI, p. 324; Vol. XXXIII, p. 316; Vol. XXXV, p. 73; Vol. LVII, p. 102. Charles C. Lord: "History of the Descendants of Nathan Lord of Ancient Kittery, Maine," pp. 24, 68, 135, 137. Charles E. Lord: "Ancestors and Descendants of Lieutenant Tobias Lord," p. 18. Edwin E. Bourne, LL.D.: "History of Wells and Kennebunk." G. T. Ridlon, Sr.: "Saco Valley Settlements and Families," p. 892.)

(V) LIEUTENANT JOHN LORD, son of Captain Tobias and Jane (Smith) Lord, was born in 1745, baptized April 7, 1745, and died in 1800. He served with the rank of lieutenant as an officer in the Revolutionary War.

Lieutenant John Lord married Charity Curtis. Children:

1. Jane.
2. Sally.
3. Jacob.
4. Tobias, of whom further.
5. Elizabeth (or Betsey), born June 25, 1780, died May 1, 1850; married, at Kennebunkport, January 18, 1799, Jeremiah Roberts, born at Waterloo, May 17, 1775, died there January 2, 1854, son of Ichabod and Susannah (Roberts) Roberts. Their children were: Ichabod, Phoebe, Mary, John, and Charity.
6. Phoebe; married, in 1811, James Nason, son of Edward and Sarah (Merrill) Nason.
7. Mary.
8. Hannah.
9. John, died young.
10. John.

("D. A. R. Lineage Books," Vol. IX, p. 100; Vol. XXXI, p. 324; Vol. XXXIII, p. 316; Vol. XXXV, p. 73. Charles C. Lord: "History of the Descendants of Nathan Lord of Ancient Kittery, Maine," pp. 18, 24. Charles Bradbury: "History of Kennebunkport," p. 259. T. Little: "History of Maine," Vol. III, p. 1635.)

(VI) TOBIAS LORD, son of Lieutenant John and Charity (Curtis) Lord, was born in 1773 in Kennebunk or Arundel and settled in Hollis, Maine. He married, September 15, 1803, Susanna Deering, born in April, 1773, and died September 24, 1863. She married (second), as his second wife, Ichabod Cousins, Sr. Children:

1. Tobias, of whom further.
2. Abigail, died June 29, 1855; married Jeremiah Hobson, born in 1797, the son of Joseph and Rebecca (Sawyer) Hobson. He married (second) Olive Merrill. He was a farmer in West Buxton village for a time, then moved to Biddeford, where he had a lumber yard and where he died.

(G. T. Ridlon, Sr.: "Saco Valley Settlements and Families," pp. 73, 594.)

(VII) HONORABLE TOBIAS LORD, son of Tobias and Susanna (Deering) Lord, was born December 30, 1808, and died in April, 1882. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and later he entered the lumber business. Removing to West Buxton, Maine, he carried on a large milling and lumber trade. In 1836, he was elected Representative from West Buxton, and later he removed to Steep Falls, Maine. A man of stalwart frame, he possessed great physical strength. His eminent success in business is attested to by his very handsome estate.

Tobias Lord married, in July, 1827, Adeline Hobson, born April 16, 1808, died July 25, 1879. (Hobson VIII.) Children:

1. John Deering, of whom further.
2. Jeremiah.
3. Abby; married Dr. William Cobb.
4. Fannie, deceased.
5. Tobias, Jr., was chosen as State Senator.

(*Ibid.*, p. 731.)

(VIII) JOHN DEERING LORD, son of the Honorable Tobias and Adeline (Hobson) Lord, was born in October, 1829, and died in April, 1896. He engaged in the cooperage business, shipped to Cuba, and traded in molasses and sugar received for the lumber he sent there. He began business in Portland, Maine, and from that city went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he was a member of the firm of Lord and Hight from 1878 until his retirement from business, about 1889. He was a Republican in politics. John Deering Lord married, February 7, 1861, in Baltimore, Maryland, Jannett R. Williams. Children:

1. John Deering, born October 22, 1862, died January 28, 1902.
2. Jere Williams, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(IX) DR. JERE WILLIAMS LORD, son of John Deering and Jannett R. (Williams) Lord, was born in Portland, Maine, February 5, 1864. He attended the public schools of his native city until he was fifteen years of age, and received private tuition in Latin and Greek for two years. He then entered Johns Hopkins University, from which he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1884. His medical course was taken at the University of Pennsylvania, which gave him his degree of Doctor of Medicine at graduation in 1887. He was resident physician at the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia in 1887-88.

Dr. Lord began his formal professional career at the Women's College, Baltimore, where he was demonstrator of anatomy in 1890-91. He was a member of

the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1890 to 1893, giving lectures in dermatology, this being the specialty for which he is now renowned. In 1893 he was called to Johns Hopkins University to be instructor of anatomy and assistant in dermatology at the same university, and is now professor emeritus. Since 1889, he has been dermatologist to the Johns Hopkins Hospital and Dispensary. He was professor of anatomy at the Baltimore Medical College in 1900-1902; professor of dermatology there from 1897 to 1902; and recording secretary of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland during the same period, 1897 to 1902; and recording secretary of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland during the same period, 1897 to 1902, and is now a member of the faculty.

Dr. Lord, in collaboration with Rohé, is the author of "Diseases of the Skin." His professional organizations include the American Medical Association, Southern Medical Association, and Medical Journal Club. He formerly belonged to the University Club and the Maryland Country Club, also the Baltimore Country Club. The remarkably successful achievements of Dr. Lord in the medical world stand forth as salient points in his record, and ought always to be made a part of any lineage work such as this, and of the annals of his profession, of either State-wide or national scope.

Dr. Jere W. (J. Williams) Lord married at Baltimore, Maryland, June 8, 1898, Sarah Evelyn Pope. (Pope IX.) Children:

1. Llewellyn Williams, born September 13, 1900; Bachelor of Arts, Johns Hopkins University, 1921; Doctor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins Medical School, 1925; member of the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Chi fraternities; professional organizations, American Medical Association and Southern Medical Association. He has published a number of original research articles pertaining to dermatology. He is a member of the Gibson Island Club and L'Hirondelle Club, and is practicing dermatology in Baltimore. He married, June 7, 1924, Mary Josephine Faulconer, born December 11, 1903, daughter of the Rev. Henry Nichols and Margaret (Mason) Faulconer; she is a member of the Maryland Society Colonial Dames of America through the James Barbour line; they are the parents of two children: i. Llewellyn Williams, born May 2, 1925. ii. Mason, born August 4, 1926.
2. Jannett Williams, born January 11, 1902; married, in Baltimore, Maryland, November 12, 1925, William Ashton Tucker, who is the son of Dr. Henry and Sophie (Ashton) Tucker, of Philadelphia. William Ashton Tucker was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1900. He graduated from Princeton University in 1922. He is also a member of the Broad Street and Princeton clubs, both located in New York City. William Ashton and Jannett Williams (Lord) Tucker are the parents of Jannett Lord Tucker, born March 7, 1929.
3. Jere Williams, Jr., born October 12, 1910; now a member of the class of 1932 at Princeton University.

Family background and professional attainment to medical advance enter into Dr. Lord's personal account, making it one of the richest in content and most forceful in inspiration in Maryland and among American exponents of medicine.

(Family data.)

(The Pope Family).

Pope found its origin as a surname in the sobriquet "the pope," which was readily affixed to a person of austere, ascetic and ecclesiastical appearance. Alan le Pope is recorded in Oxfordshire in 1273; Hugh le Pope lived in Somerset County in the reign of Edward III.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) ROBERT POPE lived in Yorkshire, England, early in the seventeenth century. He was the first known ancestor of the family. He had a son:

1. Joseph, of whom further.

(II) JOSEPH POPE, son of Robert Pope, died about 1667. He came to America in the ship "Mary and John," of London, in 1634, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. In 1636, he was recorded as a member of the church, and received grants of land in 1637, and again at later dates in Salem. Together with his wife, Gertrude, he was before the court in 1658, for attending Quaker meetings, and in 1662 was excommunicated, with his wife, for adhering to the opinions of that sect. They were the parents of a son:

1. Joseph, of whom further.

(III) JOSEPH POPE, son of Joseph and Gertrude Pope, was baptized August 27, 1650, and died in 1712. He lived at "The Village" and followed the farming industry. Joseph Pope married Bethseda Folger, of Nantucket, whose sister, Abiah Folger, married Josiah Franklin, and their son was the illustrious Benjamin Franklin. Joseph and Bethseda (Folger) Pope had a son:

1. Eleazer, of whom further.

(IV) ELEAZER POPE, son of Joseph and Bethseda (Folger) Pope, was born April 2, 1693, and died February 5, 1734. He was a cordwainer and lived near the elm tree on Boston Street, in Salem. He married, April 3, 1718, Hannah Buffington. Their son was:

1. Stephen, of whom further.

(V) STEPHEN POPE, son of Eleazer and Hannah (Buffington) Pope, was born July 8, 1723, and died in July, 1788. Like his father, he, too, was a cordwainer and lived near the elm tree on Boston Street, in Salem. Stephen Pope married Mary Buffam. They had a son:

1. Folger, of whom further.

(VI) FOLGER POPE, son of Stephen and Mary (Buffam) Pope, was born at Salem, February 14, 1756, and died at Baltimore, Maryland, November 7, 1828. Folger Pope married, June 18, 1781, Theodate Holder, daughter of Daniel and Hannah Holder; she was born January 1, 1759, and died at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1826. Children, all born at Salem:

1. Folger, born September 18, 1782, died at Baltimore, Maryland, March 12, 1855; married, February 24, 1808, Ann Riley, daughter of William and Sarah Riley.
2. Stephen, born January 11, 1784; married Sally Houghton.
3. Lydia, born October 31, 1785, died June 23, 1865; married, August 15, 1812, James Lovegrove, who died August 9, 1858.
4. Daniel, born November 11, 1787, died in Maryland, in December, 1868; married, March 16, 1817, Lois Wheeler, daughter of David and Mehitabel Wheeler.
5. Hannah, born December 28, 1789, died November 19, 1849; married, in 1819, Stephen Wilson, of Alexandria, Virginia.
6. Abner, born August 23, 1793, died at Indianapolis, Indiana, December 6, 1874; married, at Winchester, Virginia, April 30, 1818, Maria Perkins.
8. David, born June 3, 1795, died January 16, 1796.
9. Theodate, born January 15, 1797, died July 23, 1797.
10. David Sands, of whom further.

(VII) DAVID SANDS POPE, son of Folger and Theodate (Holder) Pope, was born at Salem, January 15, 1799, and died at Baltimore, Maryland, June 24, 1840. David Sands Pope married, October 10, 1827, Sarah Riley, daughter of William and Sarah (Dukehart) Riley; she died at Baltimore, November 22, 1888. Children:

1. William F., born September 11, 1828, died January 24, 1832.
2. George A., born at Baltimore, Maryland, September 23, 1830, died in February, 1918; married (first), June 11, 1857, Hannah L. Betts, daughter of Richard K. and Mary L. Betts; she died September 9, 1868; married (second), March 21, 1871, Zayde A. Hopkins, daughter of Gerard and Ann Hopkins; she died June 5, 1891.
3. Daniel F., of whom further.
4. William R., born April 2, 1836, died April 30, 1837.
5. David S., born March 28, 1839, died April 29, 1921.

(VIII) DANIEL F. POPE, son of David Sands and Sarah (Riley) Pope, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, August 20, 1833, and died April 16, 1916. Daniel F. Pope married, April 23, 1857, Hannah M. Scharff, daughter of Isaac and Mary A. Scharff; she was born April 23, 1836, and died April 30, 1918. Children:

1. George B., born at Baltimore, Maryland, February 9, 1858, died in June, 1893; married, October 5, 1881, Rose Upshur, daughter of George Martin and Priscilla Ann (Townsend) Upshur.
2. Annette, born at Baltimore, June 26, 1859, died November 26, 1930; married, January 11, 1888, Edward Edge, son of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Edge.
3. Elizabeth S., born at Baltimore, October 17, 1860; married, October 13, 1880, Dr. William B. Turner, son of Richard T. and Elizabeth (Betterton) Turner; he died December 5, 1904.
4. Mary Regester, born October 31, 1862; married, June 3, 1884, Edwin Davis, son of Franklin and Maria (Kent) Davis; he died February 3, 1898.
5. Frederick William, born September 24, 1866; married (first), November 21, 1895, Floride R. Finney, daughter of Andrew G. and Susan Catherine Finney; married (second) Elizabeth Bird.
6. Sarah Evelyn, of whom further.
7. David Bertram, born at Baltimore, January 18, 1872, died January 19, 1893.
8. Gulielma, born in Baltimore, April 4, 1874, died May 20, 1877.

(IX) SARAH EVELYN POPE, daughter of Daniel F. and Hannah M. (Scharff) Pope, was born July 21, 1869. She married Dr. Jere Williams Lord. (Lord IX.) (Family data.)

(The Hobson Family).

Derived from Hob, believed by some to be a diminutive of Robert, the surname Hobson denotes "the son of Hobb." However, it would seem that in a more distant era there was a baptismal name such as Ob, or Hob, as there is registered in the Domesday Book of Suffolk, a Leuric Hobbesune, or Obbesune, probably a Saxon.

(M. A. Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) THOMAS HOBSON, the first known ancestor of his family, was probably a resident of Yorkshire, England. He had a son:

1. Henry, of whom further.

(II) HENRY HOBSON, son of Thomas Hobson, married Jane Carr, whose home was at Neflete, near Whitgilt, in the south part of the West Riding of Yorkshire. They were the parents of:

1. William, of whom further.

(III) WILLIAM HOBSON, son of Henry and Jane (Carr) Hobson, according to records in the family, was a "merchant adventurer," of London. He is recorded in these records as having fitted out and made provisions for the Plymouth Colony in New England. In 1652, he settled in Rowley, Massachusetts. William Hobson married Ann Raynor, daughter of Humphrey and Mary Raynor. William Hobson and his wife, Ann, both died in 1694. Children:

1. Humphrey.
2. John.
3. William, of whom further.

(IV) WILLIAM HOBSON, son of William and Ann (Raynor) Hobson, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1659, and died in 1725. He married, in 1692, Sarah Jewett. Children:

1. William, died young.
2. Sarah Jewett.
3. Mary.
4. William.
5. Martha.
6. Caleb.
7. Jeremiah, of whom further.

(V) JEREMIAH HOBSON, son of William and Sarah (Jewett) Hobson, was born in 1707, and died in 1741. Although death claimed him at the early age of thirty-four years, his success was apparent in the large estate he had accumulated in this short period of life. Jeremiah Hobson married, in 1729, Jane Dresser. Children:

1. William, of whom further.
2. Ann.
3. Elizabeth.
4. Joseph.
5. Sarah.

(VI) WILLIAM HOBSON, son of Jeremiah and Jane (Dresser) Hobson, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1730, and died in Buxton, Maine, in 1827, at the age of ninety-seven years. According to his record retained by the family, he was a man of martial proclivities and much engaged in war; he was a member of the First Cavalry of Rowley and in 1759 he reënlisted. These records further state that he was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; was wounded and taken a prisoner of war by the British at King's Bridge. He was carried into New York City, where he was held for eleven months. Later he was at the surrender of Burgoyne, and had the honor and pleasure of marching into the city at its evacuation.

William Hobson married (first) Hannah Johnson, who died in 1757; he married (second), in 1759, Lydia Parsons; he married (third) Margaret, whose surname has not been found. She died in Buxton, Maine, in 1819. Children of the first marriage:

1. Jeremiah.
2. Hannah.

## Children of the second marriage:

3. William, born May 9, 1760, died young.
4. Joseph, of whom further.
5. Samuel, born September 29, 1763.
6. Andrew, born July 12, 1765.
7. Lydia, born May 16, 1768.

(VII) JOSEPH HOBSON, son of William and Lydia (Parsons) Hobson, was born at Buxton, Maine, June 11, 1762, and died December 11, 1830. He married Rebecca Sawyer, who was born July 15, 1765. Children:

1. Joseph; married Mary Townsend.
2. Jabez, born September 4, 1790; he was a captain in the militia; married Betsey Hancock.
3. Lydia; married James Marr.
4. Andrew; married (first) Adeline Marr; married (second) Statira Hamblin; married (third) Jane L. Heath.
5. Jeremiah; married (first) Abigail Lord; married (second) Mrs. Olive Merrill.
6. Rebecca, died unmarried.
7. James; married (first) Climene Marsh; married (second) Mrs. Sarah Sanborn.
8. Joana; married Archibald Smith.
9. Adeline, of whom further.

(VIII) ADELINE HOBSON, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Sawyer) Hobson, married Tobias Lord. (Lord VII.)

(Family data.)



## Carden

The American ancestry of George Alexander Carden, widely known Texas and New York attorney and financier, dates back to the early part of the nineteenth century.

Washington Carden, the American progenitor of the Carden family, was originally of Templemore, Ireland, whence he went to England, where he resided for some time, after which he came to this country. His descendants have proved worthy of the new allegiance which their forebear made, and have contributed their efforts to the upbuilding of the New World republic.

Moses White Carden, father of George Alexander, was a man of large affairs in his section of Alabama. He served as a company commander in the Confederate Army in the Civil War, and as provost marshal-general of the East District, Alabama. For many years he was occupied as a planter on an extensive scale and was the owner of a large area of land, much of which he had under cultivation. Moses White Carden married Salena Dunn.

George Alexander Carden, their son, was born in Dalton, Georgia, November 23, 1865. He received a broad education, partly in schools of the South and partly in schools of the North. The Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him by the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama (now the Alabama Polytechnic Institute), at Auburn, Alabama, in 1882. He then entered Union College of Law at Northwestern University, where he was a student in 1884-85. After pursuing additional studies he was admitted to the bar of the State of Texas in 1889 and opened an office in Dallas, where he began practice. He was made assistant district attorney in 1897, and served as acting district attorney in 1898.

Mr. Carden has contributed articles of value to the literature of economics and finance. He is the author of numerous discussions of international relations as affecting the prices of agricultural commodities in the United States, and of discussions of securities, prices, the change of values due to the changed relationship of gold accumulations in the United States. These writings have been given prominent position in newspapers and magazines of standing throughout the country.

After he attained his majority, Mr. Carden cast his lot with the Democratic party. This has been his political affiliation ever since, and through that allegiance he has rendered conspicuous service. While living in Texas, he rose to a position of party leadership, and served for several years as chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

During the World War, Mr. Carden did a singularly fine and patriotic thing. The government at one time faced a dire emergency owing to a great lack of shipping for transportation of supplies and munitions. Mr. Carden had it within his power to assist the government at Washington in this matter, and he did so, promptly and generously, by giving it several million dollars' worth of ships. The situation was that much appreciably relieved and the gratitude of a grateful Nation was due the donor for his most unusual, timely and exemplary action.

Mr. Carden enjoys high standing in the American Bar Association. He is a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Society of Arts and Sciences and the Academy of Political Science of New York, Alpha Tau Omega (college fraternity), the University Club of New York, the City Club, Dallas Golf and Country Club, of Dallas, Texas; the Chevy Chase Club, of Washington, District of Columbia, and the University, Bankers', Squash, Automobile, and Timber Point clubs of New York. His religious preference is Protestant Episcopal. His favorite recreations are hunting, fishing and golfing.

George Alexander Carden married (first), June 26, 1890, at St. Louis, Missouri, Carrie Burns Shumard, who died February 2, 1899, survived by three children:

1. Isabel; married William V. Griffin.
2. Salena; married Lieutenant-Commander Garnet Hulings, United States Navy.
3. Carrie; married Major Gerald Constable-Maxwell, of London, England.

Mr. Carden married (second), February 17, 1903, at St. Louis, Rose Porter, of Mexico, Missouri, daughter of Richard Porter, of Paris, Missouri, whose ancestors came to this country in 1710. The children by the second marriage are:

4. Elizabeth; married Ralph McAllister Ingersoll.
5. George Alexander Carden, Jr.,

Mr. and Mrs. Carden have a beautiful estate, known as "Alamo," between Bay Shore and Islip, on the south shore of Long Island, and they also maintain a home in Dallas, Texas.



## Millard

Mr. Millard traces his origin from the French Huguenot Millards, who were refugees from the persecutions in France in the sixteenth century, and fled to the British Isles. The name is found in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Members of the family emigrated to America in the seventeenth century and settled in New England, Pennsylvania and South Carolina. The South Carolina branch is by tradition from Scotland. The New England branch has a tradition of arriving at Boston from England in 1650. The Pennsylvania family, from which Mr. Millard is descended, were probably from England and may have been closely related to the New England family.

In March, 1683, Thomas Millard obtained a warrant from William Penn for a lot in Philadelphia. In the same year, Clement Millard obtained warrants for three lots in Philadelphia and one in the "Liberties." Clement was probably of the minor English Gentry, for the warrants state that he was a purchaser (at a time previous to coming to America) of 5,000 acres from William Penn. The original documents, however, show that the warrants were cancelled for lack of payment and nothing further is known of Clement, although one hundred years later, in Philadelphia, Thomas Millard, spinning-wheel maker, had a son Clement Millard, M. D., one of seven children.

Thomas Millard was described in the warrant as a carpenter. He patented the lot and built upon it and sold it in 1691 to Charles Pickering ("Philadelphia Deeds," Book E2, p. 224). He was indebted to James Claypool in 1687 ("Genealogical Society Publications," Vol. I, p. 60); was in Philadelphia County Tax List in 1693. In the same year he was witness to a transfer of a tract in Shackamakunk Township, bordered on the west-southwest by Cohocksink Creek, on the east-northeast by Thomas Fairman land, on the north-northwest by Goodson (now in North Philadelphia) ("Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. XIX, p. 164). He may have built a mill on this property.

In 1695 he witnessed a deed to William Coleman, of Philadelphia. The original document (Pennsylvania Historical Society) shows a bold, characteristic signature.

In 1698 he was one of the signers of a petition for a road from the "Lime Kilns" to Plymouth road for hauling lime to Philadelphia and for the convenience of the townships of Robert Turner, Joseph Fisher, Samuel Carpenter, and other lands ("Bills, Bonds, and Releases," D2, No. 4, p. 44, Land Office, Harrisburg). This road was in the area later included in Whitemarsh Township, Montgomery County.

In 1701, there was an agreement between "Thomas Millard, Jr., son of Thomas Millard, Sr., of Millsberry in Farmers Township, Philadelphia County, Millwright," of the first part, Thomas Millard, Sr., second part, William Carter, of Philadelphia, blockmaker, third part, and Edward Farmer, of Whitemarsh, gentleman, fourth part; whereby the Millards and Carter sold to Edward Farmer a half interest in one hundred and fifty acres, buildings and mill, and in the profits of the

mill. It is stated that this one hundred and fifty acres was bought by Thomas Millard, Jr., from Edward Farmer, in 1698; twenty-two acres were afterwards sold to Thomas Millard, Sr., and after that the whole mortgaged to Carter, all under the Manor of Springettsberry, which was close to Philadelphia to the north ("Philadelphia Deeds—Exemplification," Book VII, p. 575).

Thomas Millard and Edward Farmer witnessed the will of Samuel Spencer in 1705 and of William Albertson, of Bucks County, in 1709 ("Philadelphia Wills").

In order to avoid confusion, Thomas, Sr., will here be designated as Thomas, I, and Thomas, Jr., designated as Thomas, II.

A Henry Millard, who is recorded as appointed with Isaac Bellarby administrators of the estate of Jerome Deeble, of Chester County, in 1716, is supposed to be another son of Thomas Millard, I.

In 1711, Thomas Millard, II, secured one thousand acres on the west bank of the Schuylkill above what is now Pottstown, through Thomas Fairman, surveyor-general of Philadelphia County. Twenty-four years later he found that Fairman, who had died in 1714, had had no authority to dispose of this ground. Thomas Millard, II, therefore, applied for and received from the Penns a grant for the land, in which the facts of the earlier transaction were related. The patent was dated 1739. The warrant was in the name of Thomas Miller, but later records show the name to be Millard. The surveys show that the land was in two tracts, one of six hundred and twenty acres, located in Union Township, Berks County, opposite Douglasville, and one of three hundred and sixty acres, located in Coventry Township, Chester County, opposite the mouth of Manatawney Creek. The two tracts are not far apart.

In the meantime Thomas Millard is mentioned as follows: In 1713 Thomas Rumford desires to buy three hundred acres on the Schuylkill "Above Thomas Millard's Mill" ("Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. XIX, p. 576); in 1714 Thomas Millard acts as adviser to Mrs. Fairman, the sole executor of Thomas Fairman's estate and in Fairman's will he devises to one daughter three hundred acres in Whitemarsh, of which "100 acres is of the Thomas Millard tract," and to another daughter three hundred acres in Whitemarsh, of which "50 acres is of the Thomas Millard tract, with house and orchard." ("Philadelphia Wills," Book D, p. 17.)

In 1719, Quarter Sessions Court ordered a road opened "between Oley and Thomas Millard's Mill"; in the same year a grant was issued to Thomas Miller, millwright, of two hundred acres on or near a branch of Manatawney Creek, for which the survey is in name of Thomas Millard ("Old Rights, Harrisburg," Book D78, p. 270); in 1736, this land (a strip along both sides of the creek) he sold to Robert Stapleton, who patented it. It is likely that Thomas had built and operated a mill on it.

In 1739, Thomas Millard gave a mortgage on the six hundred and twenty-acre tract for five years to secure a loan of £160, probably the amount due the Penns, in that year in payment for both tracts. A gristmill and other buildings were on the six hundred and twenty-acre tract.

Berks County deeds record the transfer of parts of this tract at various dates from 1741 to 1761, to his sons, Jonathan, Benjamin, Timothy, and to son Joseph two hundred acres in 1761, who deeded it to his son, Mordecai in 1762. These

four sons were in the tax lists of 1754 in Union Township, Berks County. Wolf Millard is supposed to be another son of Thomas Millard, II, as they were both taxed in 1729 in Coventry Township, Chester County. Joseph and Benjamin were admitted in 1748 to Exeter Meeting of the Quakers. By an abstract of title published in the "Daily Pottstown Ledger," February 22, 1890, Thomas Millard, II, sold one hundred and sixty acres of the three hundred and sixty-acre tract to his son, Thomas, III, in 1761.

Thomas Millard, II, and Thomas Millard, III, were taxed in Coventry, Chester County, in 1730.

Thus the genealogy down to 1761 is as follows:

(I) THOMAS MILLARD (I), in 1683, was probably forty years old, and had a son, Thomas, II, possibly ten years old, of whom further, and another son, Henry.

(II) THOMAS MILLARD (II), son of Thomas Millard (I), was born about 1673, and died about 1761. He had sons as follows, born probably between 1698 and 1715:

1. Jonathan; married Mary.
2. Joseph, of whom further.
3. Benjamin, died in 1757; married Jane, who died in 1786, and had children: Thomas; Anna (Richardson); Eleanor (Thomas); Jane (Ingalls); Samuel, married Abigail Hughes and in 1784 moved to Newberry Township, York County; children: Jonathan, Benjamin and Isaac. Further descendants are in that locality and near Lebanon.
4. Wolf, owned land adjoining Thomas II (Land Office, Harrisburg).
5. Thomas, III, died in 1764; married Lydia; children: Thomas, IV, Patty, Joseph, Elizabeth, Sarah (Collins). (Abstract of Title in "Daily Pottstown Ledger," February 22, 1890.)

(III) JOSEPH MILLARD, SR., son of Thomas Millard (II), according to the Lincoln book, died in 1770, but the Berks County tax records show that he was taxed in Union Township until 1781. He cannot be confused with Joseph, Jr., because the latter was also taxed from 1779 to 1784. In "Philadelphia Wills," however, is a record of letters of administration of the estate of Joseph Millard, granted to Mary Millard. Possibly this Joseph is another man.

Joseph, Sr., appears to have been a man of affairs and wide business interests. Following are some of the references to him in the records of his time. Joseph and Benjamin Millard witnessed, in 1747, the will of Jane Jones, widow, of Coventry, and in 1747-48 witnessed the will of John Mowry, of Amity, Philadelphia County; in 1752, Joseph was called a friend of and named a trustee of the estate of John Arbuckle, of Coventry; in 1753, a certificate of election (Original Document, State Library) certifies the election of "Joseph Millard, gentleman, and William Boone, yeoman," to the office of sheriff of Berks County (the court chose Boone); in 1754 Joseph witnessed the will of Henry Gibson, of Amity, and, in 1757, he, Mordecai Millard, and Thomas Millard, witnessed the will of Jonas Yocum, of Douglas, across the river from Union Township; in 1760 a petition for a road to Fort Augusta was signed by Joseph and Mordecai Millard, Mordecai Lincoln, William Boone, and others; in 1762 Joseph witnessed the will of William Clews, of Reading, Berks County; in 1764, "Joseph Millard, Esq.," witnessed the will of Charles McGrew, formerly of Virginia.

In a quit-claim deed made in 1769 by the heirs of Mordecai Lincoln, "Joseph Millard, Esq.," is mentioned as the husband of Hannah Lincoln, then deceased, and their children are named:

1. Mordecai, of whom further.
2. Joseph, Jr., born in 1743, died in 1817; married Hannah Wynn, born in 1743, died in 1826; he built a mill at Pottstown; in 1787 moved to West Nantmeal Township, Chester County, and owned a mill in the neighborhood; was justice of the peace from 1797 to 1816. He is buried on a private lot on the old farm, which is occupied by his descendants. His grandson, Thomas Millard, organized the Honeybrook National Bank, was an officer of Penn Mutual Fire Insurance Company and director of the Waynesburg Railroad; his great-great-grandson, Thomas K. Millard, lived on the old place until his death, January 16, 1931. (Futhey and Cope: "History of Chester County," and family records.)
3. James.
4. Barbara.

Joseph Millard is referred to in Waldo Lincoln's "History of the Lincoln Family" as "Joseph Millard, of Amity," and it is stated that he married Hannah Lincoln, daughter of Mordecai Lincoln, great-great-grandfather of Abraham Lincoln.

(IV) MORDECAI MILLARD, son of Joseph Millard, and brother of Joseph Millard, Jr., was taxed in Union Township, Berks County, from 1767 to 1785 on a gristmill, sawmill and one hundred and eighty acres of the six hundred and twenty-acre tract patented by his grandfather, Thomas Millard (II). He was a carpenter and millwright, miller, lumberman and farmer. He was forty years old at the time of the Revolution, but there is no mention of him in any military connection. Both he and his brother, Joseph, Jr., however, were large producers of prime necessities and probably could not be spared for military service. His eldest son, Joseph, was only thirteen years old in 1776.

Family tradition indicates that Mordecai assisted largely in the war, but no confirmatory records have yet been found. The family data below is from Mordecai's family Bible, now in possession of William Henry Millard, of Cherokee, Iowa (in 1915):

Mordecai Millard, born in 1736, died in 1794, and married Frances Cookson, born in 1741, died in 1832, daughter of Samuel Cookson. After Mordecai's death she married Hugh Boone. Mordecai Millard died intestate in 1794, at the age of fifty-eight. The court appointed his brother, Joseph, Jr., and his son, Joseph, executors, and the Orphans' Court ordered Joseph, the son, to sell the property and distribute the proceeds to the children.

#### Children:

1. Samuel, born in 1760, died in 1769.
2. Joseph, born in 1763, died in 1844; married (first), in Berks County, Phoebe John; (second), in Columbia County, Elizabeth Hughes, widow of Ellis Hughes.
3. Hannah, born in 1765; married Daniel Levingood.
4. Jane, born in 1768, died in 1803; married a Brown.
5. Elizabeth, born in 1770, died in 1803; married David Parry (or Perry).
6. Benjamin, born in 1772, died in 1816; married Rebecca; moved to Catawissa, Columbia County, Pennsylvania; said to have been in War of 1812; buried in Roaring Creek Quaker Burial Ground.
7. Mordecai, born in 1774, died in 1827; married Catherine, of Exeter Meeting of Friends; moved, in 1818, to Waynesville, Ohio; had a large family.
8. Thomas, born in 1776, died in 1792.

9. James, born in 1778, died in 1808.
10. Jonathan, born in 1781, died in 1825; married Mary; removed to Catawissa, Columbia County; buried in Roaring Creek Quaker Burial Ground.
11. Samuel, of whom further.
12. Frances, born in 1787; married a Brower (or Brown).

(V) SAMUEL MILLARD, youngest son of Mordecai Millard, was born in 1784, and died at Three Rivers, Michigan, in 1862. He was ten years old when his father died. At seventeen he was apprenticed to a carpenter and cabinet maker and at twenty-one, in 1805, finding himself foot loose and possessed of three hundred dollars Mexican, he walked from his home on the Schuylkill to Pittsburgh, where he heard of the proposed Lewis and Clark Expedition from St. Louis for the exploration of the Far Northwest. In the hope of joining this expedition he walked across what are now southern Ohio, southern Indiana, and southern Illinois, twelve days' journey, without seeing a human habitation. Unfortunately, he arrived at St. Louis two weeks after the expedition had left. For some unknown reason he went by boat up the Mississippi, but returned in the fall to Missouri and spent the winter of 1805 and 1806 with Daniel Boone, probably a former neighbor in Berks County. In the spring he returned to Pennsylvania afoot through northern Ohio. The next we hear of him he purchased, in 1807, one hundred and fifty acres of land from his brother, Joseph, in the hilly part of a five hundred-acre tract in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, upon which Joseph had settled after administering the division of Mordecai's estate.

Joseph's property is located in Briar Creek Township, Columbia County, near Willow Springs, across the Susquehanna River from Mifflinville. On this property was located "Fort Jenkins." Samuel Millard was then twenty-three years old. He lived there seventeen years, improving the property and building a house and barn. In the third year, 1810, he married Sally Bowman, born in 1790, daughter of Thomas Bowman, of Briar Creek, who was the grandfather of Bishop Bowman, of the Methodist Church. Sally was said to be the prettiest and most popular girl of that section.

On this farm were born the first six children, but in about 1826 they determined they would move to Ohio and sold their property at Willow Springs at twenty dollars per acre. Samuel Millard seems to have had misgivings as to the wisdom of moving to Ohio. At any rate, he made an excursion to Ohio on horseback. Becoming discouraged over the labor and difficulty involved in moving his family and settling in a frontier country, he decided to remain in Pennsylvania. Returning home through northern Ohio, he visited his wife's brother, Welsey Bowman, who had left Briar Creek and settled near Erie. Wesley's father, Thomas Bowman, had died and his estate at Briar Creek was subject to division among his heirs. Samuel bought Wesley's share of the estate for two hundred dollars. He then returned home and proceeded to buy the remaining shares from the other heirs and in or about 1828 he came into possession. These properties are a short distance northeast from his former home, away from the river and not far from the present city of Berwick.

He developed a water power and set up a sawmill and a woolen mill. While the properties were being vacated by the former owners he lived with Shadrack Laycock in the stone house later called the Pilkington house. In 1834, he sold his house and one hundred and fifty acres to a Mr. Pilkington. He then had remain-

ing four hundred acres of land with several farm houses, a water power, sawmill and woolen mill.

In 1832 his wife, Sally, died and in 1833 he married Frances Bacon, born in 1793, died in 1871. In that year (1833) he sent his two oldest sons, Thomas, aged twenty-four, and Elisha, age twenty, for a year's schooling at Cazenovia Academy in Madison County, New York. A year later Thomas and Elisha took a trip as their father had done in 1805. They walked to Pittsburgh, where, after working as carpenters for three months, they shipped on a steamboat to Cincinnati and there hired as part of a crew of twelve men to take two decked arks eighty feet long, lashed together, to New Orleans. Within five hundred miles of their destination one of the boats was stove in and sunk, losing the cargo, except that which floated.

Thomas went ashore and cut wood for a time, but soon crossed the river and went to Natchez afoot. Thence he walked north and finally came to a steamer on the river and hired on it to go to New Orleans. After four days there he took a boat up the river to Cincinnati; thence to Pittsburgh and walked home.

The account of this trip fails to mention Elisha after leaving Pittsburgh to go down the river, but it is probable he was with Thomas throughout the trip. On his return Thomas worked for his father for a time and taught school. He bought out Elisha, and in 1839 he married Maria L. Thoms. In the early 'forties both he and Elisha moved West to Three Rivers, Michigan, and afterward to Iowa. Elisha married, about 1842, Julia Ann Salzig.

In the great migratory movement of 1849 Samuel felt the call westward. His two oldest sons were in Michigan, the wife of his youth was dead and he himself was sixty-five years old and many of his neighbors were moving West. He sold his properties at Briar Creek for \$4,600, and in the spring of 1849 moved his family to a farm near Three Rivers, Michigan. At the time of his death in 1862, at the age of seventy-eight, he had just completed a fine new house in the town of Three Rivers.

Contemporary references to Samuel Millard indicate that he was very highly respected as a man of the highest character, industrious and painstaking in all his dealings. It is told that in carrying on his affairs he habitually burned one candle before breakfast and two candles after supper.

Following are the children of Samuel and Sally (Bowman) Millard:

1. Thomas Bowman, born in 1811, died at Cherokee, Iowa; married Maria L. Thoms. Family lived a few miles above Three Rivers, Michigan, until about 1866, when they removed to Cherokee, Iowa.
2. Frances B., born in 1813, died at Three Rivers, Michigan.
3. Elisha B., born in 1815, died at Kalamazoo, Michigan, in 1902; married Julia Ann Salzig.
4. Mary, born in 1817, died at Kalamazoo; married, in 1838, Louis Quaco; lived in Three Rivers.
5. Susan, born in 1820, died at Three Rivers, in 1867.
6. Mordecai S., born in 1826, died at Briar Creek, Pennsylvania, in 1827.
7. George Lane, born in 1829, died in 1829.
8. George Christopher, born in 1831, died in Sioux City, Iowa, in 1892.

Children of the second marriage:

9. Ezbon Samuel, born in 1834, died at Chicago, Illinois, in 1855.
10. Denslow Webster, of whom further.

(VI) DENSLOW WEBSTER MILLARD, architect, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Phoenix, Arizona, son of Samuel and Frances (Bacon) Millard, was born in 1841, and died at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1922.

He was a skilled carpenter in his younger days. He attended Albion College, Michigan, studied architecture and went to Chicago, where he later entered business with G. P. Randall, architect. The firm of G. P. Randall and Company planned churches, schools, courthouses, and jails in a wide area. He later moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he practiced his profession for many years and was at one time president of the Minnesota Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Denslow Webster Millard married, in 1865, Martha J. Wagener. (Wagener VI.) They had one child: Julian, of whom further.

(VII) JULIAN MILLARD, son of Denslow Webster and Martha J. (Wagener) Millard, was born in 1866. He was graduated from the St. Paul High School in 1885 and thence went to Michigan University for a classical education and to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston for professional study of architecture. After a period of work in his father's office he spent a short time in Europe and on his return accepted an instructorship in the newly-created School of Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, where he became assistant professor of architecture. He resigned after nine years and later settled in Blair County, Pennsylvania, practicing architecture there until 1924, when he was appointed State Supervising Architect at Harrisburg and Administrative Officer of the State Art Commission, which position he still holds at this writing (1931). Through membership in the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, Torch Club, Dauphin County Historical Society, Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, the T-Square Club of Philadelphia, the American Institute of Architects, the Pennsylvania Academy of Science, the college fraternity of Beta Theta Pi, and the Masonic Orders, he is associated with the commercial, social, cultural, professional, and fraternal movements of his time.

Julian Millard married, in 1894, Mary Grace Laird, daughter of Matthew J. and Lydia (Powers) Laird, of Winona, Minnesota. Child:

1. Ruth, born in 1899; married, in 1923, Frank Over, Jr., assistant trainmaster, Long Island Railroad (1931), and they were the parents of Mary Stuart Millard Over, born in 1925.

(The Wagener Line).

On Julian Millard's mother's side, his Wagener ancestry is traced to the Schwenkfelders in Silicia, Southern Germany, who were forced to leave their homes in 1726. The following outline of this descent, which comes through Pennsylvania, is an abstract from "Genealogical Record of the Schwenkfelder Families," by Samuel Kriebel Brecht. Governor Pennpacker pronounced them to be the most intelligent group that came to America in the Colonial period.

(I) MELCHIOR WAGENER, of Langneundorf, Silicia, Germany, married Anna Jäckel, of Nieder Harpersdorf, Silicia, in 1711. In 1726, as a result of religious persecutions they fled with family to Gorlitz. Melchior Wagener died in Gorlitz

and his widow and family came to Pennsylvania in 1737 on the ship "Saint Andrew," sailing from Rotterdam *via* Cowes.

The children the widow brought to Pennsylvania, all born in Silicia, were:

1. Abraham, born in 1715.
2. Susanna, born in 1717.
3. Melchior, of whom further.

(II) MELCHIOR WAGENER, son of Melchior Wagener, was born in 1725, and died in 1784. He was twelve years old when he came to America. He was naturalized in 1753 and lived on a farm in Worcester Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, near Stump Hall Schoolhouse. Melchior Wagener was a member of the Eighth Company, Fifth Battalion, Philadelphia County Militia, commanded by Colonel Robert Curry. He was a delegate to the Provincial Convention of Pennsylvania held in Philadelphia in 1775. He owned several farms in Montgomery and Berks counties, and died with an estate appraised at £3,145. Abraham Wagener, his brother, was a physician and attained prominence in his community.

Melchior Wagener married, in 1749, Gertrude Steyer. Their children were as follows:

1. Susanna, born in 1750.
2. David, of whom further.
3. Jacob, born in 1754.
4. Abraham, born in 1755.
5. Anna, born in 1757.

(III) DAVID WAGENER, son of Melchior and Gertrude (Steyer) Wagener, was born in 1752, and inherited his father's farm in Worcester and acquired another nearby. Meantime, in 1782, Jemima Wilkinson came to David's home and David became a devout follower of her sect and entertained her and her followers so generously that it was said that his estate was much reduced.

In 1797, David Wagener and his younger brother, Abraham, removed to the neighborhood of Penn Yan, New York, as part of a movement initiated by Jemima Wilkinson, and was a prominent and prosperous pioneer citizen of that community. David's son, Abraham, also became wealthy as the founder of Penn Yan, and David's property was left to his two sons, Abraham and Melchior. When the Wageners came to this place, which was then locally known as Unionville, the settlement embraced about sixty-two families, all of whom belonged to the Society of Friends.

David Wagener, though born of a family who had been persecuted for their adherence to a Protestant sect called Schwenkfelders, appears to have left that sect and was baptized as a Methodist (his wife was a Methodist), but soon afterward appears to have become a Friend. He married, in St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, Rebecca Supplee. Their children were as follows:

1. Abraham, died in 1853.
2. Mary Madaline, born in 1776, died in 1857.
3. Anna, born in 1777, died in 1857.
4. Melchior, of whom further.
5. Elizabeth, born in 1780, died in 1784.
6. David, born in 1783, died in 1787.

7. Rebecca, born in 1785, died in 1787.
8. Lament, born in 1787, died in 1835.
9. Rachel, born in 1789, died in 1832.
10. Rebecca, born in 1794, died in 1855.

(IV) MELCHIOR WAGENER, son of David and Rebecca (Supplee) Wagener, was born in 1779, lived in Pulteney, New York, and built the first sawmill and the first gristmill there. He married (first), Elizabeth Dorman, and (second) Alpha Wilkinson, a distant relative of Jemima Wilkinson. Children of the first marriage:

1. Susan, born in 1802, died in 1885; married Robert Miller.
2. Elizabeth Dorman, born in 1804, died in 1849; married Josiah Nichols.

Children of the second marriage:

3. Laruma, born in 1807, died in 1868; married William Chandler.
4. Sarah, born in 1808, died in 1895; married Joseph Lee.
5. Lucy, born in 1810; married Nathaniel Pierce.
6. Nancy, born in 1811, died in 1812.
7. Washington, of whom further.
8. Ann, born in 1815, died in 1905; married David Osborn.
9. Melchior, born in 1816, died in 1906; married Laura M. Matthews.
10. Jacob, born in 1818, died in 1886; married Harriette Rice.
11. Joseph Avery (Jeptha), born in 1821; married (first), Maria L. Hollenbach; (second), Charlotte Waggoner.
12. David S., born in 1823, died in 1875; married Mary A. McArthur.
13. Samuel L., born in 1826; married Mary Johnson.

(V) WASHINGTON WAGENER, son of David and Alpha (Wilkinson) Wagener, was born in 1812, and died in 1846. He was a millwright and in the early 1840's moved to Michigan and was engaged in building the first sawmills in Michigan, until his sudden death of pneumonia. He married Elizabeth E. French and they had three children, as follows:

1. Mary, born in 1840; married Alfred Osborn.
2. Martha J., of whom further.
3. Sarah, died in infancy.

(VI) MARTHA J. WAGENER, daughter of Washington and Elizabeth E. (French) Wagener, was born in 1842, and died in 1909. She married Denslow Webster Millard, as above stated. (Millard VI.)

It is interesting to note that the long line of carpenters, builders and millwrights in the Millard descent joins in Mr. Julian Millard a line of Wagener millwrights. Also, that both lines of descent have been strongly influenced by Quaker associations and each of them suffered grievously from religious persecutions in Europe.



## Lilburn

(I) ROBERT LILBURN married Emeline Veleria Hopkins. They had a son:

1. John Grey Hopkins, of whom further.  
(Family records.)

(II) JOHN GREY HOPKINS LILBURN, son of Robert and Emeline Veleria (Hopkins) Lilburn, died at his home, "Pleasant Valley," St. Mary's County, Maryland, August 29, 1918. He married, at Trinity Church, St. Mary's City, Maryland, July 26, 1893, Annie Elizabeth Thomas. (Thomas VIII.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Thomas Line).

Derived from the Latinized Thomæ, which has given rise to innumerable surnames, the baptismal name Thomas is one of the variants of that patronymic. Other forms of the name are Thomason, Thomson, Thoms, Tompkins, Tomlinson.

The Thomas family has been traced by some authorities to Wales, where according to tradition, they are descended from the ancient kings of Britain. Its authentic history may be said to commence with Oryan (or Orien) Rheged, who lived in the sixth century after Christ. Orien is said to have been the son of Cynvarch Oer ap Meirchion Gul, Prince of the North Britons, who was expelled from his principality by the Saxons and took refuge in Wales.

Orien Rheged's son, Pasgen, was the lineal ancestor of Rhys, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Griffin ap Kiddy, Lord of Gwynvey.

From the union of Rhys and Margaret descended Gruffyd ap Nicholas, who was a gentleman of great power and influence in Caermarthenshire. He was mortally wounded on February 2, 1461, in a battle between the Yorkists and Lancastrians.

Gruffyd had married Mabel, daughter of Meredith ap Henry Donne, of Kidwelly, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas ap Gruffyd, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Gruffyd, of Abermarlais.

From Thomas ap Gruffyd and Elizabeth descended Rhys, or Rees, who married (first) the daughter and heiress of Sir John Ellis, and (second) Eva, the only daughter of Henry ap Gwilyn. By this marriage he added to his possessions a property not much inferior to his patrimony, and became one of the most opulent subjects of the realm. Gruffyd was elected a Knight of the Garter on April 22, 1505. He was frequently employed by King Henry in negotiations on the Continent.

By his second wife, Eva, of Court Henry, Thomas ap Gruffyd had one son, Griffith ap Rhys, born in 1478. When Henry VII revived the Order of the Bath, November 17, 1501, on the marriage of his son, Prince Arthur, to Katherine of Arragon, Griffith ap Rhys was created a Knight of that ancient order.

Sir Griffith ap Rhys married, about 1504, Katherine St. John, daughter of Sir John St. John. They had a son, Richard, who, on the death of his father in 1521, succeeded his grandfather, Rice ap Griffith.

Richard married Lady Katherine Howard, and their son, Griffith ap Rhys, was restored in blood, though not to the estates of his father, during the reign of Queen Mary. He is said to have married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Jones, Knight, and is claimed as the lineal ancestor of the present Lord Dynevor, of Dynevor Castle, Caermarthenshire.

Although the ancestor of our American line is recorded by Mackenzie in his "Colonial Families of the United States," as being born in England, probably from County Sussex, it is also probable that he was a descendant of this Welsh family, although no proof can be found.

(George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. IV, p. 513. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Family data.)

(I) THOMAS THOMAS, who begins our line, came from England, it is said, from County Sussex. He was of St. Mary's County, Maryland, being one of the early settlers on the Patuxent River. June 1, 1652, he demanded a warrant for six hundred acres for transporting himself, wife Elizabeth, son James, and Robert and Eleanor Paterson and Matthew Smith, his servants, into the province in 1651, and received a warrant with one Bill Batten to have laid off for him one thousand acres on the north side of the Patuxent over against or near Buzzard Island. March 31, 1656, he was one of the High Commissioners of the Provincial Court held at Patuxent. Thomas Thomas married Elizabeth. They had a son:

1. James, of whom further.

(George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. IV, p. 513.)

(II) JAMES THOMAS, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas, was born in England before 1651, and his will was dated June 7, 1701, and was proved November 29, 1701. He married Teratia. Children:

1. John, of whom further.

2. Thomas, died before February 20, 1723-24; married Susanna.

3. Anna Mary.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 513-14.)

(III) JOHN THOMAS, son of James and Teratia Thomas, was born in 1682, and his will dated April 30, 1756, was proved July 7, 1757. He married, his wife's name unknown, although it is known she died before he did. Children:

1. John, of "Ware," Charles County; married Mary Wilson.

2. Leonard, of "Bowling Green"; moved to Georgia.

3. James, died in 1782; married Catherine.

4. Jane, died before 1756; married Edward Swann.

5. Elizabeth, died before 1756; married Benjamin Wood.

6. Major William, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 514. Photostat copy, Application Blank, D. A. R., of Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Thomas Lilburn.)

(IV) MAJOR WILLIAM THOMAS, son of John Thomas, was born in Charles County, Maryland, in 1714, and died in St. Mary's County, March 25, 1795. He was of "Deep Falls," King and Queen Parish, St. Mary's County, removing to St. Mary's County early in life. Major William Thomas was commissioned captain of the county militia in 1752, and became a major in 1754. He was elected a

member of the Committee of Correspondence for St. Mary's County, January 5, 1774, and a delegate to the Revolutionary Convention in 1775. Major Thomas was a member of the House of Delegates in 1761 and 1768-71, and a member of the General Assembly from 1777 to 1781. For forty years he was a vestryman of King and Queen Parish. Major William Thomas married, before 1750, Elizabeth Reeves, born in 1714, who died in 1808, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Reeves. Children:

1. Colonel John, died in 1797; married Ann, of Charles County; of the Continental Army; a member of the Legislature for many years; president of the Senate of Maryland from 1795 to 1797.
2. Major William, Jr., of whom further.
3. George, born in 1764, died in 1789; member of the House of Delegates, in 1787-88; served in Continental Army.
4. James, died in 1781; served in the Continental Army.
5. Elizabeth, died September 28, 1792; married Major William S. Courts. (Courts V.) (*Ibid.*)

(V) MAJOR WILLIAM THOMAS, JR., son of Major William and Elizabeth (Reeves) Thomas, was born at "Deep Falls," St. Mary's County, Maryland, in 1758, and died at De La Brooke, in St. Mary's County, August 1, 1813. He was of "De La Brooke Manor," St. Mary's County. Major Thomas was a lieutenant in the Continental Army, and later a major in the famous Maryland line. He was a prominent member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons and First Master of Hiram Lodge at Leonardtown, Maryland, being elected Grand Master of Maryland in 1799, and reelected the following year. Major Thomas was judge of the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County from 1790-1800, but resigned to become chief judge of the County Court, in which capacity he served from 1800-02. He was president of the board of trustees for Charlotte Hall School, and was a member of the General Assembly from St. Mary's County, Maryland, 1791-96, and from 1802 to 1813, serving in both Houses, and he was President of the Maryland Senate from 1806 until his death. A resolution of thanks for his impartiality in the chair was voted him by the Lodge in 1799, and by the Senate in 1808-12. Major William Thomas, Jr., married, in 1782, Catherine Brooke Boarman. (Boarman IV.) Children:

1. Governor James, of whom further.
2. George, born in 1791, died at De La Brooke Manor, November 20, 1856; married Mary Tubman, daughter of Major Henry and Elizabeth (Sothoron) Tubman, of St. Mary's County, and granddaughter of Henry Greenfield and Mary (Bond) Sothoron, of "Chaptico Manor"; George Thomas was first lieutenant in Captain Forrest's Fourth Maryland Cavalry, in the War of 1812.
3. William, M. D., of "Cremona," St. Mary's County, born March 8, 1793, died September 20, 1849; married (first), August 6, 1818, Elizabeth Tubman, daughter of Major Henry and Elizabeth Tubman; he married (second), April 8, 1828, Elizabeth Lansdale, born December 2, 1801, died January 31, 1882, daughter of Dr. William and Mary (Reeder) Lansdale.
4. Richard, born in June, 1797, died October 30, 1849; married Jane Wallace Armstrong, daughter of James and Jane (Cocks) Armstrong; Speaker of the House of Delegates, 1830-31; president of the Senate from 1836-43.
5. Matilda; married Colonel George Brent, of Charles County, Maryland.
6. Anne, born in 1798, died in July, 1862; married Hon. Thompson Mason, of Loudoun County, Virginia.
7. Catherine; married as his second wife, Hon. William Duhurst Merrick, of Charles County, Maryland.

(George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. IV, p. 520. Photostat copy, Application Blank, D. A. R., of Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Thomas Lilburn.)

(VI) GOVERNOR JAMES THOMAS, M. D., son of Major William, Jr., and Catherine Brooke (Boarman) Thomas, was born March 11, 1785, and died December 25, 1845. He was a graduate of St. John's College, in 1804, and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Philadelphia Medical College in 1807, becoming very prominent in his profession. In 1813, he was commissioned major of the Fourth Maryland Cavalry, and did active service in the War of 1812-14, being subsequently brevetted major-general. From 1811-13, and from 1819-22, he was judge of the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, Maryland. He was Senatorial Elector in 1814-18, a member of the House of Delegates from 1822 to 1826, when he was elected to the Maryland Senate, where he served until 1832, when he was elected Governor of Maryland, to which latter position he was elected two successive terms, that being then the constitutional limit. His "gubernatorial incumbency was at a critical period in the history of Maryland and was marked with wisdom, firmness, and dignity." The "Nat Turner" and "Southampton" insurrections during the "Abolition" agitation created the gravest alarm in Maryland. He submitted a message to the Legislature discussing with great clearness, ability, and firmness this vital question, and few men of his day or generation occupied a more commanding position at the time than Governor Thomas.

Governor James Thomas married, January 25, 1808, his first cousin, Eliza Courts. (Courts VI.) Children:

1. William Henry, born in 1808, died in 1814.
2. Elizabeth, born in 1811, died in 1888.
3. Henry William, born in 1814, died in 1878; unmarried.
4. Ann Maria, born in 1817; married, in 1838, Dr. James Waring, of Prince George County.
5. Catherine, born in 1822, died in 1823.
6. James Richard, of whom further.

(George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. IV, p. 516. Photostat copy, Application Blank, D. A. R., of Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Thomas Lilburn.)

(VII) JAMES RICHARD THOMAS, son of Governor James and Elizabeth (Courts) Thomas, was born at "Deep Falls," St. Mary's County, Maryland, January 11, 1826, and died January 5, 1885. He married, June 6, 1854, Jeannette Eleanor Briscoe. (Briscoe VIII.) Children:

1. James Walter, born at Deep Falls, July 12, 1855, died October 13, 1926; married (first), December 18, 1884, Susan McLain Smith, who died in 1914, the daughter of Dr. James Maxwell and Susan Maxwell (McLain) Smith, of Cumberland, Maryland; he married (second) Sarah Roemer Aviette, of Cumberland, Maryland. James Walter Thomas was of "Deep Falls," St. Mary's County, Maryland, and Cumberland, Maryland; lawyer and author of "Chronicles of Colonial Maryland," second edition, 1913, and "History of Allegany County, Maryland, with Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens"; for seventeen years director of the Western Maryland Hospital, and for sixteen years president of the board; president of the Board of School Commissioners for Allegany County.
2. Eliza Emeline, died in 1924; married James Thomas Brome, planter, of St. Mary's County.
3. Annie Elizabeth, of whom further.
4. Jeannette Eleanor; married James Bourne Parran, of Baltimore, son of William John and Sarah Rebecca (Bourne) Parran, of Calvert County, Maryland.
5. Henry Briscoe, M. D., a leading physician of Baltimore, Maryland, died in 1922; married Helen Carey Coale, daughter of Isaac and Helen (McDowell) Coale, of Baltimore.

6. Waring, died in 1927; married Margaret Creamer, of San Francisco, California.

7. Nannie, born in 1869, died in 1869.

8. Mary Ella Lewis; married Thomas Rowland Thomas, president of the National Bank of Baltimore, son of Dr. James and Nannie (Nelson) Thomas, the latter the daughter of William Douglas Nelson, of Westmoreland County, Virginia.

(George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. IV, pp. 517-18. Photostat copy, Application Blank, D. A. R., of Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Thomas Lilburn.)

(VIII) ANNIE ELIZABETH THOMAS, daughter of James Richard and Jeannette Eleanor (Briscoe) Thomas, was born at "Deep Falls," St. Mary's County, Maryland, and was educated at St. Mary's Female Seminary, St. Mary's City, Maryland. This institution was erected by the State of Maryland as a monument to the birth of the State of Maryland. Later she was principal of this school for fourteen years. Annie Elizabeth (Thomas) Lilburn is State Regent of Maryland of the Daughters of the American Revolution, historian of the Ark and Dove Society of Maryland; a member of The Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and United Daughters of 1812, State of Maryland. She is a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, and Trinity Church, St. Mary's City, Maryland. She married, in 1893, John Grey Hopkins Lilburn. (Lilburn II.)

(*Ibid.* Family records.)

(The Briscoe Line).

Briscoe, Briscow, and Brisco are of local derivation, "of Brisco," a spot close by Newbiggin, County Cumberland, spelt variously Birkskeugh, Bruskowgh, and Briskow. Hence the origin is Birkshaw (the Birchwood).

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) ROBERT BRISKO, as the name was early spelled, was of Brisko, County Cumberland, England. He had a son:

1. Allan, of whom further.

(George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States of America," Vol. III, pp. 82-83.)

(II) ALLAN BRISKO, son of Robert Brisko, had a son:

1. Gordon, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) GORDON BRISKO, son of Allan Brisko, had a son:

1. Robert, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) ROBERT BRISKO, son of Gordon Brisko, married Matilda, who released her dower of feoffment to John Brisko, son of Robert, in the time of Edward II, 1313. Children:

1. John, died without issue.

2. Isold, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) ISOLD BRISKO, son of Robert and Matilda Brisko, was of the Manor of Crofton, which came to him through his wife. He married Margaret Crofton, daughter and heir of Sir John and Margaret (Whinno) Crofton, the former of

Crofton, the latter the daughter and heir of Sir Gilbert Whinno, as "Appeareth by a deed in the reign of King Richard II." They had a son:

1. Christopher, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) CHRISTOPHER BRISKO, son of Isold and Margaret (Crofton) Brisko, kept fourteen soldiers at Brisko Thorn-upon-Eske, and was taken prisoner at the burning of Wigton, upon which occasion he was forced to mortgage his lands. He had a son:

1. Robert, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VII) ROBERT BRISKO, son of Christopher Brisko, was of Crofton. He married Isabel Dikes, daughter of William Dikes, of Warthall, in Cumberland. They had a son:

1. Robert, of whom further.

(VIII) ROBERT BRISKO, son of Robert and Isabel (Dikes) Brisko, was of Crofton. He married Katherine Skelton, daughter and sole heir of Clement Skelton, of Pettrell Wray. They had a son:

1. John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IX) JOHN BRISKO, son of Robert and Katherine (Skelton) Brisko, of Crofton, married Jennett, daughter of Salzeld, of Corkly. They had a son:

1. Richard, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(X) RICHARD BRISKO, son of John and Jennett Brisko, was of Crofton. He married Elizabeth Leigh, daughter of John Leigh, of Erissorlington, who was a descendant of "yet Leigh of Ishall and Lord of ye same." Children:

1. Robert, slain at the battle of Polone.
2. Leonard, of whom further.

(XI) LEONARD BRISKO, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Leigh) Brisko, married and had:

1. Robert.
2. William.
3. John, of whom further.
4. Leonard.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Family in America.)

(I) DOCTOR JOHN BRISCOE (as the spelling of the name became), son of Leonard Brisko, was born about 1590. He is said to have accepted the invitation of Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, and to have become one of the gentlemen adventurers who came to Maryland in 1634 in "The Ark and The Dove" expedition. He was of St. Mary's County, Maryland. Dr. John Briscoe married, in England, Elizabeth Du Bois, of the Huguenot family of Count De Rousse, 1110,

Marquise Du Bois, whose descendants fled to England to escape religious persecution. Children:

1. Dr. John; married, his wife's name unknown.
2. Robert.
3. William.
4. Leonard.
5. Philip, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 84, 92.)

(II) COLONEL PHILIP BRISCOE, son of Dr. John and Elizabeth (Du Bois) Briscoe, was born about 1648-50. His will was dated April 25, 1724. He was of St. Mary's and Charles County, Maryland. He was justice of Charles County Court from 1694-1701. Colonel Philip Briscoe married Susanna Swann, daughter of Colonel Samuel Swann. Children:

1. Philip, living in 1740.
2. George, not living in 1724; married, the name of his wife unknown.
3. Edward; married Susanna Gerard.
4. Captain John, of whom further.
5. Sarah; married William Steven Howard.
6. Hannah; married Matthew (or William) Compton.
7. Judith; married (first) Charles Asham; she married (second) Thomas Brooks.
8. Anne; married Samuel Wood.
9. George, died in 1724; married, his wife's name unknown.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 92-94.)

(III) CAPTAIN JOHN BRISCOE, son of Colonel Philip and Susanna (Swann) Briscoe, was born in 1678. His will was proved April 8, 1734. He was of Charles County, Maryland, and Justice of the Quorum of Charles County Court, 1720-34. Captain John Briscoe married (first), before 1707, his wife's name unknown. He married (second) Eleanor Williamson, whose will was proved November 5, 1752. Children of first marriage:

1. John, of whom further.
2. James.
3. Mary.

Child of second marriage:

4. Samuel Williamson.

(*Ibid.*, p. 94.)

(IV) JOHN BRISCOE, son of Captain John Briscoe, was born in 1707. His will was proved in 1741-42. He married Mary Hanson, daughter of Samuel Hanson, of Charles County, Maryland. Children:

1. John, born in 1741, died May 29, 1822; married Jane (Llewellyn) Dent, a widow.
2. Samuel, of whom further.
3. Eleanor, died without issue; married James Buchanan, of Scotland.
4. Elizabeth.

(*Ibid.*, p. 99.)

(V) SAMUEL BRISCOE, son of John and Mary (Hanson) Briscoe, made his will, which was proved March 20, 1786. He married, before 1771, Ann Dent, daughter of William and Ann (Warren) Dent. Children:

1. William Dent, of whom further.
2. Ann Warren; married John Robertson, of Scotland.
3. Grace Dent.
4. Mary Hanson; married Judge Michael Jenifer Stone, son of David and Elizabeth (Jenifer) Stone. (Stone IV—fourth child.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 99.)

(VI) WILLIAM DENT BRISCOE, son of Samuel and Ann (Dent) Briscoe, died in 1808. He married his cousin, Sarah Stone. (Stone VI.) Children:

1. Walter Hanson Stone, of whom further.
2. William Dent.
3. Samuel John.
4. Ann.
5. Jeanette.

(*Ibid.*, p. 100.)

(VII) WALTER HANSON STONE BRISCOE, son of William Dent and Sarah (Stone) Briscoe, was born in 1800, and died December 20, 1885. He was of "Sotterly," St. Mary's County, Maryland. He married, August 31, 1826, Emeline Wellmore Dallam, daughter of John Dallam, of Harford County, Maryland. Children:

1. Margaret A.; married Robert Wise.
2. Henry; married Esther Cottman.
3. Chapman; married Mary Lewis Quarles.
4. Samuel William; married Cornelia Dushane Blacklock.
5. Jeannette Eleanor, of whom further.
6. Rev. James, born September 2, 1838, died March 18, 1904; married (first), June 6, 1872, Ann Sedgwick Huppmann; married (second), in 1892, Rosa Sands.
7. David Stone, born November 21, 1840; a lawyer of Baltimore; married (first) Ellen F. Key; he married (second) Ella Straith; he married (third) Mary Yates Penniman.
8. Sallie E.; married her brother-in-law, Thomas Bond.
9. Sarah Adelaide; married Thomas Bond.
10. John Edward; married Mary Crawford.
11. Mary Ella.
12. Walter Hanson Stone; married Maria L. Ford.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 100-01.)

(VIII) JEANNETTE ELEANOR BRISCOE, daughter of Walter Hanson Stone and Emeline Wellmore (Dallam) Briscoe, was born November 16, 1837, and died November 10, 1881. She married James Richard Thomas. (Thomas VII.)

(The Courts Line).

Court, or Courts, signifies a dweller or dwellers "at the court." It had its derivation in the Latin *cors*, *cortis*, meaning "an enclosure."

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JOHN COURTS, the immigrant ancestor, was first mentioned in Maryland records when James Neale demanded one thousand acres of land, due him for transporting himself and five others, among whom was John Courts. A little later

John Courts demanded two hundred acres for himself and Francis Pope, who had come over with him, and stated that he had come to Maryland in 1639. He also demanded two hundred acres due him for the transportation of his wife, Margaret, who came in 1649. This land was situated on the west side of the Wicomico River.

John Courts early began to acquire land. The following item mentions his wife in a conveyance, and was the last time her name appears in records:

John Courts and his wife, Margaret, August 11, 1666, convey a certain tract of land situate on the north side of the Potomacke River, and on the main fresh of the Wicomico River, to Edward Philpot.

(Signed) JOHN COURTS,

Her

MARGARET 8 COURTS  
Mark

John Courts lived to be a very old man. His will follows:

In the name of God, Amen, this twenty seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1697, I, John Courts, Sr., of Charles County, and Province of Maryland, being sick in body, but of sound and perfect memory, do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following:

Imprimis: I will that all my just debts be paid after my decease.

Item: I bequeath to my loving son-in-law, James Keech, and Elizabeth, his wife, my natural born daughter, all that plantation whereon I now live, except that part I have formerly given to my beloved son, JOHN COURTS. (Of whom further.)

Item: I bequeath to my well beloved son, John Courts, all that tract of land called "Martin's Freehold."

Item: I bequeath to my son, John Courts, and my said son-in-law, James Keech, and Elizabeth, his wife, all my personal estate, of what kind or nature soever. And lastly I make and ordain my son John Courts and my son-in-law James Keech, my executors of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

Offered for probate December 15, 1702.

(Signed) JOHN COURTS.

John Courts married Margaret. Child:

1. John, of whom further.

("Early Settlers," Liber A. B. H., p. 95, Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland. Will Liber XI, p. 246, Annapolis, Maryland. Deed Book H, No. 2, p. 336, Charles County, Maryland (La Plata). Deed Book C. J., p. 54, Charles County, Maryland.)

(II) JOHN COURTS, son of John and Margaret Courts, made his will March 15, 1702, an abstract of which follows:

In the name of God, Amen, this fifteenth day of March, 1702. I make this my last will and testament in manner and form following, etc.

Item: I bequeath to my loving wife, Charity Courts, ten negroes (named).

Item: I bequeath to my son, John Courts (of whom further), five slaves (named), also

H  
one silver punch bowl marked R S, my silver-hilted rapier, my best saddle with pistols and holsters, and various kinds of farm stock and household furniture. Also one dozen silver spoons marked I C C.

Item: To my son, Henley Courts, one tract of land, situate in Prince George County, containing 500 acres, "at the head of Mattawoman Creek," with four slaves.

Item: To my son, John Courts, a tract of land on the east side of the Patuxent River in Calvert County. (Latter river divides Charles from Calvert.)

Item: To son, Charles Courts, plantation in Charles County.

Item: To son, William Courts, plantation in Charles County.

Item: To daughter, Charity Courts, two plantations on Potomac River, silverware, slaves, furniture, and farm stock, all of same being described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal day and year before written.

(Signed) JOHN COURTS.

John Courts married (first) Ann. He married (second) Charity. Children:

1. John, of whom further.

2. Henley.

3. Charles.
4. William.
5. Ann.
6. Charity.

(Will Liber XI, p. 381. "Conveyances of Charles County.")

(III) JOHN COURTS, son of John and Ann Courts, like his family before him, bequeathed many acres of land and numerous slaves to his wife and children. His will was dated January 16, 1747, and probated January 28, 1747. He married Elizabeth. Children (as listed in his will):

1. William.
2. John, of whom further.
3. Robert.
4. Ann.
5. Charity.
6. Elizabeth; married a Jones.
7. Robert Henley.

(Will Liber 25, p. 228.)

(IV) DOCTOR JOHN COURTS, son of John and Elizabeth Courts, was a physician. He left a very large estate, and his affairs, judging by his will, were in a fine state at the time of his death. Some abstracts from his will follow:

In the name of God, Amen, I, John Courts of Charles County in the state of Maryland, being sick and weak, but of sound mind and memory, calling to mine the uncertainty of this life and that all mankind must die when it shall please God to call, do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following, *viz*: First it is my will and desire that all my own just debts (which are but few) be satisfied in convenient time after my decease.

Item: I will and devise to my son WILLIAM SMALLWOOD COURTS and his heirs forever, the following tracts of land, *viz*: Chirstian Temple Manor, Symson's Supply Resurveyed, Thomas Tower and Thomas Tower Help, Colby and Whitland, which said tracts or parcels of land were purchased by me out of General Smallwood's estate and from John Campbell and Henry H. Chapman, trustees appointed by the state of Maryland to sell the same.

Item: It is my will and desire that the whole of the account raised by my wife against the estate of General Smallwood and which I have assigned to John Campbell and Henry H. Chapman, Esquires, be applied to the payment of the lands herein, before devised to my son, William Smallwood Courts, and further it is my will and desire that my property to which I may have gained a right by my intermarriage with my wife Priscilla, shall be sold, and the money arising from such sale be applied to the payment of the land aforesaid, and I hereby authorize and empower my executors so to do, unless the balance due on the purchase of said land be paid by my wife, or some person authorized by her to do so out of monies or property belonging to her; and further it is my will and desire that the lands herebefore devised to my son William Smallwood Courts, or so much and such part as may be necessary, if the funds above mentioned—*viz*: my wife's account and any property of hers to which I may have gained a right by my intermarriage with her should be insufficient to pay for the same, shall, unless the balance of the purchase money for which I stand charged by the aforesaid trustees for the aforesaid land be made up out of my wife's own proper estate, be sold, as will satisfy and pay such balance.

Item: I will and devise to my son William Smallwood Courts, one negro boy called Abraham, also a young gray mare of the Arabian breed.

Item: I will and devise to my son Robert Henley Courts and his heirs forever, my Chickamuxan estate, comprehending the following tracts or parcels of land, *viz*: "Moore's Regained," "Preston," and part of "Allison's Folly Resurveyed," "Smallwood's Low Grounds," "Corsica Island," and part of a tract called "None Such," the last of said tracts bought by me of Richard Brooke, the aforesaid tracts purchased by me out of General William Smallwood's estate, and from John Campbell and Henry H. Chapman, trustees appointed by the Chancellor of Maryland to sell the same. I also will to my said son, Robert Henley Courts, my negro Clark and his wife and children, they being at this time in Culpeper in the state of Virginia.

Item: I will and devise to my son, Henry Fitzhugh Courts and his heirs forever, the estate which Thomas Nelson now resides on, comprehending the following tracts: "Martin's Freehold," "Liverpool Point," and "Haw Point," the last two mentioned purchased by me from John Campbell, trustee appointed by the Chancellor of Maryland to sell the same.

Lastly I nominate and appoint my friend Francis Boncher Franklin and my son, Robert Henley Courts, executors of this my last will and testament by me date. In testimony whereof I have herewith set my hand and affixed my seal this third day of December, eighteen hundred and two. Signed, sealed, published and declared to be my last will and testament in the presence of

ROBERT TAYLOR  
JESSE JORDON  
DAVID THOMPSON

(Signed) JOHN COURTS (Seal)

John Courts married Priscilla Smallwood, sister of General William Smallwood, a Revolutionary soldier and later Governor of Maryland; daughter of Bayne and Priscilla (Heaboard) Smallwood, of Virginia. General William Smallwood died single and intestate, and left his sister a part of his estate, as shown in her husband's, John Courts', will. Children (as mentioned in will):

1. Major William Smallwood, of whom further.
2. Robert Henley.
3. Henry Fitzhugh.
4. Susannah.
5. Elizabeth; married George Washington.

(Will Liber A. L., No. 12, pp. 121-25, Charles County, Maryland.)

(V) MAJOR WILLIAM SMALLWOOD COURTS, son of John and Priscilla (Smallwood) Courts, was a Revolutionary soldier of the Maryland Line, in the Continental Army. He was taken prisoner at Long Island, and after his exchange was with the First Maryland Regiment. That he died intestate, in 1825, is shown in the following:

An inventory of the goods and chattels of William Smallwood Courts, late of Charles County, deceased, appraised by the subscribers whose names are affixed this December 6, 1825. Among the items was Abraham, the slave bequeathed to him by his father.

GWINN HARRIS,  
NATHAN HARRIS.

It is also seen in this record that Abraham, the slave bequeathed him by his father, is again mentioned.

Major William Smallwood Courts married Elizabeth Thomas. (Thomas IV—fifth child.) Children:

1. Eliza, of whom further.
2. Maria.

(George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States of America," Vol. IV, pp. 514, 515. "D. A. R. Lineage Books," Vol. VIII, pp. 53, 54. "Inventory Book, 1825-1829," p. 103.)

(VI) ELIZA COURTS, daughter of Major William S. and Elizabeth (Thomas) Courts, was born in Charles County, Maryland, in 1789, and died November 3, 1851. She married her cousin, Governor James Thomas, M. D. (Thomas VI.)

(George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States of America," Vol. IV, pp. 515-16. Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh: "Maryland Records," Vol. I, p. 394.)

(The Boarman Line).

According to the "Visitation of Somerset," p. 11, the Boarman family of Maryland is probably descended from the Boreman, or Boureman, family of Wells, County Somerset, England. The names of Cornelia del Bours and Johannes Boureman are recorded in the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1379.

("Visitation of Somerset," p. 11. C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

#### THOMAS.

*Arms*—Argent, three demi-lions rampant gules a chief azure.

*Crest*—A demi-lion rampant gules.

*Motto*—Honesty is the best policy. (Burke: "General Armory.")

#### BRISCOE.

*Arms*—Argent, three greyhounds courant in pale sable.

*Crest*—A greyhound courant sable, seizing a hare proper.

*Motto*—*Grata sume manu.* (Crozier: "General Armory.")

#### COURTE (COURTS).

*Arms*—Paly of six or and azure on a chief of the first an eagle displayed sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### BORMAN (BOARMAN).

*Arms*—Ermine, on a bend cottised sable three boars' heads couped or.

*Crest*—A bull's head erased or, attired sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### BROOKE.

*Arms*—Chequy or and azure on a bend gules a lion passant of the first.

*Crest*—A demi-lion rampant erased or. (Burke: "General Armory.")

#### CALVERT.

*Arms*—Paly of six or and sable, a bend counterchanged.

*Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet or, two staves with pennons flying to the dexter side, the dexter or, the sinister sable.

*Supporters*—Two leopards guardant or.

*Motto*—*Fatti maschii parole femine.* (Crozier: "General Armory.")

#### STONE.

*Arms*—Per pale or and sable, a lion rampant counterchanged.

(William Armstrong Crozier: "Virginia Heraldica," p. 48.)



Thomas



Ariscoe



Courle  
(Courts)



Norman  
(Norman)



Brooke



Calvert



Stone

(I) MAJOR WILLIAM BOARMAN was born in England in 1627 and died in 1709, his will having been proved June 17, 1709. He came to America by 1645, as we know from a deposition which he made in 1650, stating that in 1645 "he was aboard a certain Pynnace then riding in St. Inigoes Creek, the boat in command of Mr. Monroe." In 1661, he was commissioned captain of the St. Mary's County Militia, and was a major in 1676. He also held the following positions in civil life in that county: Juror, in 1648; gentleman justice, 1663-64, 1666; presiding justice, 1678; high sheriff, in 1678-79; and member of the House of Burgesses, in 1671-1675. In 1678, he acted as Indian interpreter. He was one of the Catholic gentlemen who were prominent in the settlement of Maryland. Major William Boarman married (first) Sarah, and (second), before 1675, Mary Mathews, daughter of Thomas Mathews, who came to Maryland in 1638. He married (third) Mary Jarboe, daughter of Colonel John Jarboe, from Dijon, France. Children of first marriage:

1. William, born in 1654, died in 1720; married (first) Jane Neale, daughter of Captain James and Ann (Gill) Neale; (second), in 1696, Mary Pile, daughter of Captain Joseph Pile; Mary Pile died in 1733.
2. Sarah; married Thomas Mathews, son of Dr. Thomas Mathews.

Child of second marriage:

3. Ann; married Leonard Brooke. (See Brooke IV—first child.)

Children of third marriage:

4. Benedict Leonard, of whom further.
5. John Baptist, born about 1688-89, died June 4, 1750; married Elizabeth Edelen, daughter of Richard and Ann Maria (Neale) Edelen.
6. Francis Ignatius, born in 1701, died in 1743; married Ann Slye.
7. Mary, died in 1745; married (first) John Gardiner; she married (second) Gerard Slye.
8. Elizabeth; married Mr. Hammersley.
9. Clare; married (first) Richard Brook; (second) Richard Sherburne.
10. Elinor, god-daughter of Eliza Young, who mentions her in her will in Charles County, 1695-96.

("Semmes and Allied Families," pp. 216-17, 224, 228, 231. "Visitation of Somerset, 1623," p. 11. "Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. II, pp. 100, 118, 138; Vol. III, p. 140; Vol. IV, p. 10. "Maryland Archives," Vol. X, p. 12; Vol. XV, pp. 99, 124, 224. Family records.)

(II) BENEDICT LEONARD BOARMAN, son of Major William and Mary (Jarboe) Boarman was born in 1687, and died in Charles County, Maryland, in 1757. He inherited from his father a dwelling plantation in "Boarman's Rest," provided he kept in repair the Catholic chapel there. Benedict Leonard Boarman married, before 1713, Anne Brooke. (Brooke VI.) Children, order unknown:

1. Leonard, died in Charles County, in 1794; married Elizabeth, who died in 1794.
2. Richard Basil, of whom further.
3. George, died in Charles County, in 1768; married Mary Gardiner, daughter of Clement and Eleanor (Middleton) Gardiner.
4. Joseph, died young.
5. Mary.
6. Elinor, died about 1795.
7. Jane, died about 1783.
8. Catherine; married Richard Gardiner, son of Luke Gardiner.

("Semmes and Allied Families," pp. 231-33. Family records.)

(III) RICHARD BASIL BOARMAN, son of Benedict Leonard and Anne (Brooke) Boarman, was born in Charles County, Maryland, and died in St. Mary's County, in 1782. He married Ann Gardiner, daughter of Clement Gardiner. They had a daughter:

1. Catherine Brooke, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) CATHERINE BROOKE BOARMAN, daughter of Richard Basil and Ann (Gardiner) Boarman, was born in St. Mary's County, in 1760, and died in St. Mary's County in 1812. She married Major William Thomas, Jr. (Thomas V.)

(George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. IV, p. 520. Photostat copy, Application Blank, D. A. R., of Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Thomas Lilburn.)

(The Brooke Line).

Brook, Brooke, Brookes, Brooks, are of local derivation, "at the brook," one who lived by the brookside. Alice de la Broke is on record in the Hundred Rolls of 1273.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) RICHARD BROOKS, of Whitechurch, Hampshire, England, died January 16, 1593-94. He married, in 1552, Elizabeth Twyne, who died May 20, 1599, sister and heiress of John Twyne. Children:

1. Thomas, of whom further.
2. Richard.
3. Robert, of London.
4. Elizabeth.
5. Barbara.
6. Dorothy.

(George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," p. 40.)

(II) THOMAS BROOKE, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Twyne) Brooke, was born in 1561, and died at Whitechurch, September 17, 1612. He matriculated November 24, 1581, at New College, Oxford, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts May 4, 1584. He was a barrister and of the Inner Temple in 1595, a bencher in 1607, and a member of Parliament for Whitechurch in 1604-11. He married Susan Foster, buried September 18, 1612, the daughter of Sir Thomas and Susan (Foster) Foster, Knight of Hertsdon, Herts, and Judge of the Common Pleas. Children:

1. Thomas, born in 1599; matriculated at Oriel College, October 27, 1615; a barrister-at-law; buried at Whitechurch, January 25, 1665.
2. Richard, died without issue.
3. Robert, of whom further.
4. John, born in 1605; matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, May 11, 1621.
5. William.
6. Humphrey.
7. Charles.
8. Susan.
9. Elizabeth.
10. Frances.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 40-41.)

(III) ROBERT BROOKE, son of Thomas and Susan (Foster) Brooke, was born at London, June 3, 1602, and died July 20, 1655, and is buried at Brooke Place Manor. He matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, April 28, 1618, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts July 6, 1620, and his Master of Arts April 20, 1624. He immigrated to America, and arrived in Maryland June 30, 1650, with his second wife, Mary, ten children, and twenty-eight servants, all transported at his own cost. He and his sons, Baker and Thomas, took the oath of fidelity to the Proprietary, July 22, 1650. At London, September 20, 1649, a commission had been issued to him as commander of a county to be newly erected, and on the same day a separate commission as member of the Council of Maryland. A new county, called Charles, was erected, and he was constituted its commander, October 30, 1650. He was head of Provisional Council of Maryland, under the Cromwellian Government, from March 29 to July 3, 1652, and a member of the Council and commander of Charles County until July 3, 1654. He settled on the Patuxent at De la Brooke. In 1652, he removed to Brooke Place, adjacent De la Brooke. Robert Brooke married (first), February 25, 1627, Mary Baker, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Engham) Baker. She died in 1634. Robert Brooke married (second), May 11, 1635, Mary Mainwaring, who died November 29, 1663, daughter of Roger Mainwaring, Doctor of Divinity and Dean of Worcester, and Bishop of St. Davids. Children of first marriage:

1. Baker, of whom further.
2. Mary, born February 19, 1630, died in England.
3. Thomas, born June 23, 1632, died in 1676.
4. Barbara, born in 1634, died in England.

Children of second marriage:

5. Charles, born April 3, 1636, died unmarried in 1671.
6. Roger, of Battle Creek, Calvert County, born September 20, 1637, died April 8, 1700; married (first) Dorothy Neale, daughter of Captain James Neale; he married (second) Mary Wolseley, daughter of Walter Wolseley, Esq.
7. Robert, born April 21, 1639, died in 1667; married Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of William Thompson, of St. Mary's County.
8. John, born September 20, 1640, died in 1677; married Rebecca Isaac.
9. Mary, born April 14, 1642.
10. William, born December 1, 1643.
11. Ann, born January 22, 1645; married Christopher Beans.
12. Francis, born May 30, 1648, died unmarried in 1671.
13. Basil, born in 1651, died in infancy.
14. Henry (twin), born November 28, 1655, died in 1672, unmarried.
15. Elizabeth (twin), born November 28, 1655; married, before 1679, Richard Smith, Jr., of Calvert County.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 41-42.)

(IV) BAKER BROOKE, son of Robert and Mary (Baker) Brooke, was born in Battle Sussex, England, November 16, 1628, and died in St. Mary's County, in 1679. He married Anne Calvert. (Calvert IV.) Children:

1. Leonard; married Ann Boarman. (Boarman I—third child.)
2. Baker, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* Family records.)

(V) BAKER BROOKE, JR., son of Baker and Anne (Calvert) Brooke, was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, and died there in 1698. He married Catherine Marsham, born in St. Mary's County, and who died there. They had a daughter:

1. Anne, of whom further.

(Family records.)

(VI) ANNE BROOKE, daughter of Baker and Catherine (Marsham) Brooke, married Benedict Leonard Boarman. (Boarman II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Calvert Line).

According to Bardsley, Calvert is a familiar Yorkshire surname, and is of occupational derivation, "the calf-herd," a keeper of calves.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) LEONARD CALVERT, son of John Calvert, a country gentleman living in the time of Elizabeth, in or near the town of Dandy Wiske, Yorkshire, married Alice Crosland, from whom he acquired the estate of Kiplin, in the valley of Swale, Yorkshire. He had a son:

1. George, of whom further.

(George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. II, p. 163.)

(II) GEORGE CALVERT, son of Leonard and Alice (Crosland) Calvert, was born about 1580, and died April 15, 1632. He was the first Lord of Baltimore. He became private secretary to Sir Robert Cecil, and was appointed by the King, Clerk of the Crown and Assize in County Clare, Ireland. In 1613, he was appointed Clerk to the Privy Council, and was knighted in 1617. In 1619 he was made Principal Secretary of State, and in 1621, was a member of Parliament from Yorkshire. February 18, 1621, the King granted him a manor of 2,300 acres in County Langford, Ireland, which was erected into the Manor of Baltimore, from which he derived his baronial title. He was elevated to the Irish Peerage as Baron Baltimore, February 16, 1625. George Calvert married (first), about 1605, Anne Mynne, who died August 8, 1622, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wroth) Mynne. He married (second) Joan. Children of first marriage:

1. Cecilius, born in 1606.

2. Governor Leonard, of whom further.

3. George, came to Maryland with his brother, Leonard, and died in Maryland or Virginia, not long after.

4. Francis, died before his father.

5. Henry, died at sea, unmarried, before November 25, 1635.

6. Anne; married William Peasley.

7. Dorothy, died unmarried.

8. Grace; married Sir Robert Talbot.

9. Elizabeth, died unmarried.

10. Helen, died young.

11. John.

Child of second marriage:

12. Philip, appointed Secretary to Maryland in 1660 by his half-brother, Cecilius, Lord Baltimore; commissioned Deputy Governor by his nephew, Governor Charles Calvert, in 1669 and in 1671.

(George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. II, pp. 163-64.)

(III) GOVERNOR LEONARD CALVERT, son of George and Anne (Mynne) Calvert, according to "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. II, p. 164, sailed from Cowes, Isle of Wight, November 22, 1633, in command of the adventurers, going in the "Ark and the Dove" to make the first settlement in Maryland, arriving at Point Comfort, Virginia, February 24, 1634, and at St. Clements Island March 25 following. Not finding St. Clements Island suitable for a permanent settlement, he drifted down the river to St. Mary's, and there founded the Province of Maryland, March 27, 1634. He was Governor of Maryland from this first settlement in 1634 until his death, June 9, 1647. Governor Leonard Calvert had a daughter:

1. Anne, of whom further.

(Family records.)

(IV) ANNE CALVERT, daughter of Governor Leonard Calvert, was born in England and died in St. Mary's County. She married Baker Brooke. (Brooke IV.)

(Family records. George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. I, pp. 40-42. "Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. I, pp. 67-69. Tyler: "Memorial of Roger Brooke Taney," pp. 20-25.)

(The Stone Line).

Of local origin, the name Stone is one of the earliest patronymics. It was used to designate a dweller "at the stone," from residence near some remarkable roadside stone or rock. The name appeared in 1273 in Counties Devon, Bedford and Sussex, and in 1379 in County York.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) WILLIAM STONE was born in Northamptonshire, England, in 1605, and died in Charles County, Maryland, about 1660. His will was dated December 3, 1659, and proved December 21, 1660.

William Stone emigrated to Northampton County, Virginia, where he served several years as high sheriff. On account of ill treatment from the Puritan colonists in Nansemond County he agreed to remove five hundred settlers to Maryland. On August 8, 1648, Lord Baltimore appointed him Deputy Governor of Maryland Province, which office he held until 1653. Later he was made one of the Council of the Lord Proprietor. For his services in the proprietary he was granted as much land as he could ride around in a day.

William Stone married Verlinda (Sprigg) Cotton. Children, order unknown:

1. Eliza (or Elizabeth); married, about 1664, William Calvert, son of Governor Leonard Calvert, of Maryland.
2. Richard.
3. John, of whom further.
4. Mathew, will dated May 11, 1676, and proved October 5, 1676.
5. Mary.
6. Katharine.
7. Thomas, will dated April 24, 1676, and proved October 5, 1676; married Mary.

(Stella Armstrong: "Notable Southern Families," Vol. I, p. 217. George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States of America," Vol. I, p. 191; Vol. VI, p. 289; Vol. VII, p. 105. Jane Baldwin Cotton: "The Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. I, p. 12. "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography," Vol. VII, p. 333.)

(II) JOHN STONE, son of Governor William and Verlinda (Sprigg-Cotton) Stone, was probably the minor mentioned in Verlinda Stone's will, and was, therefore, born before 1675, the date of her will. According to George A. Hanson, in his "Old Kent: The Eastern Shore of Maryland," John Stone was the father of:

1. Thomas Stone, of whom further.

However, little is recorded in way of biographical material on John Stone.

(George A. Hanson: "Old Kent: The Eastern Shore of Maryland," p. 114.)

(III) THOMAS STONE was the son of John Stone. His will, dated May 25, 1727, was proved November 7, 1727. He married, probably, Mary Ann Hoskins. Children:

1. David, of whom further.
2. Mary.

(IV) DAVID STONE was the son of Thomas and, probably, Mary Ann (Hoskins) Stone. He "inherited Paynton Manor with Court Leet and Court Baron," and lived on his estate "Equality," Maryland. Samuel Hanson, his first wife's father, died at "Equality."

David Stone married (first) a Hanson, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Hanson. He married (second) Elizabeth Jenifer, daughter of Daniel Jenifer. Child of first marriage:

1. Samuel, of whom further.

Children of second marriage:

2. Thomas, born at Paynton Manor, Charles County, Maryland, in 1743, died at Port Tobacco, Maryland, October 5, 1787. He signed the Declaration of Independence.
3. Hon. John Hoskins, born in Charles County, Maryland, in 1745, and died at Annapolis, Maryland, October 5, 1804. He was the eighth Governor of Maryland (1794-97), and a Revolutionary captain. He married, February 15, 1781, Mary Conden.
4. Judge Michael Jenifer, born in 1747, died in 1812; married Mary Hanson Briscoe. (Briscoe V—fourth child.)
5. Walter.
6. Frederick.
7. Daniel.

(George A. Hanson: "Old Kent: The Eastern Shore of Maryland," pp. 11, 114. "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography," Vol. VIII, p. 169; Vol. IX, p. 294. Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh: "Maryland Records," Vol. II, p. 274.)

(V) SAMUEL STONE, son of David Stone, married, after 1761, his cousin, Ann (Hanson) Mitchell, daughter of Judge Walter Hanson, "of Harwood." Children (probably others):

1. Walter Hanson, died at Paynton Manor, aged twenty-seven; married Rachel Muncaster.
2. David, died in 1870, aged over seventy; unmarried.
3. Alexander, died at the age of nineteen or twenty; unmarried.
4. Sarah, of whom further.

(VI) SARAH STONE, daughter of Samuel and Ann (Hanson-Mitchell) Stone, died in 1815. She married her cousin, William Dent Briscoe. (Briscoe VI.)

(George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States of America," Vol. III, p. 100. George A. Hanson: "Old Kent: The Eastern Shore of Maryland," p. 123.)

## Franklin

Among well-known physicians of Philadelphia must be numbered Dr. Clarence Payne Franklin. He is descended from some of America's oldest families, and his career has added lustre to an honored name.

(I) BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, father of Dr. Franklin, was born at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1830. He was connected with the Secret Service during the Civil War. He married, October 19, 1856, at Gloucester City, New Jersey, Mary Anna Tatem Wills, born at Red Bank, New Jersey, October 18, 1833, died at Philadelphia, September 25, 1892. She was the daughter of Adon Gibbs Wills, born at Haddonfield, New Jersey, July 1, 1794, died at Red Bank, New Jersey, April 20, 1855, and Eliza Andrews Tatem, born at North Woodbury, New Jersey, March 20, 1804, died at Philadelphia, June 24, 1894, their marriage having taken place in Philadelphia, in 1831. Eliza Andrews (Tatem) Wills was the daughter of John Tatem, born at Woodbury, New Jersey, August 20, 1762, died there, March 18, 1812, and Mary Payne, born in New Jersey, died at Bansborough, New Jersey, who were married, May 27, 1784, at Woodbury, New Jersey. Mary (Payne) Tatem was the daughter of Major George Payne, born in England, April 6, 1730, died in New Jersey, in 1795. He was commissioned a captain November 14, 1777, for service in the Revolutionary War, and was promoted to major, March 31, 1778, of the Third Battalion, Gloucester (New Jersey) Militia. Major Payne married, at Egg Harbor, New Jersey, Mary Davis, who was born there, November 5, 1734, and died in that Province. It is in the right of Major Payne's military service that his great-great-grandson, Dr. Franklin, is eligible for the Sons of the Revolution. Of Benjamin and Mary Anna Tatem (Wills) Franklin's son, Clarence Payne, of this review, see further.

(II) DR. CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, son of Benjamin and Mary Anna Tatem (Wills) Franklin, was born in Philadelphia, October 12, 1870, and received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia and at Rugby School. He later attended the University of Pennsylvania, University College, and afterwards the Medical College, from which he graduated with the degree of Medical Doctor in class of 1893. Since his graduation Dr. Franklin has been in active practice in Philadelphia, and has built up a large and important practice. Politically he is a Republican, but has never held office. Affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, he has attained to the thirty-second degree; Grand Marshal of the Grand Chapter and High Priest of Harmony Chapter.

In 1911 Dr. Franklin became a member of the United States Reserve Corps, with the rank of lieutenant. In 1917, he was promoted successively to major, lieutenant-colonel, and during that year served overseas on the western front; assigned to duty with the Italian Army, and was discharged on April 24, 1918, at Camp Dix, New Jersey. He served as adjutant while at Camp Crane and was second in command of the United States Army Ambulance Service. He has received from the Italian Government the Order of the Crown of Italy and the War Cross Medal

of Italy. He was the founder and the first Commander of the Legion of Honor in the Masonic Shrine and is Commander of the Greater Philadelphia Chapter, Military Order of the World War.

Dr. Franklin is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His religious fellowship is with the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Peter's.

Dr. Franklin married, May 15, 1909, in Washington, District of Columbia, Edith Madge Bonney, daughter of Henry M. and Mary (Clarke) Bonney. Dr. and Mrs. Franklin are the parents of a son, John Franklin, born November 3, 1915.

Dr. Franklin, by his genial disposition and other social qualities, and by his professional skill as well, has drawn to himself a large and valued following. He fills a large place which he has made all his own in the various important affairs of Philadelphia life.

His career forms a worthy supplement to his ancestral traditions, and he has added to the medical history of Pennsylvania. His record is one in which present and future generations of the Franklin family may justly take pride.



## Maddox

The Maddox family of Maryland is one of the oldest in Maryland, its line tracing back into Colonial times and through the era of the formation of the American Republic. It is closely allied to prominent families, including the Claggett family, of whom was Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Claggett, the first Bishop of Maryland, and the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop to be consecrated in America. By the marriage of a daughter of the Maddox family relation is had with the Williams family, of whom a noted representative was the late Hon. Thomas John Chew Williams, formerly a distinguished journalist and long-time judge of the Juvenile Court of Baltimore, Maryland.

(I) SAMUEL MADDOX married Sarah Fowler. He was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Cora Martin (Maddox) Williams, who married Judge Thomas John Chew Williams. This Samuel Maddox was of St. Mary's County, Maryland. In Christ Episcopal Church at Chaptico in St. Mary's County, there is a Maddox memorial window in which appear the names of five bearing the name Samuel Maddox. The ancient family pew occupied by those early Maddoxes is still in possession (fee simple) of the family. This Samuel Maddox married Sarah Fowler, and they were the parents of a son:

1. James Thomas Notley, of whom further.

(II) DOCTOR JAMES THOMAS NOTLEY MADDOX, son of Samuel and Sarah (Fowler) Maddox, was born at Green Springs, St. Mary's County, Maryland, April 30, 1810, died March 6, 1887. This property was given to Samuel Maddox, the first Maddox to come to this country (was given by Thomas Notley, the first proprietary governor of Maryland) and remains in family to this day. James T. N. Maddox finished his academic courses in St. Mary's County, Maryland, and was graduated from the University with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Maddox began practice at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was located for about ten years. He then removed to Washington County, Maryland, where he was in practice until his death at the age of seventy-seven.

Dr. Maddox was a man of considerable influence in Washington County affairs. He was president of the Sharpsburg and Hagerstown Turnpike Association, and contributed generously of his means and time for the success of that enterprise. At first a Whig in political alliance, he later became a member of the Democratic party, and was quite active in local organization work. During the Civil War he converted his barn into a hospital and there treated both Union and Confederate soldiers who had become sickened or wounded in the service. Dr. Maddox married Mary Priscilla Claggett, daughter of Dr. Thomas John Claggett and Sophia (Martin) Claggett, and granddaughter of Bishop Thomas J. Claggett, of Maryland, and Mary (Gantt) Claggett, and they were the parents of:

1. Anne Fowler, born September 28, 1847.
2. Cora Martin, of whom further.

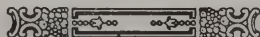
3. Samuel, born August 28, 1851.
4. Dr. Thomas John Claggett, of whom further.
5. Sarah Sophia, born February 23, 1854; married John Thomas Wood, of Woodville, Prince Georges County, Maryland; died February 6, 1924. They had no children.

(III) THOMAS JOHN CLAGGETT MADDOX, son of Dr. James Thomas Notley Maddox, was born December 12, 1852. He was educated for the medical profession at Columbian University, Washington, District of Columbia. He went into the United States Army as assistant surgeon and was killed by the Apache Indians in the outbreak in New Mexico in the fall and winter of 1885.

(III) CORA MARTIN MADDOX, second child and daughter of Dr. James Thomas Notley and Mary Priscilla (Claggett) Maddox, was born February 3, 1850. She married, June 2, 1874, at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington County, Maryland, Hon. Thomas John Chew Williams, formerly a widely known editorial writer on the "Baltimore Sun," and late judge of the Juvenile Court, Baltimore, Maryland. Children of Judge and Mrs. Williams:

1. Thomas Notley Maddox Williams, born June 15, 1875, died, unmarried, October 6, 1911.
2. Henry Williams, born August 12, 1877; graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, in 1898, and at once entered the Spanish-American War, and was on duty on the United States Ship "Massachusetts." He was advanced to captain in the construction corps of the navy. He married, in March, 1906, Maude S. Steers, of New York, and they have a son, Henry, a midshipman at Annapolis.
3. Dr. Richard Claggett Williams, born October 6, 1879, graduated from Princeton University in 1900; took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Johns Hopkins University. He married, in November, 1906, Rosa Dulaney Chew, and their children are: i. Richard Claggett, a student (midshipman) at Annapolis. ii. Rosa Dulaney Chew, a student at Smith College. iii. Thomas John Chew, a student at Johns Hopkins University. iv. Priscilla Elizabeth, a student at Bryn Mawr College.
4. Ferdinand Williams, born November 22, 1881, graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point as an engineer in 1903. He was killed, June 1, 1906, when in target practice at Annapolis. He married, in December, 1905, Sarah Rutledge Prioleau, and by this marriage there is a daughter, Ferdinando.
5. Mary Priscilla, born April 19, 1885, educated at St. Agnes' School, Albany, New York, class of 1903, and Bryn Mawr College. She married (first), December 24, 1904, Lieutenant Edward M. Zell. He was killed in Mexico, March 16, 1916. Their children: Anna Claggett Zell and Amelia de Blanc Zell. Mrs. Zell married (second), in 1922, John Campbell Keighler, of Providence, Rhode Island, and by this marriage there is a daughter, Priscilla.
6. Anne Elizabeth Chew, born in 1889, died in Baltimore, January 22, 1922. She married Captain John Campbell White, of the Fifth Regiment Maryland National Guard. He entered the World War and was killed in France, October 16, 1918.

Judge Thomas John Chew Williams died December 11, 1929. Mrs. Williams makes her residence in Baltimore, in which city her distinguished husband had such a long and noteworthy career.



## Evans

The ancestry of Robert Wilson Evans, well-known New York and Pittsburgh banker, is one of the oldest and richest to which an American family may lay claim. The line traces back to early years in the colonial period, and to distinguished ancestors in England and Wales.

An Evans, Ethyelston Glodrydd, was the founder of the fourth Royal tribe of Wales. A descendant of this Evans married Howell Dha, King of South Wales, 907 A. D. Sir Own Tudor, another descendant, was the grandfather of Henry VII.

An Evans, Prince of Furlys, 975 A. D., was one of the founders of the fourth Royal tribe of Wales.

An Evans is said to have been one of the Knights of King Arthur's Round Table.

Another distinguished ancestor was Sir Marmaduke D'Oson, who participated with William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings, 1066. From him the line is through the Earl of Port Arlington to Benoni Dawson, who had a son, Benoni (2) Dawson, whose daughter, Ruth, married Isaac Evans, grandfather of Robert W. Evans.

Lady Londonderry, daughter of Lord Chaplin, of England, was the wife of the Marquise of Londonderry. William Worthington Evans, great-grandfather of Robert W. Evans, married a Sarah Chaplin.

Members of the Evans family who were among the first of the name to arrive in America settled in Maryland. Subsequently, they owned 2,000 acres of what now is Hancock, West Virginia, granted by Patrick Henry to William Worthington Evans.

(I) WILLIAM WORTHINGTON EVANS, great-grandfather of Robert W. Evans, was the pioneer and a large landowner in Hancock County, West Virginia. He married, as above stated, Sarah Chaplin. He had a son:

1. Isaac, of whom further.

(II) ISAAC EVANS, son of William Worthington Evans, was a pioneer and brick manufacturer in the Ohio Valley. He married Ruth Dawson, daughter of Benoni (2) Dawson, as above stated. The Dawson family once owned a greater part of what now is Washington, District of Columbia, and the heirs are in litigation still for return to them of their alleged property rights. Benoni Dawson later settled in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and established the town of Georgetown, Pennsylvania, in pioneer days. Isaac and Ruth (Dawson) Evans had a son:

1. William Porter, of whom further.

(III) WILLIAM PORTER EVANS, son of Isaac and Ruth (Dawson) Evans, was a large landowner in Hancock County, West Virginia. His grandmother was Sarah Chaplin, whose mother was Sarah (Nourse) Chaplin, and her brother was Joseph Nourse, the first registrar of the United States Treasury. Mr. Evans married Hannah Mary (Wilson) Mausons, daughter of Robert Wilson, who came

from County Down, Ireland, about 1850. Robert Wilson was an Orangeman. He was the son of Thomas Moore Wilson, and many of the Wilsons were members of the Royal family. William Porter and Hannah Mary (Wilson-Mausons) Evans were the parents of:

I. Robert Wilson, of whom further.

(IV) ROBERT WILSON EVANS, son of William Porter and Hannah Mary (Wilson-Mausons) Evans, was born in New Cumberland, West Virginia, May 23, 1888. He received his education in the public schools of West Virginia and at West Virginia University.

Mr. Evans entered upon his business career in the banking profession, in 1911, as a stock and bond salesman for the banking and brokerage house of Moore, Leonard & Lewis, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He made rapid progress, and later was made manager of the bond department of that firm. In 1916, Mr. Evans formed the present firm of R. W. Evans & Company, and into this membership he brought J. C. Evans, W. N. Evans, H. W. Chadduck, S. V. Barton, Melville Stoeher and Arthur Gluck, and, in addition, several Pittsburgh bankers were interested in the firm. The members of the house of R. W. Evans & Company are large dealers in bonds and foreign exchange, participating in underwritings with the largest financial houses and banks in this country and abroad. They established a New York office in 1922 at No. 60 Wall Street.

Mr. Evans' other interests, in which he has official association, are both large and of importance in their respective fields. He is president of the Anglo-American Holding Corporation; president of R. W. Evans & Company, of Pittsburgh and New York; president of the Bankers' Holding Trust; president of the Dragon Oil Company; vice-president of the Hemisphere Oil Corporation; and director of the People's State Bank of East Pittsburgh. He is a former director of the Hamilton State Bank of Pittsburgh, which he was instrumental in organizing, and a former director of the Seward National Bank of New York.

During the World War, Mr. Evans rendered a fine and timely patriotic service to the United States Government by assisting in the management of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. He was active, also, in several other corporations which had to do with the government's successful prosecution of its part in the war. He is a Republican in his politics, a member of the Americus Republican Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Embassy Club of New York, the Press Club, Automobile Club, American Criterion Club, Old Colony Club, the Everglades Club of Florida, and the Embassy Club of Palm Beach. His principal forms of recreation are golf and automobiling. He is a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.



## Williams

The Williams family, of which the late Carroll R. Williams was a member, traces its descent back to Colonial and Revolutionary times, when many of its members were prominent in New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Through the marriages made, during several generations, by Mr. Williams' direct ancestors he was allied to many well-known and historic families. These early ancestors on his father's side include: William Lawrence, 1622-80; Richard Ollive; Matthew and Anne (Pearson) Watson, 1645-1703; John and Elizabeth Pancoast; Thomas and Elizabeth Scattergood; William Emley, 1644-1704; William Lawrence, of Monmouth County, who died in 1704; Ellis and Alice (Rawsthorn) Scholfield; Nathaniel Newlin, 1660-1729; Richard Woodward, 1636-1706; Matthew Medcalf, who died in New Jersey in 1710; John Blackfan, 1629-72; Captain William Crispin, 1630-81; James Wood; John Dawson, 1674-1759, and Thomas Martin.

Equally prominent and historically interesting are the various early collateral ancestors of Mr. Williams on the side of his mother, Rachel Paxson (Magill) Williams, and they include: Jacob Simcock, *circa* 1657-1737; Nicholas Waln, *circa* 1650-1721-22; Henry Whitson, who died in 1669; Thomas Jones; Thomas Powell, *circa* 1641-1721; John Hallock; James Paxson, *circa* 1640-1742; George Pownall, 1633-34-82; Benjamin Canby; Evan Oliver; Thomas Bills, *circa* 1650-1721; Thomas Watson, who died in 1667-68; Thomas Mark, who died in 1682; John Sotcher; Thomas Lofty; William Croasdale; Thomas Harding, who died in 1732; William Twining, *circa* 1625-1703; Godfrey Kirk; Peter Elliott; Lawrence Wilkinson, who died in 1692; and William Lacey.

(I) The earliest Colonial ancestor of Mr. Williams in the direct line, of which there is record, was JOSEPH WILLIAMS, of Boston, Massachusetts. He and his wife, Lydia, whom he married about 1669, had ten children:

1. Joseph, born December 14, 1670.
2. William, born October 13, 1671.
3. Richard, born December 8, 1673.
4. Hannah, who died in infancy.
5. Daniel, born October 25, 1676.
6. Hannah, born March 26, 1679.
7. Jeremiah, of whom further.
8. Elizabeth, who died in infancy.
9. Elizabeth, born October 9, 1688.
10. Mary, born September 6, 1689.

(II) JEREMIAH WILLIAMS, seventh child and youngest son of Joseph and Lydia Williams, was born August 22, 1683. At an early age he was bound to a ship carpenter to learn the trade. During his apprenticeship he left the Church of England and joined the Society of Friends. Apparently he lived during his youth in Rhode Island and came from there to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, because it is on record that he presented, January 28, 1706-07, a certificate to the Monthly

Meeting of Philadelphia from the Monthly Meeting of Rhode Island. Not long afterward, in January, 1707-08, he requested a "Certificate of Clearness" from the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting to the Flushing, Long Island, Monthly Meeting to marry Philadelphia Masters, daughter of George and Mary (Willis) Masters, her father being then a tailor in New York. Philadelphia (Masters) Williams was born in Philadelphia and, being the first white female child born in that city, was named for it.

Jeremiah and Philadelphia (Masters) Williams lived in New York and had two children: Joseph, who died in infancy; and Hannah, who was born September 8, 1711, and who married Benjamin Doughty, of Long Island. Philadelphia Williams died March 16, 1715.

A few months later, on May 5, Jeremiah Williams bought a mill property at Hempstead Harbor, Nassau Island, Queens County, New York, from John Robinson. In 1743 or 1744, Jeremiah Williams, who had married again in the year following his first wife's death, moved with his wife and some of his children to Kingwood, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. When the Monthly Meeting was established at that place, he was made, together with Joseph King, one of the first two elders. Some years later his health commenced to fail and he moved, together with his wife and daughter, Mary, to the house of his son, Benjamin, who, some years before, had moved to Nockamixon Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. There he remained until his death, May 15, 1766. He was buried in the old graveyard at Quakertown, New Jersey.

Jeremiah Williams had married (second), September 11, 1716, at Rhode Island Meeting, Mary (Newbury) Howland, who was born in February, 1691, a daughter of Walter and Ann (Collins) Newbury, of Newport, Rhode Island, and widow of Jedediah Howland, of Newport. Their marriage certificate, worded in the quaint language of the Quakers of that time and bearing the signatures of both Jeremiah Williams and his wife, as well as of many members of Rhode Island Meeting, is still in existence. They were the parents of seven children:

1. Ann, born April 17, 1719; married (first) Fortunatus Woods, and (second) Ebenezer Carter.
2. Walter, born October 17, 1720.
3. Benjamin, of whom further.
4. Mary, born September 26, 1724.
5. Jeremiah, born March 18, 1726.
6. Lydia, born December 6, 1729.
7. Martha; married Benjamin Hill, of Kingwood, New Jersey.

Mary (Newbury-Howland) Williams died in 1774.

(III) BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, third child and second son of Jeremiah and Mary (Newbury-Howland) Williams, was born September 4, 1722. As a young man he had moved in 1743 or 1744, with his father and his older brother, to Kingwood, New Jersey, where he continued to reside for some twenty years and where most of his children were born. Some time prior to 1760 he moved with his family to Nockamixon Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and there settled on his property of more than five hundred acres, which was deeded to him in 1769. It was once owned and controlled by the Indian Chief Nutimus and his tribe, and

this chief was always an honored guest in Mr. Williams' house. In 1778 or 1779 he bought about five hundred acres in Tinicum Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, this property being taken over by his son, Jeremiah, in 1779. Some time later he bought another five hundred-acre tract in the beautiful Buckingham Valley, which eventually was occupied by his youngest son, Samuel, to whom he deeded it in 1804.

Benjamin Williams married, at Kingwood Meeting, New Jersey, in 1744, Mercy Stevenson, who was born February 5, 1725, a daughter of John and Mercy (Jennings) Stevenson. They were the parents of ten children:

1. John, born January 29, 1745, who married Hannah Pursell.
2. Mary, born October 11, 1747.
3. Jeremiah, born May 9, 1749, who married Mary Blackledge.
4. Margaret, born April 4, 1751, who married John Iliff.
5. Lydia, born August 18, 1752, who married David Burson.
6. Benjamin, born October 30, 1756, who married Dorothy Leiper.
7. Anne, born July 15, 1758, who married Jacob Ritter.
8. William, born September 20, 1760, who married Rachel Leiper.
9. Samuel, of whom further.
10. Susanna, born July 30, 1765, who married a Mr. Stroud.

Benjamin Williams died, in 1809, probably in the early part of May, at the home of his son, Samuel, in Buckingham, Bucks County, and was buried in the graveyard at the Buckingham Meeting House.

(IV) SAMUEL WILLIAMS, ninth child and youngest son of Benjamin and Mercy (Stevenson) Williams, was born July 20, 1762, and was reared in Tinicum Township, where he continued to reside until after his marriage. He then removed to Buckingham, where his father had bought a five hundred-acre tract, on which he engaged in farming until his death. In politics he was a supporter of the Whig party and throughout his adult life he was locally prominent and highly respected. He died January 25, 1818, having married, about 1788, Sarah Watson, who had also been reared in Tinicum Township, a daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Emley) Watson. She survived her husband for some twenty years, her death occurring July 26, 1838.

(V) EDWARD WILLIAMS, son of Samuel and Sarah (Watson) Williams, was born on the old homestead farm in Buckingham Township, August 1, 1804. Like his father, he devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits. He was not only one of the leading farmers of his vicinity, but was also very prominently active in community affairs, being frequently called upon to serve in positions of public trust. He was president of a turnpike company and one of the trustees of the Hugheesian Free School. Politically, he was at first an adherent to the Whig principles, but afterward became a member of the Republican party. He was married (first), June 9, 1830, to Esther B. Scholfield, who was born August 13, 1801, a daughter of John and Agnes (Blackfan) Scholfield, and by this marriage was the father of three children, one of whom was:

1. John Scholfield, of whom further.

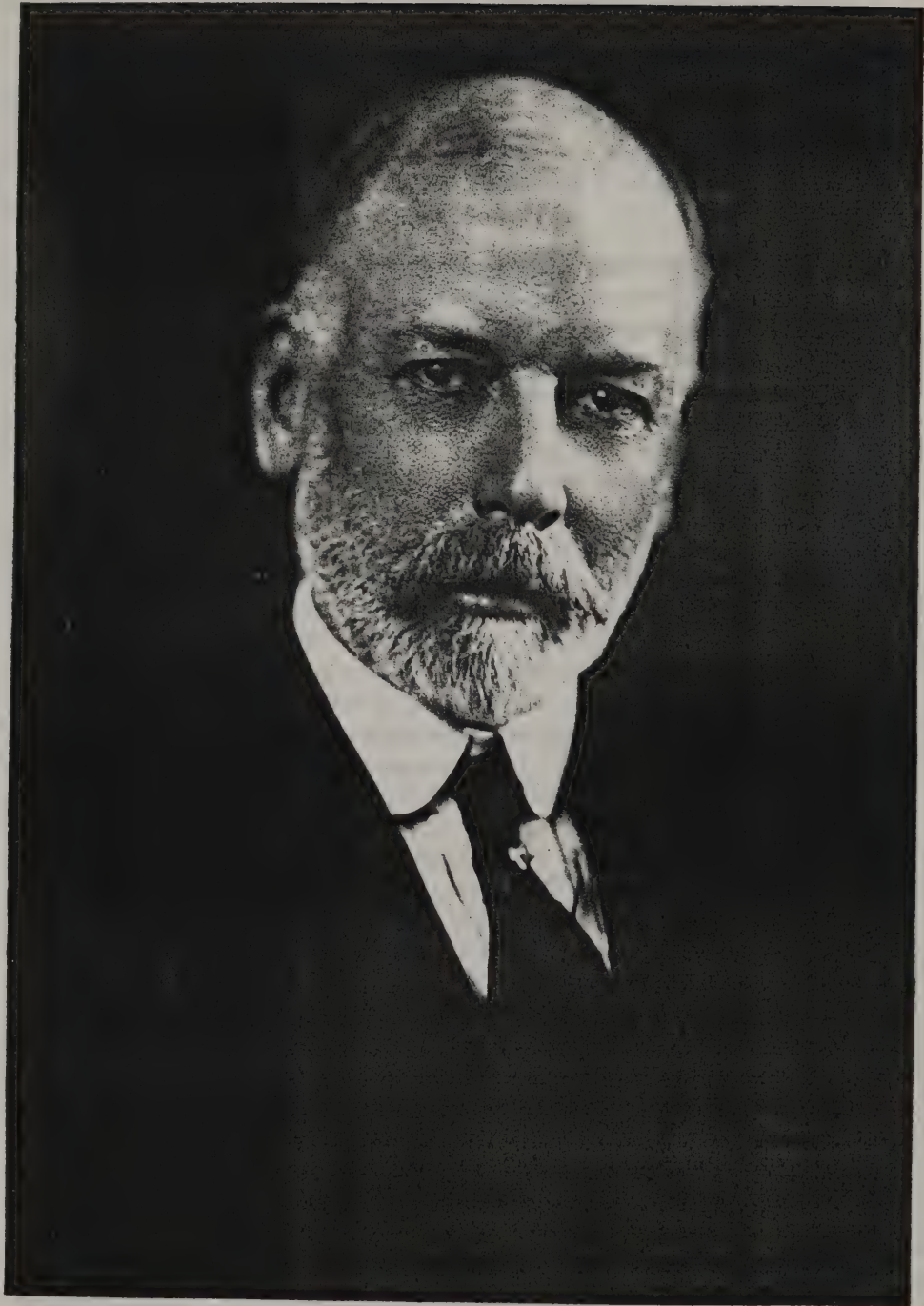
His first wife died September 10, 1835, and he married again, his second marriage resulting in the birth of seven children:

2. Charles H.
3. Esther S.
4. Mary E.
5. William.
6. Marshall.
7. Frank H.
8. Harriet. F.

He died March 2, 1876.

(VI) JOHN SCHOLFIELD WILLIAMS, son of Edward and Esther B. (Scholfield) Williams, was born on the ancestral farm at Buckingham, Bucks County, March 21, 1831. He acquired his early education in the public schools and afterward became a student successively at the Friends School in Buckingham, the private schools conducted by James Anderson at Langhorne and by Samuel Smith at Abington, as well as at the Tremont Seminary, conducted by Samuel Aaron, at Norristown, Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty-one years he assumed the management of the farm in Solebury Township, Bucks County, which was the ancestral home of the Scholfield family and which descended to him through his maternal grandfather, John Scholfield. He became not only a leader in agricultural progress, but also very active in financial and other enterprises, serving for many years as vice-president and director of the Bucks County Trust Company, as treasurer and director of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Insurance Company, and as secretary and treasurer of the New Hope and Delaware Bridge Company.

Throughout his long and useful life he was prominently active in the upbuilding and improvement of his community and his county. In politics he was a supporter of the Republican party, but always declined public office, except that he served at one time for several years as a school director. His religious affiliations were with the Society of Friends. Mr. Williams married, November 23, 1854, Rachel Paxson Magill, who was born February 3, 1835, a daughter of Jonathan Paxson and Mary (Watson) Magill. Mrs. Williams' family, like that of her husband, was one of the pioneer families of Bucks County. Her earliest paternal ancestor to settle there was her great-great-grandfather, William Magill, who was born in the North of Ireland and who came to this country about 1725, locating in Solebury Township, Bucks County, about 1730, in what was then known as the Manor of Highlands. In 1735, he became a member of Buckingham Meeting. He married Mary Simcock, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Waln) Simcock, of Ridley, Chester County, whose father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were all successively members of the Provincial Assembly, while her great-grandfather, as well as her maternal great-grandfather, were provincial councillors. Mrs. Williams' father, Jonathan Paxson Magill, who was born October 3, 1798, and who died May 25, 1868, was a prominent Friend and Abolitionist, and his house was for many years a station of the underground railroad, through which many slaves found their way to freedom. He married, October 10, 1821, at Falls Meeting, Mary Watson, who was born August 2, 1797, and who died March 23, 1869, a daughter of David and Rachel (Twining) Watson, many of her early ancestors being members of the Colonial Assembly and otherwise closely identified with



*Carroll T. Williams.*

Colonial affairs in the time of William Penn. One of Mrs. Williams' brothers, Edward H. Magill, was a distinguished educator and for many years president of Swarthmore College. John Scholfield and Rachel Paxson (Magill) Williams were the parents of three children:

1. Carroll R., of whom further.
2. Agnes Blackfan.
3. Edward Newlin Williams, who died at the early age of twenty-six years, while serving as a physician and surgeon on a steamer of the American Line between London and New York, having previously graduated from the School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania.

John S. Williams died August 21, 1920, having been predeceased by his wife, who died December 15, 1897.

(VII) CARROLL R. WILLIAMS, oldest son and child of John Scholfield and Rachel Paxson (Magill) Williams, was born August 2, 1858, on his father's farm, "The Hedges Farm," Solebury Township, Bucks County. This property had been deeded by William Penn's Commission to his ancestor, Edward Blackfan, the great-great-grandfather of his paternal grandmother, Esther Blackfan (Scholfield) Williams, about 1716, and had been in the possession of some direct descendant of the original owner ever since then. Mr. Williams received his early education in the public schools of Solebury Township and at the Lambertville, New Jersey, High School, after which he entered Swarthmore College, of which institution his uncle, Edward H. Magill, was then president. He was graduated there with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877, and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1878. He then took up the study of law at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, graduating in 1880. While attending law school he taught school in West Chester, Pennsylvania, and also read law with Alfred Moore and D. Newlin Fell, one of his cousins, who later became a distinguished Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Admitted to the bar in 1880, he later formed a partnership with another cousin, Edward W. Magill, who eventually was elevated to the bench as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. This partnership, conducted in Philadelphia under the name of Magill and Williams, continued until January 1, 1891. Next he formed a partnership with G. Harry Davis, who also became later a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Eventually, Mr. Williams' older son, John Scholfield Williams, 2d, of whom further, became associated with him in the practice of law, and their office at No. 21 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, has for many years been one of the leading law offices in that city.

Mr. Williams was also prominent in industrial, financial, benevolent and public affairs. He was a member of the boards of directors of the William Brown Company, manufacturers of hosiery, and of the Textile National Bank of Philadelphia; president of the Hayes Mechanics' Home; secretary of the Citizens' Water Company of Tower City, Pennsylvania; treasurer of the Pennsylvania Retreat for Blind Mutes; a former director of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind; and president of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. To this latter office he was elected, April 8, 1925, succeeding J. Bertram Lippincott. This organization, founded in 1785, still adheres to its original purposes, and on its ancient records, kept most carefully ever since its organization, appear the names of many representatives of the most distinguished families of the Revolutionary

period, including those of George and Bushrod Washington. Its presidency has always been considered a great honor and in times past has been held by some of the most representative men of Philadelphia.

A supporter of the Republican party, Mr. Williams, during the early part of his career, served from 1885 until 1889 as a member of the Philadelphia City Council from the Twenty-fourth Ward. During Governor Sproul's administration he was appointed a member of the Washington's Crossing Park Commission, and Governor Pinchot reappointed him. He was a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Country Club, the Doylestown Country Club, and the Pennsylvania and Bucks County Historical societies. His religious affiliations were with the Society of Friends, of which he was a member by birthright, and he was one of the trustees of the Fifteenth and Race Streets Meeting.

Carroll R. Williams married, in Baltimore, Maryland, January 23, 1890, Eleanor Boyd Palmer, of whom further. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of three children:

1. Catherine Boyd, born September 26, 1891, graduated from Swarthmore College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1913; married Joseph Burt Lathrop and makes her home in Larchmont, New York. Her husband is the son of William Langson and Annie (Burt) Lathrop, the former a famous American artist, who lives in New Hope, Bucks County.
2. John Scholfeld, 2d, who was born April 8, 1893. He was graduated from Swarthmore College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1915, and from the University of Pennsylvania Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1920. During the World War he served overseas for seventeen months. Since his graduation from law school and his admission to the Pennsylvania bar he has been associated in the practice of law with his father in Philadelphia; he is a member of the Union League, Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, and Baronial Order of Runnemedede.
3. Carroll R., Jr., born September 23, 1903, was graduated from Yale College with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and with honors, in 1925. He then took up the study of architecture at the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture, graduating with honors in 1928, since which time he has been connected with the office of one of his uncles, Edward Livingston Palmer, Jr., a prominent architect of Baltimore, Maryland. All three of Mr. Williams' children are birthright members of the Fifteenth and Race Streets Meeting of the Society of Friends and prepared for college at Friends' Central School.

Mrs. Eleanor Boyd (Palmer) Williams' ancestry, like that of her husband, is very distinguished and includes many men prominent in Colonial and Revolutionary days. She was born in Baltimore, a daughter of Edward Livingston and Susan Catherine (Boyd) Palmer. On her father's side she is a descendant in the seventh generation of John Palmer, who died in 1742, and of Mary (Southery) Palmer, who died in 1745. From them the line is traced through their son, John Palmer, 1690-1771, and his wife, Martha Yearsley, born in 1696, whom he married at Concord Meeting in 1714; through their son, Moses Palmer, 1721-83, and his wife, Abigail (Sharp) Palmer, 1729-1805, whom he married at Concord Meeting in 1752; through their son, Moses Palmer, 1757-1840, and his wife, Hannah Pennell, 1770-1801, whom he married at Middletown Meeting in 1792; and through their son, Pennell Palmer, born April 15, 1798, died July 19, 1883, and his wife, Rebecca Neal (McPherson) Palmer, born August 2, 1804, died August 6, 1867, whom he married April 30, 1828, these being the paternal grandparents of Mrs. Carroll R. Williams. Her father was born August 8, 1833, her mother November 26, 1836. Through her early ancestors Mrs. Williams is allied with

many prominent families, various representatives of whom have played important parts in the history of this country since its earliest days. These early ancestors include: John Yearsley, who died in 1707-08; Joseph Sharp, who died in 1746; Nicholas Pyle, who died in 1717; Joseph Bushell, who died in 1708; Robert Pennell, 1640-1728-29, and his wife, Hannah Hyandson, 1640-1711; Thomas Mercer, who died about 1716; Robert Chamberlin, who died about 1732; Richard Sharpless, 1553-1641; David Lewis and his wife, Ann Prichard; David Meredith, 1637-1726, and his wife, Katherine Moore, who died in 1788; Ellis Pugh, who died in 1718-19; William Garratt, 1643-1724, and his wife, Ann Kirk, 1642-1721; Daniel McPherson, 1686-1755; Thomas Shyers, who died in 1634; William Richardson; James Bond, 1641-84; John Downing, 1597-1632, and his wife, Judith Weeks; Henry Grubb, who was born about 1620; John Buckley and his wife, Hannah Sanderson; William Hewes and his wife, Sarah Bezer; Thomas Withers and his wife, Mary Noyes; Thomas Gilpin, 1622-1702-03, and his wife, Joan Bartholomew, 1625-1700; George Glover, 1621-74, and his wife, Alice Lamboll; Vincent Caldwell, 1675-1729-30; George Pearce, who died in 1734, and his wife, Ann Gaynor; and Thomas Scott, who died in 1703.

The death of Carroll R. Williams occurred on September 22, 1929.



## Mears

The heritage of a notable descent has come in no unstinted measure to Ellen Cora (Emmerich) Mears, present representative of a line in which are to be found intermarrying families of the highest standing in the annals of Virginia and of Maryland, many of them dating back to the earliest days of these proud colonies.

This line of descent of Ellen (Emmerich) Mears, according to family records, appears in the following pages.

(I) RICHARD WELLS, who begins this line of descent, was born probably in England and died in Maryland in 1667. He and his wife, Frances, four daughters and six sons, came to America on the ship "Globe," arriving in Virginia in August, 1635. Richard Wells was a chirurgion (surgeon) by profession and soon became prominent in the Puritan Colony of Virginia, both professionally and politically. He served as a member of the House of Burgesses of Upper Norfolk County, Virginia, November 20, 1645.

The Puritans of Virginia were invited by Cecil Calvert to come to Maryland, but few accepted. However, Governor Stone, in the name of the Proprietary, and in accordance with Lord Baltimore's attitude, later issued another invitation, which many accepted. Richard Wells and his family were among the latter. They came into Maryland in 1652, settling in Anne Arundel County, where they had a tract of six hundred acres of land on the west side of Herring Bay. Here Richard Wells also became prominent and faithfully served the State of Maryland until he died.

Under His Highness, the Lord Protector (Oliver Cromwell), at Patuxent River in the Province of Maryland, a declaration was issued, July 22, 1654, for the conservation of the peace and public administration of justice within the Province of Maryland to Captain William Fuller, Richard Preston, William Durand, Edward Lloyd, Captain John Smith, Leonard Strong, John Lawson, John Hatch, Richard Wells, and Richard Ewen, to be commissioners for the well ordering, directing and governing the affairs of Maryland. Mr. Wells was a member of the General Assembly, holding for the Province of Patuxent, October 20, 1654, by commission from His Highness, the Lord Protector of England, Scotland, Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging. He was a member of the council in 1658, and also served as a justice of the peace for years.

Richard Wells married, probably in England, Frances. They were the parents of four daughters, among whom was Mary, of whom further, and six sons.

(II) MARY WELLS, daughter of Richard and Frances Wells, died early in 1698. The records of All Hallows Parish, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, give her burial as January 21, 1698. She married (first) Thomas Stockett, of Anne Arundel County; and (second) George Yates, who died after 1691, his will being dated in that year. He was a member of the Yates family of Buckland, Bucks County, England. Mr. Yates was a surveyor of Anne Arundel County, and also served as deputy surveyor of Baltimore County in 1672.

George and Mary (Wells) Yates had a daughter:

1. Elizabeth, of whom further.

(III) ELIZABETH YATES, daughter of George and Mary (Wells) Yates, married Thomas Plummer, who came to Prince Georges County, Maryland, in 1667. He was of the family of Francis Plummer, who was born in 1594 and died in 1673, and who came to Boston about 1633. Francis Plummer was a descendant of the ancient family, located at Ringmer, County Essex, England, which, from the period of the Barons' Wars, has always maintained a respectable standing among the gentry of that country.

Thomas and Elizabeth (Yates) Plummer were the parents of:

1. Elizabeth, of whom further.

(IV) ELIZABETH PLUMMER, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Yates) Plummer, married William Ijams (Iams), of Whitestone, England, who died in 1738. In the records of All Hallows Parish, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, is the following entry: "William Iams and Elizabeth Plummer both of this Parish of All Hallow's South River, were married the twenty-seventh of August, 1696." William Ijams, a descendant of Robert Iams, Esquire, Master of Ordnance to Queen Elizabeth, and one of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, was a vestryman in All Hallows Parish.

Mr. and Mrs. Ijams had a son:

1. Plummer, of whom further.

(V) PLUMMER IJAMS, son of William and Elizabeth (Plummer) Ijams, was baptized August 6, 1718, and died in 1793. He married Ruth Childs. Their child was:

1. Ann, of whom further.

(VI) ANN IJAMS, daughter of Plummer and Ruth (Childs) Ijams, married, in All Hallows Church, Anne Arundel County, in 1779, Samuel Drury, who was born in 1759 and died in 1843, son of Charles Drury, of England. Charles Drury, who emigrated to America, was a descendant of John Drury, who came into England from France in 1666, with William the Conqueror, settling in Suffolk. His descendants founded the family of Hunsted, England, who built Drury House and the road leading to it which became known as Drury Lane. Charles Drury married twice and had three sons, Charles, William, and Samuel.

Samuel and Ann (Ijams) Drury were the parents of:

1. Henry Childs, of whom further.

(VII) HENRY CHILDS DRURY, son of Samuel and Ann (Ijams) Drury, was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in 1797, and died February 12, 1873. He married, in 1823, Mary Ann Owens, daughter of James and Ann (Franklin) Owens. The Owens family came from Wales to Virginia prior to 1654, and was of the ancient noble house of Owaines Glendower, a descendant of the last ruling house of Llewellyn in Wales before its annexation to England. The daughter of Henry Childs and Mary Ann (Owens) Drury was:

1. Priscilla, of whom further.

(VIII) PRISCILLA DRURY, daughter of Henry Childs and Mary Ann (Owens) Drury, was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, April 1, 1827. She married, February 13, 1851, Joseph Shepherd, a member of the Shepherd family from

Wales, who settled in Virginia before 1654, later coming to Maryland. They had a daughter:

1. Elizabeth, of whom further.

(IX) ELIZABETH SHEPHERD, daughter of Joseph and Priscilla (Drury) Shepherd, was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, November 2, 1851. She married, April 18, 1872, George Washington Emmerich, who was born in Washington, District of Columbia, son of Christian Emmerich, of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and his wife, Ellen (Harper) Emmerich, of the early Harper family of Virginia. Their child was:

1. Ellen Cora, of whom further.

(X) ELLEN CORA EMMERICH, daughter of George Washington and Elizabeth (Shepherd) Emmerich, was born at Bristol, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, on the old family plantation. She married, in Baltimore, Maryland, February 22, 1893, Adelbert Warren Mears.

Mrs. Mears acquired her education in the public schools and in Goucher College, Baltimore. She is a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Her name is also on the membership roll of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which organization she served as registrar of the Maryland Division from 1911 until 1913; as recording secretary of the Maryland Division from 1911 until 1913; as president of the Maryland Division during the years 1915 and 1916; and since her election in 1925 has been president of James R. Wheeler Chapter. She is also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, serving as recording secretary of the States as well as the Washington-Curtis Chapter, Baltimore, Maryland. She claims her membership through her ancestor, James Owens. She was chosen president of the women's auxiliary of the Maryland General Hospital for the term covering the period between 1921 and 1926, and was secretary of the Confederate Women's Home of Maryland from 1906 until 1925, while since the latter years she has been its president. During the years 1923 and 1924, Mrs. Mears was corresponding secretary of the Home of the Friendless of Maryland, which she has served as treasurer since 1924. She also belongs to the Daughters of the American Colonists, and she is State Governor of the Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims' Society, both of which societies she claims connection through her ancestor, Richard Wells. She is the State Recording Secretary of the National Society, United States Daughters of 1812, in Maryland, receiving membership through her ancestors, John Shepherd, James Owens, and Samuel Drury; she is a member of the Woman's City Club; the Civic League; and the Maryland Historical Society. At the time of the World War she served the government in connection with the American Red Cross in Baltimore as an instructor in surgical dressings and in garment making. Mrs. Mears was a volunteer nurse during the influenza epidemic, and at the close of the war took charge of the free dispensary at the University of Maryland Hospital, serving in this hospital for a period of one year.

Ellen Cora (Emmerich) Mears, through her marriage with Adelbert Warren Mears, became connected with the Colonial family of Mears, of Accomac County, Virginia. The Mears family were in Virginia as early as 1657, when Bartholomew Mears was on record in Northampton County, later appearing in Accomac County.

He married (probably) Mary, and was the father of John, who died in 1747, leaving a will dated August 14, 1747, and probated September 29, 1747, bequeathing to children, Bartholomew, Thomas, and John. John Mears, son of John Mears, died in 1784, on December 27 of which year his will was probated. According to his will, his wife was Molly, and they had several children, among whom was Abel. The latter, Abel Mears, appears on record in a deed made April 12, 1843, between William Mears, son of Abel, trustee, and James, Bagwell, and Arthur Mears, also sons of Abel. It is believed that Abel Mears married three times, one of his wives being Elizabeth Spiers, who was the mother of his son, Bagwell, who appears in the census record of Accomac County, Virginia, for 1850-60-70, as head of the family, occupation given as farmer. Bagwell Mears and his wife, Elizabeth (Mister) Mears, whom he married July 15, 1840, had a son, William Henry Parker, born in Accomac County, Virginia, about 1844. At the time of the War Between the States, William Henry Parker Mears was a member of Company F, Forty-sixth Virginia Infantry, Confederate States of America. He married Susan Virginia Beloate, of Accomac County, and was the father of Adelbert Warren Mears, who as above stated, became the husband of Ellen Cora Emmerich.

Adelbert Warren and Ellen Cora (Emmerich) Mears are the parents of a son:

1. Christian Emmerich, who was born April 5, 1894. Christian Emmerich Mears volunteered and was accepted for service in the World War on the thirteenth of May, 1917. He served as first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Thirteenth Field Artillery, Thirtieth Division, and participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. The minor engagements in which he took part were the Toul and Troyon defenses and the offensive of the Woevre. Lieutenant Mears was discharged at Camp Jackson on April 15, 1919. He married Dorothy M. Packham, of Baltimore, and they are the parents of a daughter, Dorothy Warren.

(Accomac County, Virginia, Wills, 1703-05, p. 365; Wills, 1745-47, p. 388; Wills, 1784-1787, p. 99. Virginia Land Office, Book IV, p. 542. Accomac County, Virginia, Deeds, 1665, p. 101. Accomac County, Virginia, Deed Book No. XXXIII, p. 140; Book XXXIV, p. 34; Book No. XLIX, p. 498; Book No. L, p. 342. "Accomac County, Virginia, Marriage Record I," pp. 18, 39, 64. St. George's Parish, Accomac County, Virginia, Census 1850, p. 238; 1860, p. 74; 1870, p. 205. Henry F. Powell: "Tercentenary History of Maryland," Vol. IV, pp. 757-58. Family data.)



## Grubb

The various branches of the Grubb family in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and elsewhere in this country are of English origin, and the English race of Grubbes is generally of Danish derivation. The "Royal Archives" in Copenhagen show that this is one of the oldest families in Denmark. In 1127, Goude Grubbe lived in Veringe, his estate in that country. Peter Grubbe, in 1313 (knighted in 1322), was one of the King's justices and was appointed Governor and Ambassador in 1328. In 1322, Nicholas Grubbe was a noted Chief Justice in the Zealands. In 1360, another lived in Langeland (Niels Grubbe.) The family coat-of-arms dates from the thirteenth century. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the Danish Grubbes were literary people.

In England the name appeared in the counties of Lincoln, Kent, Hants, and Cornwall. In documents as early as the time of Edward I, the name is found (1300), and a Hertfordshire line dates back to 1412. John Grubb, of Grubb's Landing, Delaware, was from the original stock, which had a seat in Wiltshire, Eastwell House, at Potterne, built in 1571. Their Danish ancestor came to Devizes, Wiltshire, about 1430.

The line of descent is as follows:

(I) HENRY GRUBB, ESQUIRE, who was elected a member of Parliament for Devizes, Wiltshire, in the fourteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1571) and died in 1581.

(II) THOMAS GRUBB, ESQUIRE, eldest son of Henry Grubb, died in Potterne, February 2, 1617.

(III) THOMAS GRUBB, M. A., second son of the foregoing Thomas, was born in Potterne, in 1581. He graduated from Oxford University and became rector of Cranfield, Bedfordshire.

(IV) JOHN GRUBB, ESQUIRE, second son of the rector, was born in Bedfordshire, in 1610, and died in Potterne, in 1667. He was a Royalist, and an adherent to the Church of England during the Civil War. He settled in Cornwall after the execution of Charles I. There he married Helen Vivian, member of a Cornwall family.

(The Family in America).

(I) JOHN GRUBB, the immigrant ancestor of this branch of the family in America, was a son of John Grubb, Esquire. He was born in Cornwall, in 1652, and died in Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, in March, 1708. With William Penn, Richard Buffington and others, he signed the Plan of Government for the Province of West Jersey, bearing date of March 3, 1676, and at the age of twenty-five years he sought his fortune in the New World. For thirty years he lived the rugged, arduous life of a pioneer on the Delaware. He was successful as a legislator,

magistrate, farmer and leather manufacturer. At Grubb's Landing he built a tannery and was one of the earliest leather manufacturers in Penn's new province. He also became one of the most extensive landowners in that section. He was a justice of New Castle County in 1693, and was a member of the Colonial Assembly, 1692-98-1700. He married Frances Vane, of Kent County, England, and they were the parents of eight children. After the death of John Grubb his widow married Richard Buffington, his friend and associate. She died in Bradford Township, Chester County, before 1721.

(II) PETER GRUBB, youngest son of John and Frances (Vane) Grubb, was born in 1702. After the second marriage of his mother he removed with her and his stepfather to Bradford, Pennsylvania. He was the first to discover and begin the development of the rich iron ore beds at Cornwall, and became one of the earliest manufacturers of iron, having his plants in Lebanon Township, Lancaster County (now Lebanon County). Cornwall Furnace was doubtless named by Peter Grubb in honor of the place of the nativity of his father in England. Its operation dates back to as early as 1756, and as late as 1911 it was still the oldest furnace in operation in this country. Peter Grubb married (first), April 12, 1732, Martha (Bates) Wall, widow of James Wall, and daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Bates, of Gloucester County, New Jersey. By her first marriage she had a son, John Wall, who married Phebe, daughter of Richard Buffington, Jr., by his wife, Phebe, sister to Peter Grubb. Mary Bates, a niece of hers, married Richard Buffington, 3d, son of Richard and Phebe (Grubb) Buffington. Martha (Bates-Wall) Grubb, by her second marriage, was the mother of two sons: Curtis and Peter, Jr., of the latter of whom see further. Peter Grubb, Sr., married for his second wife, February 10, 1741-42, Hannah (Mendenhall) Marshall, widow of Thomas Marshall, and daughter of Benjamin and Ann (Pennell) Mendenhall, of Concord, Chester County. He died June 4, 1754.

(III) COLONEL PETER GRUBB, JR., second son of Peter and Martha (Bates-Wall) Grubb, was born September 8, 1740, and lost his mother at his birth. Before the Revolutionary War, he and his brother, Curtis, among the foremost patriots, were elected to the Committee of Safety of Lancaster County, December 15, 1774. Curtis was commissioned colonel of the Lancaster County Associators, and Peter was elected a deputy from Lancaster County to the Provincial Convention at Philadelphia, January 23, 1775. Peter was elected captain of the Warwick (township) Associators on their first organization, and when the militia was organized into battalions he was commissioned colonel of the Eighth Battalion, and with it took part in the Jersey campaign of 1776. He was also a member of the Assembly, from Lancaster County, during the Revolutionary period. He retained a one-third interest in the Cornwall furnace and ore beds, and in Hopewell forge, inherited from his father, and later purchased a large tract of land on which he erected Mount Hope furnace and forge.

Colonel Peter Grubb, Jr., married, November 28, 1771, at "Tinian," her father's estate in Lancaster County, Margaret Shippen, born at Shippensburg, January 13, 1753, died at Hopewell Forge, February 23, 1774, daughter of Colonel

James Burd (of the Provincial and Revolutionary armies) by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, and sister of Chief Justice Edward Shippen. Colonel and Mrs. Grubb were the parents of two sons:

1. Allen Burd, a physician.
2. Henry Bates, of whom further.

(IV) HENRY BATES GRUBB, second son of Colonel Peter, Jr., and Margaret Shippen (Burd) Grubb, was born at Hopewell Forge, Lancaster County, February 6, 1774, and, as had his father, he lost his mother almost at birth. He was reared in the household of his maternal grandparents, Colonel James and Sarah (Shippen) Burd, at "Tinian." On attaining his majority he assumed charge of the iron manufacturing interests inherited from his father, and made his home at Mount Hope Furnace, erected by his father in 1784. He also purchased, in 1802, Codorus Furnace and Forge, and early became one of the prominent ironmasters of Pennsylvania. He died at Mount Hope Furnace, March 9, 1823.

Henry Bates Grubb married (first), June 18, 1805, at Pine Grove, Ann Carson, daughter of John Carson, of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. She died at Mount Hope Furnace, October 19, 1806, leaving an infant son, Henry Carson, who in his youth changed his name to Henry Grubb Carson. Henry Bates Grubb married (second), December 1, 1808, Harriet Amelia, daughter of Daniel Buckley, of Pequea, Lancaster County, by his wife, Sarah Brooke, and of the same Buckley family with whom the earlier generations of the Grubb family had intermarried. To Henry Bates and Harriet Amelia (Buckley) Grubb there were born seven children.

(V) EDWARD BURD (I) GRUBB, second son of Henry Bates and Harriet Amelia (Buckley) Grubb, was born at Mount Hope Furnace, Lancaster County, December 17, 1810. Under a permissive order of the court, obtained soon after he reached his majority, to take charge of the several furnaces and ore beds belonging to his father's estate, during the minority of his brother and sisters, and, taking his next younger brother into partnership, he operated the Mount Hope and other furnaces with marked ability and enterprise. In 1845 his youngest brother became his partner in the Mount Hope Furnace, and he acquired the Mount Vernon Furnace on the west bank of the Conewago, with several thousand acres of land, containing rich ore deposits, and erected there extensive forges, mills, etc. He also owned and operated successfully other furnaces.

While on a visit to Europe, 1835-36, he inspected the iron producing districts of England, and made a close study of the most improved processes of manufacturing iron, and on his return introduced the first successful use of heating blast for iron furnaces in America.

For many years he was warden of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Burlington, New Jersey, where he had located his country seat after retirement from the active management of his iron interests in Pennsylvania. There he passed the rest of his days in quiet literary and scientific pursuits. He was a trustee of Burlington College, and was closely identified with the affairs of Philadelphia. He actively assisted in raising and equipping troops for the preservation of the Union. His death occurred in Burlington, New Jersey, December 27, 1867.

Edward Burd (I) Grubb married, November 9, 1837, Euphemia Brown,

daughter of Isaac Brown and Maria Ross (Veazey) Parker, of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Isaac Brown Parker was a prominent lawyer of Burlington, New Jersey. His wife was descended, according to family tradition, from an English family of Norman origin. Edward Burd (1) and Euphemia Brown (Parker) Grubb were the parents of six children.

(VI) BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. BURD (2) GRUBB, eldest son of Edward Burd (1) and Euphemia Brown (Parker) Grubb, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, November 13, 1841. He was graduated from Burlington College in 1860 with the highest honors. Soon after the Civil War began, he enlisted as a volunteer private. He was promoted to sergeant and later to second lieutenant in the Third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run and also in the battle of Gaines' Mill, where eleven hundred of the two thousand men in his brigade were either killed, wounded or made prisoners. Subsequently, as first lieutenant, he was appointed to the staff of General Taylor, and still later was promoted to captain of Company B, Third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, November 23, 1862, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, December 26, 1862. At Fredericksburg he commanded the right wing of his regiment and was highly commended for gallantry in that battle. At the battle of Chancellorsville, he was colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment. After his horse had been shot from under him, he led his men on foot. At the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania the term of enlistment of the Twenty-third New Jersey had expired, and Colonel Grubb induced his men, with virtual unanimity, to volunteer for the emergency, and the regiment led by him was the first to arrive and report for duty at Harrisburg.

In July, 1863, Colonel Grubb was commissioned by the Governor of New Jersey to command the military camp at Beverly. While there he recruited the Thirty-fourth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and sent it to the front. He later recruited the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and at its head went to the theatre of war and with his command fought with conspicuous bravery and efficiency before Petersburg. Colonel Grubb was breveted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 5, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war.

After leaving the army, General Grubb continued to fill the office of president of the Lebanon Valley Furnace Company, being of the fifth generation in direct line of iron-mine owners and manufacturers of iron in the Cornwall region of Pennsylvania. He was elected a member of the Burlington Common Council, in which he served several years, being president two years. He purchased a large and beautiful estate at Edgewater Park on the Delaware in New Jersey, which he made his home, and where annually for many years he entertained the survivors of the Twenty-third Regiment, his old command. For eighteen years he was captain of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and also served as colonel of the Sixth Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey. He was department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for New Jersey, 1886-89, and in the latter year was appointed by President Harrison as a member of the board of visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point. In 1889, he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of New Jersey, but was defeated through extensive election frauds. He thereupon actively concerned himself in the prosecution

of the persons involved in the corruption and was instrumental in having sixty-nine of them convicted and sent to prison.

In September, 1890, General Grubb, at the request of his intimate personal and political friend, Hon. James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State, was appointed Minister to Spain. In this position he distinguished himself, especially in securing the adoption of a treaty with the Spanish Government for reciprocity of trade between the United States and Spain and her colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico. He also established a precedent in the law governing the right of asylum of a foreign subject in this country. In the right of Peter Grubb, Jr., an officer of the Revolutionary Army, he was a member of the Society of Cincinnati; he was governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in New Jersey, and held other important connections with fraternal and social organizations.

General E. Burd Grubb married (first), in 1868, Elizabeth Wadsworth, daughter of Rev. Dr. Cortland Van Rensselaer, by his wife, Catharine Ledyard Cogswell, and granddaughter of Major-General Stephen Van Rensselaer, the last patroon of Van Rensselaerwyck. She died April 17, 1886. General Grubb married (second), November 3, 1891, Violet, daughter of Thomas Sopwith, Esq., and his wife, Gertrude Messiter. Her father was a mining engineer of London, England, and Linares, Spain; her mother a collateral relative of the Beresford family of England. A sister of Mrs. Grubb married Captain Frederic Morgan, Royal Navy, who became naval attaché of the British Embassy in Paris; another sister became the wife of Frederick Raike, Esq., King's Messenger to King Edward VII of England. Mrs. Violet (Sopwith) Grubb was decorated by Maria Christina, Queen Regent of Spain, with the Order of Maria Louisa, one of the most exclusive orders in Europe. At the time of her admission she was not only the only American woman but the only woman of any republic upon whom this decoration had been conferred. When admitted she took the place of an Archduchess of Austria; the only other British members at that time were Queen Victoria, the Princess of Wales, who became Queen Alexandra; and the Duchess of Westminster. Mrs. Grubb, though of English birth, was a descendant of several of the early settlers in the American Colonies.

General E. Burd and Violet (Sopwith) Grubb were the parents of three children:

1. Edward Burd, Jr., of whom further.
2. Margaret Shippen Burd, born May 27, 1902, died April 10, 1904.
3. Violet Dorothea, born July 3, 1905.

(VII) EDWARD BURD GRUBB, JR., eldest child and only son of General E. Burd and Violet (Sopwith) Grubb, was born on his father's estate at Edgewater Park, New Jersey, March 20, 1893. He has two sisters: Mrs. James Haskell, formerly Lady White Todd, of England. She married James Haskell, in April, 1932. The other sister is Mrs. James Imbrie, of New York. From 1906 to 1911 he studied at the celebrated St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and at the conclusion of his education entered upon a business career, in which he has made a name and achieved a place all his own.

In 1912, Mr. Grubb became assistant sales manager for Philadelphia of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, and continued in that capacity until 1915. In the latter year he began his financial career, by which he

has since come to be well known in New York and Philadelphia, and other financial centers. He became bond salesman with Chandler & Company and Elkins & Morris, of Philadelphia, remaining in those associations for five years, during which time he acquired an excellent working knowledge of the securities market. In 1920, he was received as a junior partner in MacQuoid & Coady, well known New York brokerage firm, with which he was identified for several years. He was elected president of the New York Alaska Gold Dredging Company, which office he filled until 1929.

Mr. Grubb served with distinction as an officer overseas in the World War. Having been assigned as a dispatch rider of the One Hundred Third Train Headquarters, Twenty-eighth Division, American Expeditionary Forces, he was subsequently commissioned second lieutenant, being attached to the Military Police Corps, November 5, 1918. Since his return to private life he has been an important member of the Board of Governors of the New York Curb Exchange and chairman of many of its committees. In his own right and that of his forebears he is a member of various social and patriotic bodies: The Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the Cincinnati, Society of Foreign Wars, and the Sons of Veterans. In politics he is a Republican, and to the party organization's campaigns and successes he is a generous contributor of the "sinews of war." He is a member of many exclusive social organizations, among them the Morris County Golf Club, Somerset Hills Country Club, the Racquet Club of Philadelphia, and the Pine Valley Golf Club. His principal form of recreation is golf, and he is a familiar figure on the links of the clubs of which he is a member.

Edward Burd Grubb, Jr., married, June 3, 1916, Helen M. MacQuoid, daughter of Charles W. and Mary F. (Moore) MacQuoid, from whom he was divorced in 1930. Subsequently, he married Dorothy Grey Bopp, of Washington, District of Columbia, whose father, Captain William Frederick Bopp, was for many years an officer in the American Army. Mr. Grubb has three children by his first marriage:

1. Edward Burd, the fourth of that name in successive generations of the Grubb family.
2. Margaret Shippen.
3. Charles White.

Mr. Grubb has his business address in the heart of New York's financial district, and maintains his residence at Far Hills, New Jersey.



## Scattergood

On both sides of his house, J. Henry Scattergood, well-known Philadelphia man of affairs, and Assistant Indian Commissioner in the Federal Government, is descended from Colonial families.

The founder of the Scattergood family in America settled in Burlington, New Jersey, before 1687, and the first Garrett ancestor arrived in Upper Darby, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in 1684. Many members of each family have been prominent in successive generations. They have been active in the affairs of the Society of Friends, leaders in their several communities, active in public concerns, in manufactures and mercantile pursuits.

(I) THOMAS SCATTERGOOD, whose death is recorded in 1697, came from England to Burlington, New Jersey, certainly prior to 1687, and tradition has it in 1676. He married, in 1667, in London, Elizabeth Jarvis, and they had:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(II) THOMAS (2) SCATTERGOOD, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Jarvis) Scattergood, was born in 1668, died in 1744-45. He was a justice of the peace and served as deputy surveyor of West Jersey. He married, in 1694-95, Phebe Wetherill, of Burlington, daughter of Christopher Wetherill. They were the parents of:

1. Joseph, see further.

(III) JOSEPH SCATTERGOOD, son of Thomas (2) and Phebe (Wetherill) Scattergood, was born in 1713-14, died in 1754. He was a sea captain, a justice of the peace, deputy surveyor, clerk of chancery and surrogate of the Prerogative Court. He married, in 1736-37, Rebecca Watson, of Philadelphia, daughter of John Watson. Their son was:

1. Thomas (3), of whom further.

(IV) THOMAS (3) SCATTERGOOD, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Watson) Scattergood, was born in 1748, died in 1814. He was a minister of the Society of Friends, and traveled widely in this service in the United States and Great Britain. He removed from Burlington, New Jersey, to Philadelphia, where he established a tannery. He married, in 1772, Elizabeth Bacon, of Philadelphia, daughter of David Bacon. They had:

1. Joseph (2), see further.

(V) JOSEPH (2) SCATTERGOOD, son of Thomas (3) and Elizabeth (Bacon) Scattergood, was born in 1774, died in 1824. He was associated with and succeeded his father in the manufacture of leather. He married, in 1801, Ann Rogers, of Evesham, New Jersey, daughter of William Rogers (Rogers III). They had a son:

1. Joseph (3), of whom further.

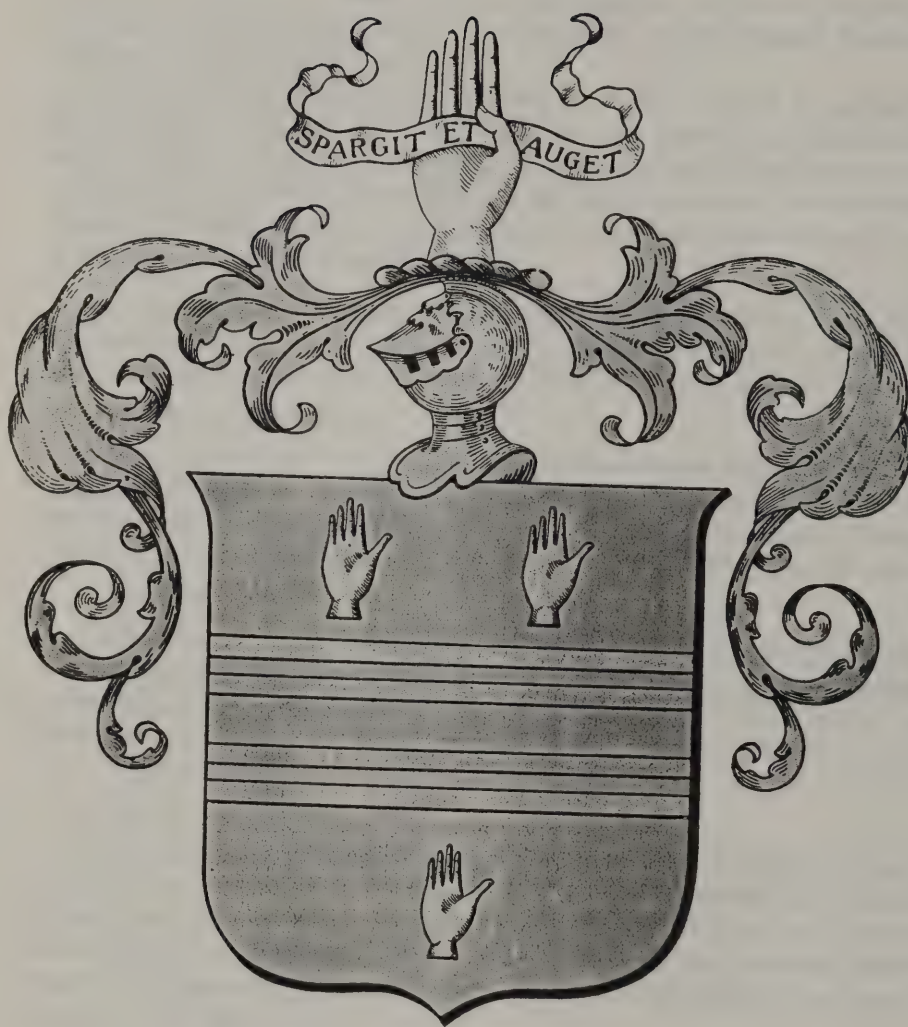
(VI) JOSEPH (3) SCATTERGOOD, son of Joseph (2) and Ann (Rogers) Scattergood, was born in 1808, died in 1877. He was one of the founders of the firm

SCATTERGOOD.

*Arms*—Gules, two bars gemel between three dexter hands erect couped argent.

*Cres*—A dexter hand erect couped proper holding a ribbon bearing the motto  
*Spargit et auget.*

(Arms in possession of the family.)



Scattergood  
1662



Copyrighted Photo

Not for Sale

Photo by N. C. Co.

Henry Scattergood

of Carter & Scattergood, manufacturing chemists, of Philadelphia. He was prominent in the Society of Friends and was active in educational work, especially among Indians. He married, in 1831, Mary McCollin, daughter of John McCollin, of Philadelphia. Of their son:

1. Thomas (4), see further.

(VII) THOMAS (4) SCATTERGOOD, son of Joseph (3) and Mary (McCollin) Scattergood, was born October 11, 1841, died April 18, 1907. He was president of the Sharpless Dyewood Extract Company, and an anonymous publisher of the widely known "motto calendars." He was active in charitable, philanthropic and educational work; a director of the Delaware County National Bank, Chester, Pennsylvania, and of the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia. He was also a leading member of the Society of Friends. He married (first), in 1868, Sarah Garrett, of Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, daughter of Edward Garrett (Garrett V), born in 1840, died in 1889. He married (second), in 1892, Maria Brown Chase, daughter of Professor Pliny Earle Chase, of Haverford College. Of the children of the first marriage are:

1. J. (Joseph) Henry, of whom further.
2. Alfred G(arrett), of whom further.

(VIII) J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD, son of Thomas (4) and Sarah (Garrett) Scattergood, was born in Philadelphia., January 26, 1877. From the Forsythe Private School, in 1892, he entered Haverford College, which in 1896 gave him his Bachelor of Arts, Harvard University in 1897 bestowing the same degree upon him.

Mr. Scattergood began his business career in Philadelphia, in 1897, with the American Pulley Company. From 1904 to 1906 he was secretary of the American Dyewood Company, of which he is now (1929) a director. He was president of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania from 1908 to 1911. He holds the offices of vice-president and director of the American Water Softener Company, Philadelphia; treasurer of Haverford College, treasurer of Bryn Mawr College, director of the United Dyewood Corporation of New York, the First National Bank of Philadelphia, and the American Pulley Company of Philadelphia. He is a trustee of Hampton Institute of Virginia, treasurer of Christiansburg Industrial Institute of Virginia, and president of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, of Philadelphia.

In civil life, Mr. Scattergood is prominently related to the public service. One of the early acts of President Hoover, in 1929, was to appoint him Assistant Indian Commissioner. From 1906 to 1912 he held the office of Registration Commissioner for Philadelphia, and as an appointee of Governor Pinchot he served as a member of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania from 1924 to 1926. In 1928 he was a member of the Board of Adjustment of Radnor Township, Delaware County.

During the World War, Mr. Scattergood served on the first commission of the American Red Cross to France, and was made the first chief of the Friends' Bureau of the same organization in charge of the reconstruction work in the devastated areas. He subsequently made special trips for the American Friends' Service Committee to France and to Germany in connection with war relief and child-feeding work. He also lectured extensively throughout the United States in the

interest of these causes, and has since written and spoken upon these subjects and upon those connected with international economics and world peace.

He is affiliated with a number of learned organizations and is popular in social affairs; a member since 1931 of the American Philosophical Society; a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia; the Genealogical Society, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, the Geographical Society; the American Alpine Club, of which he was councillor for two terms; the Union League Club, University Club, and Merion Cricket Club, of which latter organization he was a governor for twenty-four years; and the Cosmos Club, of Washington, District of Columbia. Cricket, chess and mountain climbing are his principal forms of recreation.

J. Henry Scattergood married, June 13, 1906, at Villanova, Pennsylvania, Anne Theodora Morris, who was born there July 21, 1874. Their children are:

1. Mary Morris, born September 24, 1907; married, June 13, 1931, Robert Fogg Norris.
2. Thomas, born March 1, 1909.
3. Alfred Garrett (2), born November 2, 1911.
4. Ellen Morris, born January 24, 1914.
5. Evelyn, born February 2, 1916.

(VIII) ALFRED G. (GARRETT) SCATTERGOOD, son of Thomas (4) and Sarah (Garrett) Scattergood, was born in Moorestown, New Jersey, September 10, 1878. He attended the Forsythe Private School in Philadelphia, and graduated from Haverford College in 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from Harvard with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1899.

Following his educational training Mr. Scattergood became associated with the Provident Life & Trust Company, in 1900, assuming the office of assistant treasurer of this company in 1917, and since 1923 has been vice-president of the Provident Trust Company. He is also a director of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad; treasurer of Friends Hospital, Frankford, Philadelphia; chairman of the board of William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia; manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital and of Haverford College; and member of the Board of Prison Inspectors.

From January, 1920, to July, 1921, Mr. Scattergood acted as chairman of Child Relief Mission of American Friends Service Committee, in Germany.

He is affiliated with various club organizations, holding memberships in the University, Philadelphia Cricket, Home, Awbury, and Germantown clubs of Philadelphia.

Alfred G. Scattergood married, April 27, 1904, Mary Cope Emlen, of Philadelphia, daughter of George and Eleanor (Cope) Emlen. Their children are:

1. Elizabeth Cope, born April 5, 1907; married, April 8, 1930, Rev. Andrew Burns Chalmers.
2. Eleanor, born June 13, 1909.
3. Henry (twin), born January 4, 1911.
4. Caroline (twin), born January 4, 1911.
5. Roger, born August 22, 1912.

(The Garrett Line).

(I) WILLIAM GARRETT, born in 1643, came from England to Darby, Pennsylvania, in 1684. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1706-07. He married, in 1668, Ann Kuke (or Kirke), born in 1642. They had a son:

1. Samuel, of whom further.

(II) SAMUEL GARRETT, son of William and Ann (Kuke, or Kirke) Garrett, was born in 1672, died in 1743-44. He was a minister in the Society of Friends. He married Jane Pennell, who died in 1736. They were the parents of:

1. Nathan, of further mention.

(III) NATHAN GARRETT, son of Samuel and Jane (Pennell) Garrett, was born in 1711, died in 1802. He married Ann Knowles, born in 1710, died in 1787. They had:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(IV) THOMAS GARRETT, son of Nathan and Ann (Knowles) Garrett, was born in 1748, died in 1839. He married, in 1779, Sarah Price, born in 1759, died in 1839. They were the parents of:

1. Edward, of whom further.

(V) EDWARD GARRETT, son of Thomas and Sarah (Price) Garrett, was born in 1800, died in 1863. He married, in 1837, Abigail Sellers, who died in 1890. Their daughter, Sarah, married, as hereinbefore mentioned, Thomas (4) Scattergood (Scattergood VII), and they were the parents of J. Henry Scattergood and Alfred G. Scattergood, of this review.

(The Rogers Line).

Rogers belongs to the class of baptismal patronymics, meaning literally "the son of Roger," and was exceedingly popular for several generations. The name Rogers in England appeared as early as 1273 in County Lincoln and also in County Norfolk. It is said that John Rogers was among Yorkshire and London Friends who were living in London before embarkation to America. This John Rogers settled in West Jersey and was at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1678, and died in 1697. He was the parent of Samuel and John. Another John Rogers, who was likewise doubtless a Quaker, was of Nottingham, Burlington County, New Jersey. In his will, dated April 13, 1698, he names children:

1. John.
2. Joseph.
3. Mary.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Woodward and Hageman: "History of Burlington and Mercer Counties, New Jersey," p. 376. "New Jersey Archives," Series I, Vol. XXIII, p. 393. J. E. Stilwell: "Historical and Genealogical Miscellany," Vol. II, p. 20. Ward and Richards: "Sketch of Samuel Rogers, of Monmouth County, New Jersey," p. 5.)

(I) JOHN ROGERS, son of one of the above-mentioned John Rogers, of New Jersey, purchased by a deed dated 1725, one hundred and fifty acres of land in Evesham, New Jersey, of John Middleton. This has been the family homestead for many generations. John Rogers married Ann. They were the parents of:

1. William, of whom further.

(Woodward and Hageman: "History of Burlington and Mercer Counties, New Jersey," p. 376.)

(II) WILLIAM ROGERS, son of John and Ann Rogers, was born in Evesham, New Jersey, and died there, December 5, 1812. He was one of the Friends who founded the Evesham, New Jersey, Friends Meeting and was, in 1783, among the overseers. He was a farmer, actively interested in town affairs. He received the

homestead by inheritance. To this he added fifty acres and built a stone house on the property in 1767. He was a member of the New Jersey Society for the Abolition of Slavery. He married (first), in 1754, Sarah Warrington, who died in 1765, daughter of Henry Warrington. He married (second) Ruth Bishop, and (third), in 1767, Grace (Allen) Eayres, born October 6, 1741, died September 24, 1807, widow of Mr. Eayres. Children of third marriage:

1. William, born February 12, 1768, died September 27, 1824; married, February 26, 1789, Mary David.
2. Joseph, born January 16, 1770.
3. Grace, born November 3, 1771; married Samuel Wills.
4. Hannah, born November 12, 1773; married John Tatum.
5. Ann, of whom further.
6. Allen, born August 26, 1779.

*(Ibid)*

(III) ANN ROGERS, daughter of William and Grace (Allen-Eayres) Rogers, was born in Evesham, New Jersey, April 18, 1776. She married Joseph Scattergood. (Scattergood V.)

*(Ibid)*



## Kellam

Attorney Ralph Newton Kellam has a distinguished Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, which is as follows:

(I) HENRY KELHAM of West Riding, Yorkshire, England, derived the family coat-of-arms in direct line from Richard Kelham, Esq., who possessed land in Allerington, in 1428. Henry Kelham was buried at Donnington, Suffolk County, May 27, 1631. He married, at Donnington, August 12, 1581, Alice Goodale, and they were the parents of:

1. Mary.
2. Alice.
3. Robert.
4. Henry
5. Austin, of whom further.

(II) AUSTIN KELHAM (or KILLAM), son of Henry and Alice (Goodale) Kelham, was born in Donnington, England, about 1586, and died before June 5, 1667, when his will was proved at Wenham, Essex County, Massachusetts. He emigrated to America on the ship "Mary Ann," in 1637, with his wife and three children. They lived at Salem, Massachusetts, one or two years, and also at Dedham, and in 1649 removed to Wenham, Massachusetts. Austin Kelham served on trial jury at the Salem Quarterly Court in 1649, and in the same year as constable of Wenham, and he served on the Grand Jury in 1655, 1657, and 1658. In 1653 Austin Kelham and his sons, Daniel and John, contributed with the people of Wenham to the support of Harvard College. Austin Kelham also gave liberally to the support of the church and collected the salary for the minister in 1659. The following year he with two others, was chosen to build the meetinghouse which was erected on his land. Austin Kelham married, at Donnington, England, about 1618-19, Alice, whose will also was proved at Wenham, Massachusetts. Their children, who were born in England, were:

1. Daniel.
2. Elizabeth.
3. John, of whom further.

Two children born in America were:

4. Lot.
5. Sarah.

(III) JOHN KILLAM, son of Austin and Alice Kelham (or Killam), was born in England in 1627, and came to America with his parents. He lived at Beverly and also at Manchester, Massachusetts. John Killam married Hannah Pickworth, of Salem, and they had:

1. Samuel, of whom further.
2. Abigail.
3. Ann.
4. Benjamin.

(IV) SAMUEL KILLAM, son of John and Hannah (Pickworth) Killam, was born in 1662, and evidently lived at Manchester, as his name appears on the records there. He married Deborah and they were the parents of:

1. Hannah.
2. John, of whom further.
3. Benjamin.
4. Joseph.
5. Nathaniel.
6. Abigail.
7. Elizabeth.
8. Samuel.

(V) JOHN KILLAM, son of Samuel and Deborah Killam, was born September 7, 1698, and removed to Preston, Connecticut, in 1718, with his brother, Samuel. John Killam married twice. The name of his first wife has not been learned. He married (second), February 13, 1730, Abigail Kimball. By his first marriage he had:

1. Jephtha.
2. Zadoh, born in 1723.
3. Sarah, born in 1725.
4. Amasa, born in 1728.

Child by his second marriage:

5. Nathan, of whom further.

(VI) NATHAN KILLAM, son of John and Abigail (Kimball) Killam, was born in Preston, Connecticut, in 1731-32, and died after 1792. His name appears with that of his son, Nathan, as associated in business in Preston, Connecticut. In the United States Census for New London County, Connecticut, in 1790, "Nathan Killam and Wife" are recorded as heads of families. They were the parents of:

1. Thomas, who died in 1784.
2. Luther, of whom further.

(VII) LUTHER KELLAM (KALLAM-KILLAM), son of Nathan Killam, was born in Preston, Connecticut, January 3, 1760, died in Forest Lake Township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1845, in his eighty-sixth year. He enlisted first from Stonington and second from Preston in the Continental Army for the Revolutionary War as a private in Captain Ebenezer Hill's company, Seventh Connecticut Regiment, commanded by Colonel Herman Swift. He was sixteen years of age at the time he first entered the service. On July 1, 1780, he enlisted to serve for six months. He was transferred, August 1, 1780, to Captain Hall's Light Infantry in the same regiment. He served three short periods—and was in three engagements, all with Connecticut troops. He was honorably discharged, December 31, 1780. Luther Kellam remained a resident of Connecticut until his migration with his family to Bridgewater Township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, in October, 1803. He was among the earliest settlers of this part of the country, and underwent hardships and privations that would have broken many a man less strong physically and in courage. To support himself and wife and their large family of children, he helped fell the virgin forest and fertilize and cultivate the ground he had cleared. He had the great joy of seeing his children

intermarry with some of the most desirable families, while they were themselves among the most respectable folk of the county. Luther Kellam's character was above reproach, and his honesty and integrity were never impugned. He was kind and obliging, and ever a friend to the poor and needy. "Whatever he said or did was with an air of decency which won him the respect of all who knew him."

The inscription on the stone at Luther Kallam's grave reads as follows:

Here in solemn silence  
Rests the ashes of  
LUTHER KALLAM  
A soldier of the Revolution  
Born January 3, 1760  
Died June 5, 1845  
In the 86th year of his age

"No farther seek his merits to disclose,  
Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode,  
Here they alike in trembling hope repose  
The bosom of his father and his God."

He married Amy Hewitt, born in Stonington, Connecticut, in 1764, died in Forest Lake, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1827. She was the daughter of Samuel (?) Hewitt and Comfort (Billings) Hewitt (Billings V.) They had children, among whom were (not in order of birth):

1. Betsey, born in 1787, married John Newcomb.
2. Amy, born in 1789; married Adrian Bush.
3. Temperance, born in 1815; married Jessie Coon.
4. Comfort Hewitt, born in 1795; married Jonathan Childs Sherman.
5. Lucinda, born in 1792; married Dyer Taylor.
6. Luther, Jr.; married Diana Beeman.
7. Samuel Hewitt, of whom further.

(VIII) SAMUEL HEWITT KELLAM, son of Luther and Amy (Hewitt) Kellam, died in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1815. He married, at Bridgewater, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1811, Fanny Bush, and they had two sons:

1. Lyman Woodward, born in 1812, died in 1885.
2. Samuel Lewis, of whom further.

(IX) SAMUEL LEWIS KELLAM, son of Samuel Hewitt and Fanny (Bush) Kellam, was born in Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1814, and died in Elizabeth, New Jersey, February 22, 1887. After his first marriage, he removed to Mauch Chunk, where he resided until 1864, and for many years was a prominent, useful, and highly honored citizen of that community. He held the office of justice of the peace many years, and enjoyed the distinction of being an intelligent and just magistrate. In 1864, he removed to Elizabeth, New Jersey, and in that year married his second wife. In that town he engaged in the vinegar business for some time. He was president of the Downtown Taxpayers' Association, composed of leading citizens and business men. He was elected to the city council, and was said to have been its most intelligent and useful member.

Samuel Lewis Kellam married (first), at Brooklyn, New York, October 22, 1835, Alice Lathrop Bagley, who died in 1852, daughter of Jesse and Phally (Saunders) Bagley, of Susquehanna County. They had one child, who survived:

1. Luther Hewitt, of whom further.

Samuel Lewis Kellam married (second), in 1864, Mrs. Almira (Fellows) Knowles, widow of Laurence D. Knowles, a well-known and leading citizen, who had been associated with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company at Mauch Chunk, and who built "arks" in which to float coal through the Lehigh coal canal to the Delaware River. Laurence D. Knowles was also president of the Mauch Chunk Iron Company and treasurer of the county of Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

(X) LUTHER HEWITT KELLAM, son of Samuel Lewis and Alice L. (Bagley) Kellam, was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1844, and died at Haddonfield, New Jersey, July 16, 1914. Two years after his marriage he removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the coal business with his brother-in-law, George B. Newton. He was a resident of Camden, New Jersey, for eighteen years, and was treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church there. He was on the directorate of the Young Men's Christian Association, and interested as a supporter of hospitals and other philanthropies and charities. He was a pronounced advocate of good government and fought earnestly against public gambling at race tracks and all forms of vice, being president of the Law and Order Society, and interested in the Citizens' League before the formation of the Committee of One Hundred. He was vice-president and director of Economy Building Loan, and a director of the North Camden Building Loan, and a director of the County Building Loan at Haddonfield. He served as borough councilman for two terms. "He was a noble Christian gentleman and a fine citizen."

He married, in 1865, Charlotte Worth Knowles, who died at Haddonfield, in 1909, daughter of Laurence D. and Almira (Fellows) Knowles. They had four children:

1. Alice Bagley, of whom further.
2. Laurence Darling, born in 1873, died in 1879.
3. Samuel Luther, born in 1875, died in 1879.
4. Ralph Newton, of whom further.

On the death of Mr. Kellam, he was superintendent of the retail department of the George B. Newton Coal Company at Camden.

(XI) ALICE BAGLEY KELLAM, daughter of Luther Hewitt and Charlotte Worth (Knowles) Kellam, was born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, July 8, 1866. She was educated in private schools in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Camden, New Jersey. She is prominent in many women's organizations and enterprises, and is a member of the Haddonfield Presbyterian Church. She is a member of the following: The National Society of the Congress of Parent Teacher Associations, New Jersey Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, National Society of Colonial Dames of America, New Jersey section, and the New Jersey Society of Mayflower Descendants.

(XI) RALPH NEWTON KELLAM, son of Luther Hewitt and Charlotte Worth (Knowles) Kellam, was born in Philadelphia, November 16, 1878. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and is now prominent as an attorney-at-law in this State and in New Jersey. He is a member of the Union League and the Sons of the Revolution. He married Elizabeth Crump, who died at Merchantville, New Jersey, in 1925.

## (The Billings Line).

(I) WILLIAM BILLINGS died in 1713. He married, in 1657-58, Mary Ather-ton, and they had a son:

1. William, Jr., of whom further.

(II) CAPTAIN WILLIAM BILLINGS, son of William and Mary (Atherton) Bil-lings, was born in 1660 and died in 1738. He served as deputy to the General Court. He married, in 1689, Hannah Sterry, and they had a son:

1. Joseph, of whom further.

(III) JOSEPH BILLINGS, son of Captain William and Hannah (Sterry) Bil-lings, was born in 1692, and married (first), in 1711, Comfort Denison. They were the parents of:

1. Joseph, Jr., of whom further.

(IV) JOSEPH BILLINGS, JR., son of Joseph and Comfort (Denison) Billings, was born in 1716, and lived in Preston, Connecticut. He, "being aged and infirm," made his will, which appeared December 11, 1797. In it he mentioned his son, Nathan, as executor, and Nathan Main, Abigail Main, and Sanford Billings as witnesses. To his granddaughter, Tabitha Wells, he left two pounds, and to his granddaughter, Amy Kellam, one cow. He also mentioned his grandsons, Samuel and Jonas Hewitt, and granddaughters, Comfort and Desire Hewitt. To his daugh-ter, Sarah Edwards, he bequeathed fifty pounds, and to her and another daughter and Desire Babcock, all indoor movables. His son, Nathan Billings, was granted the use and improvement of the estate, which at his decease was to go to a grand-son, Thomas Billings.

Joseph Billings, Jr., married, in 1737, Thankful Denison (Denison VI), and they had a daughter:

1. Comfort, of whom further.

(V) COMFORT BILLINGS, daughter of Joseph, Jr., and Thankful (Denison) Billings, was born in 1740. She married a Hewitt (probably Samuel, born 1723), and they had a daughter, Amy Hewitt, born in 1764, and died in 1827, on whose tombstone on the Kellam farm in Lake Forest Township, is written:

AMY KELLAM  
Sacred to the memory of  
Consort of  
LUTHER KALLAM  
Died November 15, 1827  
In the 63 year of her age  
"Sweet is the memory of the just.  
While dying nature sleeps in dust."

Amy Hewitt married Luther Kellam. (Kellam VII.)

## (The Denison Line).

(I) JOHN DENYSON died in Stratford, England, in 1582. He married Agnes, and they had a son:

1. William, of whom further.

(II) WILLIAM DENYSON (or DENISON), son of John and Agnes Denyson, was born in Stratford, England, in 1571, and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in

1653. He came to America in 1731 on the ship "Lion." He married Margaret (Chandler) Monck, and they had a son:

I. George, of whom further.

(III) CAPTAIN GEORGE DENISON, son of William and Margaret (Chandler-Monck) Denison, was born in Stratford, England, in 1620, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1694. He was a deputy to the General Court and a famous Indian fighter. He married (second), in England, in 1645, Ann Borodell, and they had a son:

I. John, of whom further.

(IV) JOHN DENISON, son of Captain George and Ann (Borodell) Denison, was born July 14, 1646, and died in 1698. He married, in 1667, Phebe Lay, and they had a son:

I. William, of whom further.

(V) WILLIAM DENISON, son of John and Phebe (Lay) Denison, was born in 1677 and died in 1730. He married, in 1698, Mary Avery (Avery IV), and they had a daughter:

I. Thankful, of whom further.

(VI) THANKFUL DENISON, daughter of William and Mary (Avery) Denison, was born in 1714, and married Joseph Billings, Jr. (Billings IV.)

(The Avery Line).

(I) CHRISTOPHER AVERY was born in 1590 and died in 1670. He had a son:

I. James, of whom further.

(II) CAPTAIN JAMES AVERY, son of Christopher Avery, was born in 1620 and died in 1700. He served as deputy to the General Court. He married, in 1643, Joanna Greenslade, and they had a son:

I. John, of whom further.

(III) JOHN AVERY, son of Captain James and Joanna (Greenslade) Avery, was born in 1650 and married, in 1675, Abigail Chesebrough. (Chesebrough III.) They had a daughter:

I. Mary, of whom further.

(IV) MARY AVERY, daughter of John and Abigail (Chesebrough) Avery, was born in 1680, and married William Denison. (Denison V.)

(The Chesebrough Line).

(I) WILLIAM CHESEBROUGH, founder of the family in America, was born in England in 1594, and died in the town of Stonington, Connecticut, June 9, 1667. He was a passenger on the ship "Arbella," one of a fleet of fourteen vessels with eight hundred and forty passengers, comprising the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The "Arbella" sailed from Cowes, Isle of Wight, on March 30, 1630. In May, 1631, William Chesebrough was made a freeman of the Colony. He was one of

the first deputies to the General Court of Massachusetts, to represent Boston, in 1632; and in October, 1640, and in May and September of 1642, he was constable or high sheriff. His name appears on the original roll of the first Church of Boston. He was appointed commissioner or local judge in Braintree, Massachusetts. Subsequently, his name appears with others who made settlement on the section known as Pawcatuck, and still later he became one of the founders of Stonington, Connecticut. He was elected deputy to the General Court of Connecticut at Hartford, and served as such during the years 1653-56.

William Chesebrough was married, in St. Botolph's Church, Boston, Lincolnshire, England, in 1620, to Anna Stevenson, daughter of Peter Stevenson. They had a son:

I. Samuel, of whom further.

(II) SAMUEL CHESEBROUGH, fifth child of William and Anna (Stevenson) Chesebrough, was born in England, baptized in St. Botolph's Church of Boston, Lincolnshire, on April 1, 1627. He was buried at Stonington, Connecticut, on July 31, 1673. He came to America with his parents in 1630 and resided first at Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony. His last days were spent in Connecticut, where he was made a freeman in 1657; selectman in 1660; and served as deputy to the General Court in 1665-66-70-71-72 and 73. He was married, November 30, 1655, to Abigail (surname unknown). Of their children, the eldest was:

I. Abigail, of whom further.

(III) ABIGAIL CHESEBROUGH, daughter of Samuel and Abigail Chesebrough, was born September 30, 1656; she married, in 1675, John Avery. (Avery III.)

(The Alden Line).

(I) JOHN ALDEN, of that band of courageous pioneers who came to Plymouth Colony in 1620 on the now famous "Mayflower," was born about 1599 and died in 1687. At the time of his arrival in America he was twenty-one years old and the youngest to sign the "Mayflower Compact," drawn up a few days prior to the landing of the company. He was the seventh signer. In 1633, he was elected a member of the Board of Assistants to the Governor, a position which he held with few interruptions as long as he lived. From 1641 to 1649, inclusive, he was deputy to the General Court of Plymouth, and from 1656 to 1659 treasurer of the colony. In 1646, he was made a member of the Council of War and acted in that capacity for many years.

He married, probably, in 1621, Priscilla Mullins (the name also recorded Molines), daughter of William and Alice Mullins. The Mullins family were also passengers on the "Mayflower," William Mullins, who signed the "Compact," being recognized as one of the historic founders of Plymouth Colony. He died in 1621. John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden were parents of a large family. One of their children was:

I. David, of whom further.

(II) DAVID ALDEN, believed to have been the last born of the children of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, was born in 1646, and died in 1719. Records

show that he was active in church and public affairs at Duxbury. He married, in 1670, Mary Southworth, daughter of Constant Southworth, and they had a daughter:

i. Priscilla.

(III) PRISCILLA ALDEN, daughter of David and Mary (Southworth) Alden, born in 1679, married, in 1699, Samuel Chesebrough, a descendant of William Chesebrough, founder of the family in America. Their daughter, Mary Chesebrough, born 1702, married, in 1720, Joseph Hewitt; their son (Samuel, it is believed) married Comfort Billings, and their daughter, Amy Hewitt, married Luther Kellam. (Billings V and Kellam VII.)



## Morris

ISRAEL MORRIS, son of Israel W. and Mary (Hollingsworth) Morris (q. v.), was the paternal grandfather of William Paul Morris. Israel Morris married Elizabeth Morris, and they were the parents of Theodore H. Morris, who married Mary L. Morris. William W. Paul and Elizabeth W., his wife, were the maternal grandparents of Mr. Morris. It was Theodore H. Morris, who laid the foundation for the iron and steel business with which the family has been identified to the present time. He carried on his enterprise within the field of merchandising and through its extensive conduct he became widely and favorably known to the trade.

William Paul Morris was born in Philadelphia, January 23, 1867, prepared for his higher courses at the William Penn Charter School, and finished his academic course at Haverford College. As has been stated, the name had been identified with the iron and steel trade for many years before the sons came into it. The business eventually crystallized under the style of Morris, Wheeler and Company, Inc., in 1925, of which Andrew Wheeler became the executive head, and in 1927 Mr. Morris became its president. Incidentally, the organized interests of the trade have benefited through the membership of Morris, Wheeler and Company, Inc., in the American Institute of Steel Construction.

Mr. Morris is an important figure in financial circles, being a member of the advisory board of the Centennial Branch of the First National Bank of Philadelphia. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party. He is a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia and the Tredyffrin Country Club of Paoli, and he and his family belong to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Morris married, June 11, 1889, at Berwyn, Pennsylvania, Mary B. Sharp, daughter of Joseph W. and Sidney S. (Bunting) Sharp, and they are the parents of three children:

1. Sydney S., born in 1890.
2. Mary, born in 1894, married Cameron Macleod.
3. Ellenor, born in 1905.



## Bonniwell

Among the prominent families of Pennsylvania, none is a more integral part of the history of the State and the country than that of Bonniwell. Members of this family since 1630 have participated in every war waged in behalf of the Colonies and the Nation. For generations they have upheld the causes of the government loyally and actively.

This heritage of patriotism has found a loyal supporter in the person of the Hon. Eugene C. Bonniwell, who is noted throughout the State and the Nation for his ability and influence.

The origin of the surname Bonniwell seems to be obscure, as it is not given in any of the eminent etymological authorities usually consulted. The ancient seats of this family are also unknown.

(I) JAMES BONNIWELL, the progenitor of our line, was born in Chatham, England, September 26, 1811, and died in Hickory, North Carolina, December 28, 1893. He married, at Williamsburg, New York, November 23, 1836, Phebe Brooks Capes. (Capes II.) Among their children was Evander Berry, of whom further.

(II) EVANDER BERRY BONNIWELL, son of James and Phebe Brooks (Capes) Bonniwell, was born at Mequon, Wisconsin, May 12, 1845. He enlisted in the Civil War at the age of fourteen and served throughout the conflict.

Evander Berry Bonniwell married, in Philadelphia, February 21, 1871, Elizabeth Ann Doherty, who was born in Londonderry, Ireland, December 15, 1849. Among their children was Eugene Cleophas, of whom further.

(III) THE HONORABLE EUGENE C. BONNIWELL, the son of Evander Berry and Elizabeth Ann (Doherty) Bonniwell, was born in Philadelphia September 26, 1872. At the University of Pennsylvania, he shone alike in studies and athletics, was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and had the satisfaction of bringing to the university's track team the pole vault championship. In 1910, the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by Villanova College. His achievements in sports augured well for his future political success. He was captain of the famous Bank Clerks' Athletic Association. He won the three-mile championship of the Atlantic Division of the American Athletic Union in 1894. He is said to know more about athletics, particularly college athletics—football and track—than any other jurist in the United States. He was one of the founders of the Veteran Athletes of Philadelphia and is president of that organization. He still finds time to officiate at major track meets and to offer his encouragement of athletics in many ways. His reputation as a true sportsman is second to none throughout Pennsylvania. The strain of athletics runs strong in Judge Bonniwell's seven children, five boys and two girls, all of whom have won their laurels in some department of school or college sports.

From the time of his admission to the Philadelphia bar, Judge Bonniwell has been a factor in the practice of law, in local and State politics and on the Municipal Court of the Quaker City. His entire life ever since he attained his majority has been crowded with service in one or more of the various channels through which he has given of his rich endowment of talents to the municipality or the Commonwealth. He early espoused the Democratic faith and became a deeply-read student of the Federal Constitution and its applications, while as a Jeffersonian of the old school he maintains an uncompromising attitude favorable to his party's doctrine of States' rights.

To politics of the practical sort, Judge Bonniwell early took with the ease and eagerness of the proverbial duck to the water. The more insuperable the obstacle of the opposing party strength appeared, the greater was his enthusiasm to get into the fray either on his own account or as a champion of another's candidacy. Thus he developed remarkable strength as a contender and campaigner. He accepted the nomination of his party for member of the Legislature in a district which was overwhelmingly Republican. The ensuing contest tried his mettle and proved his worth. He was a coming man of his party. In 1900 he stumped Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware for the Presidential ticket and exhibited powers of eloquence and argument which added to his reputation as a speaker on the political platform. In 1901 he served as president of the Jefferson Society in a notable effort to rally the Democracy into a formidable unit for concerted action in the pending battle of ballots. Since those notable years of cumulative successes or near-successes, he has held a position in the front rank of leaders of his party in city or State. There he is always to be found, leading a loyal following, or himself following the approved leader in the thick of the fray.

In 1902 Judge Bonniwell was a delegate from Philadelphia to the Democratic State Convention in behalf of Robert E. Pattison. His strong personality pervaded the councils of his party, and his influence was exerted in favor of clean politics. His presence was one of the most commanding in the convention proceedings. He had already made such a deep impression upon the leaders of the party as an organizer and vote-getter, that Governor Pattison requested him to assume charge of his organization in Philadelphia in his 1902 campaign. In the campaigns of 1905, 1906, 1908, 1910 and 1912 important issues came to the fore, and hot and bitter contests furnished a strong feature interest, and in these his voice and service were employed to advance the cause of democracy. In 1910 and 1912, as a candidate for Congress, he nearly captured the election in the Seventh District of Philadelphia—Republican by only a majority of eighteen thousand. He did loosen the moorings of the Grand Old Party, in each contest all but winning by a few hundred votes.

In the notable campaign in behalf of good government in Philadelphia, in 1911, Judge Bonniwell did heroic service as a leader of the fusionists, whose ticket was headed by Rudolph Blankenburg for mayor. So carefully observed were the election proceedings, including the counting of the votes, that the independents were victorious, Mr. Blankenburg being elected mayor and Michael J. Ryan city solicitor. By his vigorous, sustained and fearless campaign methods in that remarkable campaign, the Judge clinched his right to the title of being the "Hotspur of Pennsylvania politics." In another and more far-reaching campaign in the offing he was to

demonstrate still more forcibly his claim to that sobriquet. He delights to be in the midst of the hottest of the fighting—so typical of the Bonniwell family through all its generations.

Then came the appointment of Judge Bonniwell to the post of solicitor for the Department of Charities. In discharge of his duties he gave personal attention to six thousand cases in twenty-two months. This work involved twenty thousand children and the collection and disbursement to deserted wives and children of more than half a million of dollars. Philadelphians who are adherents of good government and efficiency in administration never forgot the splendid service rendered by Mr. Bonniwell in the office of solicitor. So widespread was the public appreciation that on November 6, 1913, at an election for the new Municipal Court of Philadelphia, the carefully planned and engineered independent movement overwhelmed the opposition and swept Judge Bonniwell into office with the remarkable vote of 85,257.

In his first month's service in the Municipal Court, Judge Bonniwell set himself the task of correcting a condition relating to the support of children born out of wedlock. He based his reform methods on the results of his experience as solicitor in the Desertion Court, where he dealt with thousands of unfortunate waifs. Under the old order the mother was entitled to support for only seven years. In an opinion, which was never appealed, Judge Bonniwell raised the age of support to fourteen years, and later, when the school limit was raised to sixteen years, he again raised the support to cover that period.

After ten years' service on the bench, Judge Bonniwell's term, his first, expired, and in September, 1923, his candidacy for renomination was again before the people. Running in the thirteenth place on the ballot with five to be elected, Judge Bonniwell was renominated, leading the other successful candidates by from twenty thousand to fifty thousand votes. On the general election day, in 1923, he received a grand total of 311,093, leading all the candidates for the court by more than two thousand votes and exceeding the vote cast the same day for W. Freeland Kendrick, mayor, by fifty-one thousand. The gratitude of a grateful public was thus forcibly expressed.

In the stirring national campaign of 1920, Judge Bonniwell was a moving spirit, and for his services in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, he received the personal thanks of James M. Cox, the Presidential nominee, and of Senator Pat Harrison, chairman of the Democratic National Speakers Committee. In 1921, following the Republican landslide of the previous year, Governor Sproul selected his Attorney-General, W. I. Shaffer, for the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Owing to the indifference of the Democratic State Committee there was no candidate for the Democrats to oppose the Republican choice. Rather than allow the election to go by default and thus bring obliquy upon his party, Judge Bonniwell stepped into the breach as a sticker candidate, and in a ten-days' campaign he won the Democratic nomination. He rallied the demoralized remnants of his party to such a point that on election day he received the astonishing total of 500,872 votes, equaling the vote for President the year before and carrying thirteen counties of Pennsylvania against three for James M. Cox. Here was another remarkable demonstration of his initiative and of his power as a vote-getter.

As the standard-bearer of the Democratic party in this State in 1926, Judge Bonniwell made what was, perhaps, his most notable contest for public office as an aspirant for the Governorship. As was to be expected, the campaign was featured with both picturesque and closely drawn issues, with both sides bringing up all their artillery and training their guns on the respective positions of the candidates. Into the fray the Judge entered with all his fire of spirit and his talents as a seasoned campaigner. The Republican camp knew beyond peradventure that Judge Bonniwell was an adversary worthy of its candidate's steel. The fight was carried right into the very center of the enemy's territory, and so fierce was the Bonniwell onslaught and so carefully executed was the Democrats' plan of strategy executed, that for a time the Republican organization shivered as the ground rocked beneath the shock of the invading forces' well-timed and energetically sustained raids. When the smoke of battle had cleared away, the Republicans were still in possession of their citadel of power, but they soberly concluded they had retained it after one of the severest political conflicts in the history of the State. Judge Bonniwell lost nothing of his enviable reputation when Governor John S. Fisher was shown the way to Harrisburg. He still graces the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, concededly one of the strongest, if not the strongest, men of his party in the Keystone State. He serves in all branches of that tribunal, never shirking an assignment, and is known as one of the hardest working judges of the court.

Judge Bonniwell was president of the Pennsylvania Firemen's Association five times. He was chairman of the executive committee for a number of years. His services to the firemen have made him the most popular official that organization has ever had. In recognition of his unselfish services in all patriotic matters, and particularly in connection with the Italian-American citizens of Pennsylvania, Judge Bonniwell has been honored by the King of Italy with the designation of Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy. In 1923, stirred by the distress of the people of Montenegro, Judge and Mrs. Bonniwell undertook the raising of funds for the relief of the suffering patriots. As a token of gratitude for their services, the rank of Commander of the Order of Danilo I was conferred upon the Judge, and the Order of the Montenegrin Red Cross upon Mrs. Bonniwell.

Judge Bonniwell has served as a director of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Society of the War of 1812; the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and J. F. Reynolds Camp, No. 4, Sons of Veterans; national vice-president of the Order of Washington; assistant chancellor-general of the Order of Lafayette; registrar-general of the Order of Pulaski; a member of the City Business Club, City History Club, Locust Club, Pennsylvania Varsity Club; a founder and member of the Penn Athletic Club; a member of the National Democratic Club of New York; and affiliates with Aerie No. 42, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Lodge No. 2, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Lodge No. 54, Loyal Order of Moose; Nest No. 118, Fraternal Order of Orioles; and Philadelphia Council, No. 196, Knights of Columbus.

Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell married, June 5, 1900, Madeline H. Cahill. They are the parents of five sons and two daughters, all of whom have exhibited athletic prowess and student capacity, in emulation of their honored father. They are:

1. Eugene C., Jr.
2. Robert B.
3. John G.

4. Bernard.
5. Alfred.
6. Madeline H.
7. Eleanor.

Besides their town house in Philadelphia, the Bonniwells have a large and well-appointed cottage on the water-front at Ocean City, New Jersey. The respective residences are the scene of many happy gatherings of folk who delight in the hospitality which Judge and Mrs. Bonniwell so generously dispense. Cultured people of their circle and political leaders of city and State find in the Bonniwell home a happy rendezvous of kindred spirits.

Loyalty, aggressiveness, optimism and great strength of character, combined with marked intellectual force, are featuring elements of Judge Bonniwell's constitutional make-up. His qualities of leadership are reflected in the lineaments of his portrait. Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are fortunate in possessing a great body of citizens of his type in meeting one of their greatest needs.

("The Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Membership Blank," No. 2891. Family data.)

(The Capes Line).

Two derivations are given for the surname Cape or Capes. According to one authority, it is derived from the French "cap," meaning "head" and hence designated those people living at the "headland." Others claim it is a nickname probably for a monk, and derived from his hooded cloak.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) WILLIAM CAPES, the first of this family of whom we have record, was born in Boston, England, January 24, 1783, and died in Darien, Connecticut, October 21, 1854. He married, in New York City, May 12, 1810, Sally Brooks. (Brooks II.) Among their children was Phebe, of whom further.

(II) PHEBE BROOKS CAPES, the daughter of William and Sally (Brooks) Capes, was born in New York City November 19, 1814, and died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 18, 1880. She married James Bonniwell. (Bonniwell I.)

("The Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Membership Blank," No. 2891.)

(The Brooks Line).

Bearers of the surname Brooks or Brook, derived their appellation from residence at the "Brook." It is a name common to all parts of England but found in greatest numbers in Yorkshire.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) HENRY BROOKS was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, March 5, 1769, and died there March 27, 1796. He married, in Norwalk, December 8, 1791, Phebe Youngs. (First Youngs Line II.) Among their children was Sally, of whom further.

(II) SALLY BROOKS, daughter of Henry and Phebe (Youngs) Brooks, was born in South Norwalk, Connecticut, October 17, 1792, and died in Darien, Connecticut, April 7, 1878. She married William Capes. (Capes I.)

("The Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Membership Blank," No. 2891.)

(The First Youngs Line).

The surname Youngs is of baptismal origin and was used originally to designate the "son of Young," or the son of the "junior or younger" person.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) JOHN YOUNGS was born at Stamford, Connecticut, January 11, 1738. He married Elizabeth Youngs. (Second Youngs Line II.) Among their children was Phebe, of whom further.

(II) PHEBE YOUNGS, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Youngs) Youngs, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1768 and died in Norwalk, Connecticut, August 8, 1857. She married Henry Brooks. (Brooks I.)

("The Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Membership Blank," No. 2891.)

(The Second Youngs Line).

(I) SAMUEL YOUNGS, the first of this line of whom we have record, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, September 30, 1712, and died there March 18 in either 1789 or 1798. During the Revolutionary War he took up arms in defense of his country, serving as a private in Captain Bell's company, General Wooster's Ninth Regiment, Connecticut Line. He was discharged December 24, 1776, and reënlisted as a private from June 18, 1779, to July 17, 1779, in Captain Scofield's company, Colonel Mead's regiment, in the Connecticut Line.

Samuel Youngs married, at Southold, Long Island, September 13, 1737, Rebecca Brown, who was born in Southold, Long Island, May 24, 1715, and died in Darien, Connecticut, October 2, 1803. Among their children was Elizabeth, of whom further.

(II) ELIZABETH YOUNGS, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Brown) Youngs, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, August 7, 1749, and died there March 6, 1833. She married John Youngs. (First Youngs Line I.)

(*Ibid.*)



## Crispin

In ancient and honorable family background, and the more immediate connections, have been cast the lines of Mordecai Jackson Crispin, well known banker and industrial executive of Pennsylvania and New York. Mr. Crispin, among other important interests, is president of the First National Bank, of Berwick, Pennsylvania.

The family of Crispin, one of the oldest in America, has its roots in ancient Britain, where its progenitor fought as a naval hero under Cromwell and the Protectorate, then helped the monarchists to reinvest Charles II with his royal prerogatives, and finally cast in his lot with the New World colonists. A relative by marriage of William Penn, he was an aid of the founder in the establishment of the province of Pennsylvania, though he did not live to see the fruit of his labors. His descendants, in diverse ways, have contributed materially to the growth, prosperity and perpetuity of the American Republic. In his singularly helpful manner, the present representative of the family has played his part, as will be developed in this review.

(I) CAPTAIN WILLIAM CRISPIN, companion-in-arms and brother-in-law of Admiral Sir William Penn, and named by his nephew, William Penn, the great founder of Pennsylvania, as one of his first commissioners of his new province of Pennsylvania, was the ancestor of the Crispin family in America. He belonged to the ancient and honorable family of that name in Great Britain; and the part he took in affairs abroad during the time of England's Commonwealth, and in the events which led to the restoration of King Charles II, also make him a person of some mark among the characters of that period. Captain Crispin, who was born about 1610, commanded a vessel, under the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, and participated in an expedition against the Spanish West Indies, which failed to perform its mission. Captain Crispin incurred the displeasure of Cromwell when the former joined the naval party's movement against the Protectorate and became a leader of the movement for the restoration of King Charles. Crispin threw up his commission and became one of the active fifth-monarchy men. After the restoration, Crispin is found at Kinsale, Ireland. In 1681, William Penn, son of the Admiral, having obtained the grant of Pennsylvania, proceeded to plant a colony there, and appointed three commissioners, one of whom was Captain Crispin. The latter sailed from England in 1681-82 and died in Barbados, to which his ship had been blown, probably from the Capes of Delaware. He had a purchase of five thousand acres in the province of Pennsylvania which was never laid out to him; also city lots in Philadelphia which were never patented to him.

Captain William Crispin married (first), September 28, 1652, Rebecca Bradshaw, daughter of Ralph Bradshaw and Rachel (Penn) Bradshaw. Captain Crispin married (second), in 1665, Jane Chudleigh. Captain Crispin, by his first marriage, had four children, of whom was Silas. By the second marriage there were seven children.

(II) SILAS CRISPIN, son of Captain William and Rebecca (Bradshaw) Crispin, probably accompanied his father on the unfortunate voyage which ended in Barbados. He first arrived in Pennsylvania with Captain Thomas Holme, surveyor-general, in the ship "Amity" of London. He was given, as part of his father's purchase, five thousand acres in Hilltown Township, Philadelphia County (now Abington Township, Montgomery County), forty acres in the "liberties of Philadelphia," and three lots in the city. Shortly after his marriage, he went to live on his plantation in the upper part of Dublin (afterwards Lower Dublin) Township, Philadelphia County, where he spent the rest of his life. Silas Crispin married (first) Hester Holme, who died April 17, 1696, daughter of Captain Thomas Holme, provincial councillor and surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, and who was the first to occupy that office. There is a tradition that their first child was born in the wigwam of an Indian chief on the plantation in the upper part of Dublin Township. The line of descent is through their son, Thomas. Silas Crispin married (second) Mary Stockton, daughter of Richard and Abigail Stockton, of West New Jersey, and they had six children. Silas Crispin died May 31, 1711.

(III) THOMAS CRISPIN, son of Silas and Hester (Holme) Crispin, was born June 22, 1694, on his father's plantation in Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, which he afterwards inherited and where he made his home for the rest of his life. He married Jane Ashton, daughter of Joseph Ashton, Esq., a justice of the Philadelphia County courts, and a landowner in Lower Dublin Township, where the Ashton family has ever since been one of prominence. They were the parents of five children, of whom was Silas (2), see further.

(IV) SILAS (2) CRISPIN, son of Thomas and Jane (Ashton) Crispin, inherited the land of his father in Lower Dublin Township and lived his whole life there. His will, dated October 14, 1794, named his son Silas as executor. Silas Crispin married Martha Miles. They were the parents of a son:

1. Silas (3), of whom further.

(V) SILAS (3) CRISPIN, son of Silas (2) and Martha (Miles) Crispin, was born in Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, May 11, 1767, died there August 13, 1806, of lockjaw, caused by running a nail into his foot. He married, in 1788, Esther Dougherty, born in 1767, died May 7, 1838. They were the parents of seven children, of whom was Benjamin.

(VI) HON. BENJAMIN CRISPIN, son of Silas and Esther (Dougherty) Crispin, was born in 1792 on his father's estate known as "Bellevue" above Holmesburg. He was commissioned a lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Militia in 1822. In the following year he was appointed a justice of the peace by the Governor of Pennsylvania and served in that office until 1837. He served as director of the Philadelphia public schools for his district. In 1837-38-39 he was a member of the General Assembly. In 1840 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 was made speaker of that body. When the whole of Philadelphia County was incorporated with the city, in 1854, he was elected as the first common councilman from the Twenty-third Ward. On leaving the council he was again elected to the school board. A public school in Holmesburg was named for him. He was a founder of

Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church at Holmesburg and for twenty years was one of its vestrymen, and for eight served as accounting warden. He was a delegate to four successive biennial sessions of the Diocesan Convention. He was one of the originators, and president of the board of trustees of the Holmesburg Athenaeum Association, and chairman of its building committee, which in 1850 built the Town Hall, called the Atheneum, in which until 1906 was housed the Thomas Holme Library. In 1837 he was elected a trustee of the Lower Dublin Academy, and in the following year was made president, which office he held until his death, twenty-six years later. He was the founder of the "Crispin Burial-Ground Community," and principally instrumental in obtaining a charter for the Crispin Cemetery Corporation, from the Legislature, while he was a State Senator, in 1840, thus perpetuating the title of the tract to the heirs of Thomas Holme, under the care of a board of trustees, of which he was president.

Benjamin Crispin married, October 17, 1816, Maria Foster, daughter of Amos and Eleanor (Thomas) Foster, of Collegeville (so named for the Lower Dublin Academy located there), near Holmesburg. The Fosters came from New England and the Thomas family from Wales. Benjamin and Maria (Foster) Crispin were the parents of seven children, of whom was Benjamin Franklin, see further.

(VII) BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRISPIN, SR., third son of Benjamin and Maria (Foster) Crispin, was born in Holmesburg, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1821, died at his home in West Philadelphia, July 19, 1898. Having completed his education, he joined the firm of Collins and Crispin, weighmasters, and later became the head of the firm, the style of which was changed to B. F. Crispin and Company, at the head of which he continued for the rest of his life. In 1873 he removed to Camden, New Jersey, and finally removed to West Philadelphia, where his death occurred. He was secretary of the Frankfort and Holmesburg Railroad Company; one of the founders of the Holmesburg Public Library, and had served it as president; a trustee of the Lower Dublin Academy, and later elected president of the board, in which office he continued until he died; a vestryman of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church; succeeded his father as president of the board of trustees of the Crispin Cemetery Corporation, in which position he was still serving at the time of his passing.

Benjamin Franklin Crispin married (first), June 24, 1845, Elizabeth R. Glenn, daughter of Robert and Sarah Glenn, of Holmesburg. She died March 31, 1873, and Mr. Crispin married (second) Catharine Roe. The line is through Benjamin Franklin, Jr., one of eight children, of the first marriage.

(VIII) BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRISPIN, JR., eldest son of Benjamin Franklin, Sr., and Elizabeth R. (Glenn) Crispin, was born in Holmesburg, Philadelphia, July 21, 1847, died at his home in Berwick, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1903. His education was received in the Lower Dublin Academy and in high schools of Philadelphia. From 1863 to 1872 he was engaged in business in Philadelphia, for a part of that period in connection with B. F. Crispin and Company of that city, the concern of which his father was the founder and head. In 1872, he removed to Berwick and was made superintendent of the Berwick Rolling Mill Company's plant. From time to time nearly all the leading enterprises of the town commanded his vested or

official interest. In 1876 he was elected teller of the First National Bank of Berwick, in 1879 a director, in 1891 vice-president, and in 1894 president. He was elected president and treasurer of the Berwick Electric Light Company, of which he was the founder. In 1894, he was elected president of the Mountain Grove Camp Meeting Association. In the same year he was elected chairman of the board of managers of the Berwick Store Company, Ltd., which office he filled until March 1, 1899. In 1898 he was elected vice-president of the LaGrange Light and Water Company, of LaGrange, Illinois. In 1876 he was elected a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Berwick, and in 1895 was made president of the board. In 1894 he was elected a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association. For ten years he was a member of the Board of Education of Berwick, and for several terms served as its president.

Benjamin Franklin Crispin, Jr., married, in 1874, Margaret Jackson, born November 19, 1853, daughter of Hon. Mordecai W. Jackson, one of the founders of the Jackson and Woodin Manufacturing Company, which later became the Berwick District of the American Car and Foundry Company. They were the parents of three children, of whom was Mordecai Jackson, see further.

(IX) MORDECAI J. (M. JACKSON) CRISPIN, eldest son of Benjamin Franklin, Jr., and Margaret (Jackson) Crispin, was born in Berwick, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1875. From the Berwick High School he passed to Princeton University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He early obtained a practical knowledge of finance through his connection with the staff of the First National Bank of Berwick, from 1896 until 1901, during which time he served as an employee of the Jackson and Woodin Manufacturing Company. On February 1, 1901, he was elected director, secretary and treasurer of the United States Metal and Manufacturing Company, New York, and removed to that city, and on January 31, 1907, he was made general manager of that concern. In September, 1903, he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Berwick; January 14, 1908, vice-president, and July 12, 1909, president, which office he has ever since filled with distinction and marked credit to the bank and himself as a financier and executive. Prosperity and stabilization of the commercial interests of Berwick and its area of influence are the fruit of Mr. Crispin's administration of this bank's affairs. On September 23, 1899, he was elected a trustee of the Crispin Cemetery Association, and in that connection, as in a number of other important associations, he helped the perseverance of a fine family tradition.

Mr. Crispin is deeply interested in charities and philanthropies in their approved form and direction, and he is a trustee of the Berwick Hospital. The eligibility of a most desirable birthright has been improved to the full by Mr. Crispin in his relation to patriotic organizations, and he is affiliated with the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution. As is to be expected of one of his standing and position, he is well connected socially, and holds membership in the following clubs: Bankers', Lambs', Lotos, University, Railroad, Princeton, Calumet, New York Athletic, the Sixty C, of New York; the Philadelphia Country; Racquet, and Princeton, of Philadelphia; the Pennsylvania Society; the Siwanoy Country, of Mount Vernon, New York; the Sleepy Hollow Country, of Scarsdale, New York; and the Nassau, of Princeton, New Jersey.

The people of Berwick quite properly appraise very highly the sincerely sustained interest held in their concerns by a native son. They are cognizant of the fact that a broader field and more important interest have withdrawn from their midst his presence for considerable intervals, but they appreciate to the full his frequent business and social visits, which serve to keep the old bonds unbroken. Mr. Crispin's family and personal record is so bound up with Berwick community life at many points, that its people rejoice in his achievements in the financial and industrial world. They hold that New York is the gainer by his increasingly important activities in the metropolitan area.

Mordecai Jackson Crispin married (first), June 7, 1900, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Berwick, Marie Brockway, born July 2, 1874, daughter of F. E. Brockway, a captain of artillery in the Civil War. The child of this union is Elizabeth Brockway (Crispin) Tripovich, born in New York City January 3, 1905. Mr. Crispin married (second) Erma Marchant.



## Melvin

The line of this old family, for many generations represented in Dorchester, Caroline, Talbot, and Queen Anne counties, Maryland, and in lower Delaware, traces back to Colonial and Revolutionary times, during which various of its members were prominent in helping to shape the destinies of this country.

According to an old family Bible, long in the possession of Mr. Melvin's paternal grandmother, Mrs. Almira Frances (Lucas) Melvin, the entries in which were published in Vol. VIII, No. 3, of the "Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," the great-great-grandparents of Frank Worthington Melvin, one of the outstanding representatives of the present generation of the Melvin family, were Isaac and Dorothy (Sherman) Melvin. One of their sons, Andrew Melvin, who died September 27, 1845, married Deborah Scott and became the great-grandfather of Frank Worthington Melvin. The latter's grandfather, Solomon Melvin, of Caroline County, Maryland, was born September 22, 1823, and died October 18, 1860. He married, February 2, 1848, Almira Frances Lucas, who was born February 22, 1825, a daughter of Thomas and Susan (Hardcastle) Lucas. Solomon and Almira Frances (Lucas) Melvin were the parents of six children:

1. Thomas Worthington Melvin, born January 6, 1849, died October 12, 1849.
2. Bascom Worthington Melvin, of whom further.
3. Solomon Francis Melvin, born October 19, 1853.
4. Edwin Hersey Melvin, born February 25, 1856.
5. Ella Alinda Bates Melvin, born May 6, 1858.
6. Willard Hinson Melvin, born October 18, 1860.

BASCOM WORTHINGTON MELVIN, second son and child of Solomon and Almira Frances (Lucas) Melvin, and father of Frank Worthington Melvin, was born in Kent County, Delaware, near Whiteleysburg, Maryland, August 25, 1850. He came to Philadelphia in 1874 and has been a resident of that city since then, being successfully engaged there as a real estate broker. Through the foregoing Susan (Hardcastle) Lucas, Mr. Bascom W. Melvin has inherited the Costin Park Farm in Queen Anne County, which has been continuously in his family since 1672, when patented from Lord Baltimore. He married Amanda Louisa Merritt, a daughter of Alexis Grasson and Susannah (Dale) Merritt, and a granddaughter of Isaac P. and Louisa Stevens (Bennett) Merritt, and of Peter and Catharine (Wheeler) Dale.

FRANK WORTHINGTON MELVIN, son of Bascom Worthington and Amanda Louisa (Merritt) Melvin, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1884. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and after graduating from Central High School, Philadelphia, in 1903, and from the Philadelphia School of Pedagogy, in 1907, graduated from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering. He then taught in the South Philadelphia High School for Boys, meanwhile taking up the study of law at the Temple University Law School, where he was president of

his class throughout the four years of his attendance. Having completed his law studies, he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar and since then has been established in the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, with offices in recent years in the West End Trust Building. Mr. Melvin has met with notable success as a lawyer and, carrying on a general practice, frequently appears in the various courts of Philadelphia, municipal, State and Federal. Since 1920 he has been assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia. He is a member of numerous legal organizations, including the Philadelphia Law Association, the Law Academy of Philadelphia, the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, the Lawyers' Club of Philadelphia, and the Constitutional Club of Philadelphia. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party and he has been prominently active in its affairs for a number of years. During the World War he served for more than two years in the United States Army, May 11, 1917, to May 24, 1919, spending more than twenty months overseas. He was a first lieutenant in Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's Battalion, Twenty-sixth Infantry, First Division, and later served with the Second Division and as Summary Court and Judge Advocate for the Third Divisional Area at Bar-le-Duc, Meuse, France. He now holds the rank of major in the Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, Seventy-ninth Division. He is also a member of the American Legion and has the honor of having been the first South Philadelphia chairman of that organization and the founder and first commander of Herbert Warriner Post, No. 70. He is also a member of the Philadelphia Army and Navy Club, of which he is a director and the legal counsel. Considering the prominence of his early ancestors during Colonial and Revolutionary times it is quite natural that Mr. Melvin should be especially interested in the early history of his native country, an interest which finds expression in his membership in a number of patriotic organizations. He is a life member of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Pennsylvania Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the New England Society of Pennsylvania, as well as a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey. He belongs also, besides to the various clubs already mentioned, to the Art Club of Philadelphia. His favorite form of recreation is tennis.

Mr. Melvin married, in Philadelphia, June 24, 1911, Bertha Priscilla Haines, born August 27, 1880, a daughter of Hamilton and Rebecca (Kaighn) Haines. Mr. and Mrs. Melvin are the parents of one daughter, Ruth Bartram Melvin, born in Philadelphia, May 4, 1921, and make their home at No. 2511 South Twenty-first Street, Girard Estate, Philadelphia.



---

---

# INDEX

---

---

# INDEX

- Adams, Edith, 245  
 Henry, 245, 317  
 Peletiah, 317  
 Thomas, Lieut., 317  
 Alburger, Christian, 13  
 Jacob T., Sr., 13  
 Alden, David, 433  
 John, 433  
 Mary, 434  
 Priscilla, 433  
 Ankeny, Christian, 155  
 Dewalt, 155  
 Margaret, 155  
 Mary J., 155, 158  
 Peter, Capt., 155, 158  
 Rosanna, 155, 157  
 Ankeny Square, 155  
 Archambault, Eliza, 212  
 Frank L., 212  
 Archer (Arian), Gertrude, 358  
 John, 358  
 Asche, Frederick B., 174  
 Grace R., 174  
 Avery, Abigail, 432, 433  
 Christopher, 432  
 James, Capt., 432  
 John, 432, 433  
 Ayres (Eyres), William, 165  
 Bache, Richard, 259  
 Sally, 259  
 Baird, Elizabeth B., 251  
 James, 251  
 O. (Oliver) Hopkinson, 249, 253  
 R. Loper, Jr., 253  
 Richard L. (R. Loper), 252  
 William M., 252  
 Bancroft, Ebenezer, Capt., 315  
 Ebenezer, Col., 315, 317  
 Elizabeth, 315, 316  
 Susannah, 315, 317  
 Thomas, Lieut., 315  
 Timothy, Lieut., 315, 316  
 Barlow, Edmund, 126  
 Thomas, 126, 127  
 Barnett, Abraham, 327  
 Mary, 327  
 William, 326  
 William (2), 326  
 Barrett, Abigail, 124  
 Elizabeth, 124, 128  
 Isaiah, 123  
 Samuel, 123  
 Stephen, 128  
 William, 122  
 Bartlett, Anna, 118, 125  
 John, Rev., 119, 122  
 Mary, 118, 124  
 Rebecca, 119, 122  
 Roger, 118, 125  
 Roger (2), 118  
 Samuel, 118, 124  
 Beal, John, 134  
 Mary, 134  
 Beall, Ninian, Col., 338  
 Ruth, 338  
 Beck, George, 329  
 George (2), 329  
 Harvey G., Dr., 330, 336  
 John, 329, 332  
 John F., 330  
 Katherine E., 331, 336  
 Luther C., 331  
 Mary, 329, 332  
 Belt, Esther, 338, 339  
 Joseph, Col., 338  
 Margery, 339  
 Beyea, Elizabeth J., 344  
 Ellen, 343  
 Henry, 343  
 Henry D., Dr., 342, 343  
 Henry D., Jr., 344  
 Jacques (2), 342  
 Jacques (James), 342  
 James, 343  
 James, Jr., 343  
 James S., 344  
 Peter, 342  
 Bickley (Biclet), Johannes, 158  
 Bigelow (Biglo-Biggalough), Clarence O., 225, 229  
 Elizabeth P., 229  
 Grace, 230  
 Joel, Col., 227, 228  
 John, 225  
 John (2), 226  
 Jotham, 227  
 Jotham (2), 228  
 Jerusha, 226, 227  
 Margaret C., 228  
 Persis, 227, 228  
 Samuel, 226  
 Sarah, 227, 228  
 William, 228  
 William M., 228  
 Billings, Joseph, 431  
 Joseph, Jr., 431, 432  
 Thankful, 431, 432  
 William, 431  
 William, Capt., 431  
 Bird, Sarah J., 230  
 Thomas H., 230  
 Blackburn, Thomas, 336  
 Blinn, Charles P., Jr., 113  
 Etta, 113  
 Marian, 113  
 Marjorie, 113  
 Blois (De Blois), George, 121  
 George (2), 120, 121  
 Louis, 120  
 Sarah, 120, 121  
 Boarman (Borman), Ann, 394  
 Anne, 393, 396  
 Benedict L., 393, 396  
 Richard B., 394  
 William, Maj., 393  
 Bond, Jonathan, 60  
 Bonnett, Daniel, 156  
 Jean (John), 157, 158  
 Jean J., 157  
 Louis, 156  
 Mary, 157, 158  
 Bonney, Henry M., 400  
 Mary, 400  
 Bonniwell, Alfred, 440  
 Bernard, 440  
 Elizabeth A., 436  
 Eugene C., Hon., 436  
 Eugene C., Jr., 439  
 Evander, 436  
 James, 436, 440  
 John G., 439  
 Madeline H., 439  
 Phebe B., 436, 440  
 Robert B., 439  
 Boon (Bonde), Anders (Andrew) S., 280  
 Mary, 280  
 Neils, 280  
 Borden, Benjamin, 50  
 Elizabeth, 51, 52  
 Joseph, 51  
 Joseph, Jr., 51, 52  
 Richard, 50  
 Borden Ancient Lineage, 48  
 Bourne, Abigail, 130  
 Bathsheba, 129, 130, 139, 141  
 Desire, 130, 137  
 Elisha, 129, 139  
 Job, 129, 140  
 Melatiah, Hon., 130, 137  
 Mercy, 130, 132  
 Patience, 129, 139  
 Richard, Rev., 129, 141  
 Ruhamah, 129, 140  
 Shearjashub, 129, 139  
 Sylvanus, Hon., 130, 132  
 Bradshaw, Lawrence, 213  
 Rachel, 213, 221  
 Raphe, 213, 221  
 Sarah, 213  
 Bremner, Jane, 240  
 Simon, 240  
 Brewer, John, 314  
 John (2), 314  
 John (3), 314  
 Joseph, 314  
 Susan, 314  
 Thomas S., 314  
 Brink (Huybertse), Benjamin, 248  
 Clarissa, 248

- Egbert, 247  
 Lambert, 247  
 Martha, 248  
 T. Worthy, 248  
 Briscoe (Brisko), Emeline W., 389  
   John, 388  
   John, Capt., 388  
   John, Dr., 387  
   Philip, Col., 388  
   Samuel, 389  
   Sarah, 389, 398  
   Walter H. S., 389  
   William D., 389, 398  
   William H., 389  
 Briscoe (Brisko) Ancient Lineage, 386  
 Brockway, F. E., Capt., 446  
 Brooke (Brooks), Ann, 393, 395  
   Anne, 395, 397  
   Baker, 395, 397  
   Baker, Jr., 396  
   Barbara, 328  
   Catherine, 396  
   Henry, 440, 441  
   Leonard, 393, 395  
   Phebe, 440, 441  
   Richard, 327, 394  
   Robert, 395  
   Robert, Gov., 327  
   Thomas, 327, 394  
   Thomas (2), 328  
   Thomas (3), 328  
 Browne (Brown), Eunice, 310, 312  
   Hope, 312  
   Hopestill, 311  
   Isaac, Capt., 312  
   Jabez, Hon., 311  
   John, 159  
   Josiah, 312  
   Josiah, Col., 311  
   Jotham, 312  
   Sally, 312  
   Stephen, 310, 312  
   Thomas, 310  
   Thomas (2), 311  
   William, 310  
 Buckley, Effingham L., 4  
   Hannah, 4  
 Burgess, Edward, Capt., 164, 165  
   Elizabeth, 163, 166  
   Sarah, 164, 165  
   Ursula, 164  
   William, Col., 162, 166  
 Burroughs, Caroline, 6  
   H. Nelson, 6  
 Burson, James, 99  
   Sarah, 99  
 Byers, Caroline, 6  
   J. Frederic, 6  
 Calvert, George, 396  
   Leonard, 396  
   Leonard, Gov., 397  
 Capes, Sally, 440  
   William, 440  
 Carden, Carrie B., 372  
   George A., Jr., 372  
   George A., Sr., 371  
   Moses W., 371  
   Rose, 372  
   Salena, 371  
   Washington, 371  
 Carpenter, Benjamin, 243  
   Benjamin (2), 243  
   Jesse, 244, 247  
   Joseph, 243  
   Ruth, 244, 247  
   Samuel, 9  
   Samuel, Jr., 9  
   William, 242  
   William (2), 243  
 Carroll, Charles, 303  
   John H., 303, 304  
   Mary G., 303, 304  
 Causey, Frederick, 184  
   John W., Hon., 186  
   Maria, 185  
   Peter F., 185  
   Peter T., 185  
   William F., Hon., 185  
 Chesebrough, Abigail, 433  
   Samuel, 433  
   William, 432, 434  
 Chew, Anne, 165, 166  
   John, 164  
   Samuel, 165, 166  
 Chipman, Hope, 136, 137  
   John, Elder, 129, 136, 137  
   Ruth, 129, 137  
   Thomas, 136  
 Claggett, Ann (Anne), 334, 337, 339  
   Henry, 334, 337  
   Luther S., Dr., 335  
   Oratio, 335  
   Sarah F. (Fannie), 336  
   Thomas (2), 334  
   Thomas (3), 334, 339  
   Thomas (4), 335  
   Thomas, Capt., 333  
 Claggett Ancient Lineage, 333  
 Claggett, Sophia, 401  
   Thomas J., Dr., 401  
   Thomas J., Rt. Rev., 401  
 Clark, Ann E., 193  
   James H., 193  
   James H. (2), 193  
   Margaret T., 193  
   William H., 193  
 Clayton, Catherine G., 313  
   John, 312  
   John, Sir, 312  
   Mary A., 313, 315  
   Philip, Capt., 313, 315  
   Philip, Maj., 313  
   Philip C., 313  
   Samuel, 313  
   Samuel (2), 313  
   Samuel (3), 313  
 Coffin, James, Hon., 91, 94  
   John, 92  
   Mary, 91, 94  
   Miriam, 92, 93  
   Peter, 89  
 Samuel, 92, 93  
 Tristram, 89  
 Coggeshall, Caleb, 75  
   Caleb (2), 76, 84  
   Deborah, 76, 88  
   Elizabeth, 76, 84  
   Giles H., 76, 78  
   Job, 76, 88  
   John, 74  
   John (2), 75  
   Joshua, 75  
   Mariam, 76  
   Marianna, 76, 78  
 Coggeshall Ancient Lineage, 73  
 Colby, Anthony, 114  
   Caleb, 116  
   Daniel, 115  
   Ebenezer, 115  
   Isaac, 116  
   John, 114  
   John (2), 114  
   John (3), 115  
   Phoebe, 117  
 Colegate (Colgate), Bridget, 53  
   Richard, 53  
   Richard, Jr., 53  
 Colegate (Colgate) Ancient Lineage, 52  
 Collins, Isaac, 105  
 Constable-Maxwell, Carrie, 372  
   Gerald, Maj., 372  
 Cook (Cooke), Peter, 175  
   Peter (2), 176, 183  
   Ruth, 177  
   Samuel, 177  
   Sarah, 177, 183  
 Cooper, Elizabeth, 58  
   Thomas, 58  
   Timothy, 58  
 Corliss, Caroline C., 360  
   George, 360  
   Samuel B., 360  
 Courts (Courte), Charity, 162  
   Elizabeth, 384, 392  
   John, 389  
   John (2), 390  
   John (3), 391  
   John, Col., 162  
   John, Dr., 391  
   William S., Maj., 384, 392  
 Cowles, Anna, 200  
   W. S., Capt., 200  
 Crispin, Anne, 213, 216  
   Benjamin, Hon., 443  
   Benjamin F., Jr., 444  
   Benjamin F., Sr., 444  
   Erma, 446  
   Margaret, 445  
   Marie, 446  
   Mary, 218, 220, 221  
   Mordecai J. (M. Jackson), 442, 445  
   Rebecca, 213, 216, 221  
   Ruth B., 448  
   Silas, 215, 217, 221, 443  
   Silas (2), 217, 221, 443

- Silas (3), 443  
 Thomas, 443  
 William, Capt., 213, 216, 221, 442  
 Crosby (Crosbie), Ann, 352, 354  
 Elizabeth, 352  
 John, 350  
 John (2), 351  
 John (3), 351, 354  
 Richard, 349  
 Cutler, Anna, 305, 309  
 Ebenezer, Capt., 304, 309  
 James, Capt., 304  
 John, 304  
 Dale (Dail), Elizabeth M., 30, 34  
 John, 29  
 John, Jr., Dr., 29, 53  
 Margaret, 30, 44  
 Mary, 29, 53  
 Richard C., Dr., 29, 44  
 Richard C., Jr., 30, 34  
 Davidson, Eliza N., 344  
 Richard, Dr., 344  
 Davis, Augustus, 149  
 Daniel, Hon., 288, 289  
 Mary E., 149, 160, 161  
 Mehitabel, 288, 289  
 Thomas, 160, 161  
 Day, Abraham, 263  
 Albert, 264  
 Elijah, 263  
 Elijah (2), 264, 267  
 John, 262  
 John (2), 262  
 Justin, 263  
 Rebecca E., 264, 267  
 Robert, 261  
 Sally de V., 265  
 Susan, 265  
 Dayton, Jonathan S., 193  
 Margaret, 193  
 Denison (Denyson), George, Capt., 432  
 John, 431  
 John (2), 432  
 Mary, 432  
 William, 431  
 William (2), 432  
 Derby, Ethel, 209  
 Richard, Dr., 209  
 Dexter, Bridget, 128  
 Richard, 128  
 Dilks (Dilkes), Clara L., 13, 14  
 Eleanora, 12, 19  
 Jacob, 11  
 James, 11  
 James, Jr., 11  
 Jane H., 12, 19  
 John H., 12, 19  
 John H. (2), 13  
 Jonathan, 12  
 Jonathan, Jr., 12, 19  
 Walter H., 13, 14  
 Walter H., Jr., 13  
 William A., 13  
 Dom, Margaret, 152, 153  
 Phillip, 152, 153  
 Donaldson, Andrew, Capt., 271, 280  
 Eleanor, 272, 280  
 Francis A. (3), 275  
 Francis A., Capt., 272, 276  
 Francis A., Jr., 274  
 John P., 272, 278  
 Mary H., 274, 276  
 Matilda, 272, 278  
 Mattie, 275  
 William, 271  
 William D., 276  
 William T., 272  
 Dormer, Christian, 158  
 Douglas, Benjamin, 326  
 Eleanor, 326, 327  
 Frances, 326  
 John, 326  
 John (2), 326  
 John (3), 326, 327  
 John (4), 326  
 Drury, Ann, 413  
 Charles, 413  
 Henry C., 413  
 Mary A., 413  
 Samuel, 413  
 Durfor, George, 13  
 M. Louisa, 13  
 William, 13  
 William A., 13  
 Eastlack (Estlack), Amos, 285  
 Elizabeth W., 286  
 Francis, 284  
 Francis (2), 285  
 John C., 286  
 Joseph, 285  
 Samuel, 285  
 Sarah D., 286  
 Eldredge, Hannah, 20  
 Ellis, Abigail, 48  
 Jonathan, 47  
 Joseph, 47  
 Mary, 48  
 Simeon, 47  
 Thomas, 47  
 Ely, Carrie M., 224  
 Ellsworth, 223  
 Maria L., 223  
 Richard, 222  
 Richard (3), 223  
 Richard (4), 223  
 Richard, Capt., 222  
 Van Horn, 222, 223  
 Van Horn, Jr., 224  
 William, 223  
 William, Judge, 222  
 Emmerich, Christian, 414  
 Elizabeth, 414  
 George W., 414  
 Evans, Hannah M., 403  
 Isaac, 403  
 Robert W., 403, 404  
 Ruth, 403  
 William P., 403  
 William W., 403  
 Eyre (LeHeyr-LeEyre), Beverley M., 192, 198  
 Edwin M., 192  
 Georgina, 192  
 Henry S. P., 191  
 Mary E., 192, 193  
 Mary L., 192, 198  
 Maynard C., 192, 193  
 William H., 192  
 Eyre (Le Heyr-Le Eyre) Ancient Lineage, 187  
 Eyster, Catharine, 172  
 George, 172  
 Thomas, 172  
 Fahs, Barbara, 332  
 Joseph, 332  
 Farwell, Henry, 316  
 Henry, Capt., 316  
 Joseph, Ens., 316  
 Susannah, 316  
 Fisher, John, 100  
 Mary, 100  
 Fitzgerald (Fitz-Gerald), Catharine, 43  
 Garrett, 43  
 Thomas, 43  
 Fitzgerald (Fitz Gerald) of Desmond Lineage, 44  
 Fitzgerald (Fitz Gerald) of Kildare Ancient Lineage, 38  
 Fleming, Esther, 66  
 Samuel, 66  
 Fletcher, Elizabeth, 317, 318  
 Joseph, 317, 318  
 Joseph, Capt., 317  
 Joshua, 317  
 Robert, 316  
 Sarah, 317  
 William, 317  
 Ford, Katherine A., 336  
 William, 336  
 Fortescue, Frank A., 212, 221  
 George H., 212, 221  
 Horace, 211, 212, 221  
 Joseph, 211, 218  
 Laura I., 212, 221  
 Maria C., 212, 221  
 Marjorie, 212, 221  
 Martha, 211, 221  
 Sarah, 211, 218  
 Thomas S., 211, 221  
 Walter S., 212, 221  
 Fownes, Henry G., Capt., 152  
 Henry G., Jr., 152  
 Jessie G., 151  
 Lawrence, 152  
 William C., 151  
 William C. (2), 152  
 Francis, Sarah, 43  
 Thomas, 43  
 Franklin, Abiah, 255  
 Benjamin, 254, 399  
 Clarence P., Dr., 399  
 Deborah, 259  
 Edith M., 400  
 James, 255  
 John F., 400  
 Josiah F., 255  
 Mary A. T., 399  
 Freeman, Ann, 323, 326  
 Bernard, 323, 325  
 Eleanor, 323, 326  
 Eleanor A., 323, 325

- Eleanor W., 324  
 Georgia, 324, 325  
 James, 323, 326  
 John D., 323  
 John D., Col., 323, 325  
 Nathaniel, 323, 326  
 Gaither (Gater-de Gater),  
   Agnes, 146, 161  
   Benjamin, 145, 164  
   Charles A., Capt., 149, 150  
   Earle, 150  
   Edwin H., 149  
   Elizabeth, 148, 158  
   Harrison (Harry) N., 150  
   Ida B., 151  
   James, 150  
   James B., 149  
   John, 144  
   John (2), 145, 167  
   John (3), 146, 161  
   John C., Maj., 149, 150  
   Lydia, 149, 154  
   Malinda C., 150, 153  
   Oswald H., Lieut., 149, 150  
   Paul H., 149  
   Ross F., 150  
   Ruth, 145  
   Samuel, 148, 154  
   Sarah C., 146, 164  
   Sarah R., 148, 159  
   Walter H., 151  
   Walter H., Jr., 151  
   William W., 150, 153  
   Wilson B., Lieut., 150  
   Zachariah, 147, 159  
   Zachariah, Jr., 148, 158  
 Gallison, Abigail, 111  
   Anastasia C., 113, 117  
   Betsey, 112  
   Eunice, 111, 131  
   Henry, 111  
   John, 108, 143  
   John, Col., 109, 131  
   Joseph, 108  
   Katherine, 112  
   Sarah L., 112, 119  
   William B., 112, 119  
   William H., 112, 117  
 Gardner, Mary, 93  
   Richard, 93  
   Richard (2), 93  
   Thomas, 92  
 Garfield, Edward, 226  
   Joseph, 226, 227  
   Sarah, 226, 227  
 Garrett, Abigail, 425  
   Edward, 425  
   Nathan, 425  
   Samuel, 425  
   Thomas, 425  
   William, 424  
 Garver (Garber-Garbe), Sam-  
   uel, 158  
 Gerhard (Gebhard), Casper,  
   153, 154  
   Catherine, 153, 154  
 Gildea, Florence, 152  
   Ray Y., 152  
 Gilpin, Hannah, 182  
   Joseph, 181  
 Gilpin Ancient Lineage, 177  
 Gorham, Desire, 20, 21, 132,  
   136, 288  
   James, 131, 288  
   John, Capt., 20, 21, 131, 136,  
   288  
   John, Col., 132, 133  
   Mary (Mercy), 132, 133  
   Ralph, 20, 131  
   Thomas, 136  
 Graham, Robert, 336  
 Griffin, Isabel, 372  
   William V., 372  
 Griffith, Joseph, 175, 177  
   Rebecca, 175, 177  
   William, 175  
   William (2), 175  
 Grubb, Dorothy G., 421  
   E. Burd (2), Brig.-Gen., 419  
   Edward B., 418  
   Edward B. (4), 421  
   Edward B., Jr., 420  
   Henry B., 418  
   John, 416  
   Peter, 417  
   Peter, Jr., Col., 417  
   Violet, 420  
 Grubb Ancient Lineage, 416  
 Haines, Hamilton, 448  
   Rebecca, 448  
 Hall, Jacob, 279  
   Joseph, 279, 280  
   Mary, 279  
   Rebecca, 279, 280  
 Hallett (Hallet), Andrew, 140  
   Andrew, Jr., 140  
   Mary, 140  
 Hampton, Andrew, Sir, 192  
   Margaret, Lady, 192  
 Hardesty, Francis, 167  
   Ruth, 167  
 Harrison, Mary, 64  
   Richard, 63  
   Richard (2), 63, 65  
   Samuel, 64  
   Sarah, 63, 65  
 Hart, Annie, 327  
   Thomas, 327  
 Hentz, Glenora, 154  
   John H., 153  
   John J., Sir, 153  
 Hill, Charles E., 299, 313  
   Eben C., Dr., 300  
   Ebenezer, Rev., 298, 316  
   Harriet, 299, 312  
   John P., Hon., Col., 301, 315  
   Joseph A., 299  
   Joseph B., 301  
   Joseph B., Rev., 299, 312  
   Kate W., 300, 313  
   Ralph, 296  
   Ralph, Jr., Capt., 297  
   Rebecca, 298, 316  
   Samuel, Capt., 297  
   Samuel, Jr., 297, 305  
   Sarah, 298, 305  
 Suzanne C., 304  
 Suzanne H., 303  
 William B., Dr., 299  
 Hill Ancient Lineage, 293  
 Hills, Mary, 68  
   Phillis, 68  
   William, 67  
 Hires, Heber B., 360  
   Jarvis, 360  
   Lillian, 359  
   Paul R., 360  
   Sarah, 360  
   William, 360  
   William G., 360  
 Hobson, Henry, 368  
   Jeremiah, 369  
   Joseph, 370  
   Rebecca, 370  
   Thomas, 368  
   William, 369  
   William (2), 369  
   William (3), 369  
 Hopkinson, Abbie W., 27, 30  
   Anne, 25, 51  
   Edith D., 28  
   Edward, 27, 30  
   Edward (3), 28  
   Edward, Jr., 27  
   Elisa, 27, 32  
   Eliza, 251  
   Emily, 26, 37  
   Francis (2), 29  
   Francis, Judge, 24, 51, 249  
   James, 29  
   John, 29  
   Joseph, Hon., 25, 37, 250  
   Mary, 23, 55  
   May T., 28  
   Oliver, 26, 32, 251  
   Richard D., Dr., 27  
   Thomas, 23, 249  
   Thomas, Jr., 23, 56  
 Hopkinson Ancient Lineage, 22  
 Hosier, Elizabeth, 84, 85  
   Giles, 84, 85  
 Hough, Hannah, 99  
   John, 99  
 Howard, Edmund, 327  
   John, 327, 328  
   Rebecca, 327, 328  
 Howell, Jacob, 9  
   John, 9  
   John L., 9  
   Joshua, Col., 9  
   Katharine, 9  
   Mary T., 9  
   Richard W., 9  
 Howland, Elizabeth, 21, 135,  
   139, 288  
   John, 21, 135, 139, 288  
 Hubbard, George, 64  
   Mary, 65  
 Hudson, William, Com., 193  
 Hughes, Constantine (Con-  
   stant), 19  
   Ellis, 19, 20  
   Humphrey, 19  
   Jesse, 19  
   Mary, 19

- Hugus (Hughes-Hugo), Elizabeth, 154, 156  
 Isaac, Hon., 154  
 Michael, 154, 156  
 Hulings, Garnet, Lieut.-Com., 372  
 Salena, 372  
 Hungerford, John, Capt., 266  
 Olive, 266  
 Robert, 266  
 Robert (2), 266  
 Thomas, 265  
 Thomas, Jr., 265  
 Hurd, Benjamin, 125, 126  
 Elizabeth, 125, 126  
 Jacob, 125  
 John, 124  
 Hyde Ancient Lineage, 60  
 Hyland (Heyland) Albert, 18  
 Henry, 18  
 John, 14  
 John (2), 15  
 John (3), 15  
 John, Capt., 16  
 John, Col., 16  
 Johnson, 18  
 Nicholas, 15  
 Nicholas (2), 16  
 Richard, 14  
 Stephen, 18  
 Stephen, Col., 17  
 Stephen, Lieut.-Col., 18  
 Thomas, 15  
 Thomas B., 18  
 Ijams (Iams), Elizabeth, 413  
 Plummer, 413  
 Ruth, 413  
 William, 413  
 Ingersoll, Elizabeth, 372  
 Ralph M., 372  
 Jackson, Hannah, 97  
 Isaac, 96  
 Isaac (2), 97  
 William, 97  
 Jacob, Nicholas, 134  
 Janney, Elizabeth, 70  
 Emmor K., 72, 76  
 Jacob, 71  
 Jacob (2), 71, 100  
 Mary E., 72, 80  
 Mary R., 72, 76  
 Pauline F., 73  
 Richard, 71, 99  
 Thomas, 70  
 Thomas (2), 70  
 Thomas (3), 71  
 Thomas (4), 72, 80  
 Walter C., 72  
 Walter C., Jr., 73  
 Janney Ancient Lineage, 69  
 Johnson (Johnston), Baldwin, 55  
 George, 55  
 Jane, 55  
 Johnson (Johnston) Ancient Lineage, 54  
 Joline, Andre (Andrew), 56  
 John (Jean), 56  
 Phoebe, 56  
 Keeler, Cordelia, 346  
 Isaac, 346  
 Keen (Kyn), Andrew, 277  
 Catharine, 277  
 Daniel, 277  
 Erick, 277  
 Hans, 276  
 James, 277  
 Joran, 276  
 Keighler, John C., 402  
 Mary P., 402  
 Kellam (Killam-Kallam-Kellam), Alice B., 430  
 Alice L., 429  
 Almira, 430  
 Amy, 429, 431, 434  
 Austin, 427  
 Charlotte W., 430  
 Henry, 427  
 John, 427  
 John (2), 428  
 Luther, 428, 431, 434  
 Luther H., 430  
 Nathan, 428  
 Ralph N., 427  
 Ralph N. (2), 430  
 Samuel, 428  
 Samuel H., 429  
 Samuel L., 429  
 Kimball, Louis M., 224  
 Margaret, 95  
 Richard, 95  
 Ursula, 95  
 Kimber, Emmor, 80, 97  
 Isaac, 79  
 Richard, 78  
 Richard (2), 79  
 Richard P., 79  
 Susanna, 80, 97  
 Knowles, Almira, 430  
 Laurence D., 430  
 Laird, Lydia, 379  
 Matthew J., 379  
 Landell, Eliza, 276, 277  
 George, 276  
 John, 276, 277  
 Mary, 276  
 Lee, George C., 209  
 Lewis, Anna, 287  
 Daniel D., Rev., 288, 289  
 Ebenezer, 287  
 Francis D., 7  
 George, 287  
 George, Maj., 288, 289  
 Mary, 288, 289  
 Mary H., 7  
 Lilburn, Annie E., 382, 386  
 Emeline, 382  
 John G. H., 382, 386  
 Robert, 382  
 Lloyd, Anna, 8, 9  
 Eleanor B., 6, 10  
 Esther B., 8  
 Isaac, 8  
 Isaac (2), 8  
 John, 8  
 Malcolm, 8  
 Morris, 10  
 Richard, 8  
 Robert, 8  
 Stacy B., 6, 8, 10  
 Stacy B., Jr., 10  
 Thomas, 9  
 Longworth, Alice L., 209  
 Nicholas, 209  
 Lord, Adeline, 365, 370  
 Jannett R., 365  
 Jere W. (J. Williams), Dr., 361, 365, 368  
 Jere W., Jr., 366  
 John, 363  
 John, Lieut., 364  
 John D., 365  
 Llewellyn W., Dr., 366  
 Nathan, 361  
 Nathan, Jr., 362  
 Sarah E., 366, 368  
 Tobias, 365  
 Tobias, Capt., 363  
 Tobias, Hon., 365, 370  
 Lothrop, Abigail, 287  
 Barnabas, Hon., 287  
 Experience, 288  
 John, Rev., 286  
 Susan, 287  
 Thomas, 288  
 Lowrey, Esther, 54, 67  
 Thomas, Col., 53, 67  
 Macabe, Helen L., 224  
 Thomas J., 224  
 Macdonald, Bruce W., 346  
 Ellen E., 346  
 James M., 346  
 Marjorie, 346  
 Maddox, James T. N., Dr., 401  
 Mary P., 401  
 Samuel, 401  
 Thomas J. C., 402  
 Magill, Jonathan P., 408  
 Mary, 408  
 William, 408  
 Magruder (Macgruether), Alexander, 336  
 Margaret, 337  
 Ninian, 337  
 Samuel, 337, 338  
 Samuel, Capt., 337  
 Sarah, 337, 338  
 Malcolm, Henry, Dr., 8  
 John, 8  
 Mears, Adelbert W., 414, 415  
 Bartholomew, 414  
 Christian E., Lieut., 415  
 Ellen C., 412, 414, 415  
 Susan V., 415  
 William H. P., 415  
 Mellen (Mellins), James, 127  
 128  
 Richard, 127  
 Melvin, Almira F., 447  
 Amanda L., 447  
 Andrew, 447  
 Bascom W., 447  
 Bertha P., 448  
 Frank W., Maj., 447  
 Isaac, 447  
 Ruth B., 448  
 Solomon, 447  
 Meredith, Julia, 344  
 Thomas J., 344

- Mifflin, George, 35  
   John (3), 35  
   John, Jr., 35  
   John, Sr., 34  
   Sarah, 37, 38  
   Thomas, Maj.-Gen., 36, 38  
 Millard, Denslow W., 379, 381  
   Joseph, Sr., 375  
   Julian, 379  
   Martha J., 379, 381  
   Mary G., 379  
   Mordecai, 376  
   Samuel, 377  
   Thomas, 375  
   Thomas (2), 375  
 Millard Ancient Lineage, 373  
 Mitchell, Ann, 85, 88  
   Elizabeth, 84, 86  
   James, 85, 88  
   Richard, 84, 86  
 /Moffett (Moffatt-Maffett-Maffet), Archibald, Jr., 282  
   Archibald, Sr., 281  
   Biddle R., 283, 286  
   Hannah R., 284  
   Isaac, 283  
   Louis B., 281, 283, 289  
   Louis B., Jr., 284, 289  
   Mary E., 283, 286  
   Mary L., 284, 289  
   Robert, 281  
 Morley, Joseph, 166  
 Morris, Agnes A., 106  
   Anne, 268  
   Annie M., 4  
   Anthony, 101  
   Anthony (2), 3, 101, 268  
   Anthony (3), 3, 102, 268  
   Anthony (4), 3, 103, 268  
   Barbara, 106  
   Caspar, 3, 268  
   Effingham B. (3), 7  
   Effingham B., Jr., 6  
   Effingham B., Sr., 4, 10  
   Elizabeth, 38, 105, 435  
   Elizabeth F., 73, 106, 107  
   Ellen D., 6, 10  
   Evan, 37  
   Frederick W., 73, 106, 107  
   Israel, 105, 435  
   Israel W., 3, 104, 268, 435  
   Israel W. (2), 3  
   James C., Dr., 269  
   Joseph W., 435  
   Julia P., 7  
   Lawrence J., 269  
   Mary, 435  
   Mary B., 435  
   Mary E., 269  
   Morris, 37  
   Morris, Jr., 38  
   Rebecca, 104  
   Samuel, Capt., 3, 103, 268  
   Samuel W., 106  
   Samuel W. (2), 106  
   Sydney S., 435  
   Theodore H., 435  
   William P., 435
- Morse, Asa, 234  
   Asa (2), 234, 244, 247  
   Blanche, 241  
   Daniel, 232  
   George P., 240  
   George W., 235, 248  
   Heman, 235  
   Huldah, 234, 244, 247  
   Malinda, 235  
   Mary, 236, 240, 248  
   Nathaniel, Dea., 233  
   Obediah, 234  
   Perley, 236  
   Ruth, 241  
   Samuel, 231, 232  
   Stanley, 241  
 Morse Ancient Lineage, 231  
 Morton (Mortonson), John, 347  
   John (2), 347  
   John S., 349, 352  
   Morton, 347  
   Morton, Jr., 347  
   Rebecca, 348, 357  
   Sketchley, Maj., 348, 357  
   Susanna, 349, 352
- Newbold, Rhoda F., 6  
   Trenchard E., 6  
 Newlin, Jane, 83, 84  
   Nathaniel, 82  
   Nathaniel (2), 83, 84  
   Nicholas, 80  
   Nicholas, Jr., 81  
 Nice (de Neuse), Anthony 278  
   George, 278, 279  
   Hannah, 278, 279  
   Hans, 277  
   Jacob, 278  
   Mary, 278  
 Null, Ellen, 153  
   Harrison, 153  
   Harrison (2), 153
- Oelbermann, Martha, 275  
   Rudolph, 275  
 Ogden, Jane, 59  
   John, 59  
 Ogden Ancient Lineage, 58  
 Orne, Agnes (Agnis), 143  
   Elizabeth, 143  
   Joshua, 143  
   Joshua, Jr., 143  
 Otis, John 133  
   John (2), 133, 134  
   Mary, 133, 134
- Palmer, Edward L., 410  
   John, 410  
   Susan C., 410  
 Parry, Hannah, 279  
   John, 279  
 Paul (Paull), Elizabeth, 107  
   Jacob, 107  
   Joseph, 107  
   Joseph (2), 107  
   Joseph (3), 107  
   William W., 107
- Payne, George, Maj., 399  
   Mary, 399  
 Peirce (Perce-Pierce), Caleb, 319  
   Caleb (2), 319  
   Caleb (3), 319  
   Caleb C., 321  
   Elizabeth, 353  
   Emma L., 321  
   George, 319  
   Henry, 352  
   Mary A., 319  
   Mary B., 319, 321  
   Robert, 353  
   Ruth A., 321  
   Thomas, 319  
   Thomas M., Dr., 319  
   Thomas M., Jr., 321  
 Penn, Giles, 213, 221  
   Joan, 213  
   Margaret, 213  
   William, 213  
   William, Admr., 213  
   William, Jr., 213  
 Perine, E. Glenn, 324  
   Eliza, 324  
 Peterson (Preterson), Benjamin, 359  
   Hannah, 359  
   Nicholas, 359  
 Pierpont, Elizabeth, 160  
   Henry, 160  
 Pintard, John, 344  
 Plummer, Elizabeth, 413  
   Thomas, 413  
 Pope, Bethseda, 367  
   Daniel F., 368  
   David S., 368  
   Eleazer, 367  
   Folger, 367  
   Hannah M., 368  
   Joseph, 367  
   Joseph (2), 367  
   Robert, 367  
   Stephen, 367  
 Potter, Ann, 264  
   Nathaniel, 264  
   Samuel J., 264  
 Potts, Isaac, 322  
   Thomas, 322  
   Thomas, Col., 322  
 Price, Mary, 261  
   Mordecai, 261  
   Thomas, 261  
   Thomas, Jr., 261  
 Proctor, Mary, 310  
   Nathaniel, 310  
   Peter, 309  
   Robert, 309  
   Robert (2), 310
- Quinn, Almira B., 289  
   Charles B., 289  
   Dorothy P., 289  
   Mary, 289  
   William, 289  
   William, Sr., 289  
   William H., 289

- Randall, James, 324  
 James G., 325  
 Mary S., 325, 327  
 William C., 325, 327  
 Reed (Reade), Benjamin, 341  
 Edwin W., 341  
 James, 340  
 Martha, 341  
 Warren, 341  
 Warren A., 340, 341  
 Warren A., Jr., 341  
 William, 340  
 William (2), 340  
 William (3), 341  
 Ridgway (Ridgeway), Mary, 214  
 Richard, Jr., 215  
 Riggs (Rigges), Francis, 159  
 John, 159, 160  
 Mary, 159, 160  
 Richard, 159  
 Robins (Robyns), Edward, 166  
 Robinson, Corinne, 200  
 Douglass, 200  
 Rodgers, Mary C., 261  
 Maurice F., 261  
 Rogers (Roger), Charity, 161, 162  
 Grace, 426  
 Joan, 161  
 John, 161, 162, 425  
 John, Capt., 161  
 Mary, 52  
 Ruth, 426  
 Samuel, 51  
 Sarah, 426  
 William, 425  
 Roosevelt (Van Roosevelt), Alice H., 209  
 Archibald, 209  
 Claes M., 199  
 Cornelius V. S., 199  
 Edith K., 209  
 Elliott, 200  
 Jacobus, 199  
 Jacobus (2), 199  
 James L., 199  
 Johannes, 199  
 Kermit, 209  
 Martha, 200  
 Nicholas, 199  
 Quentin, Lieut., 210  
 Theodore, 199  
 Theodore (2), Col., 199, 200  
 Theodore (3), Lieut.-Col., 209  
 Ruby, Elizabeth, 172  
 Michael, 172  
 Rutter, Rebecca, 279  
 Thomas, 279  
 Scattergood, Alfred G. (Garrett), 424  
 Ann, 422, 426  
 Anne T., 424  
 Joseph, 422  
 Joseph (2), 422, 426  
 Joseph (3), 422  
 Joseph H. (J. Henry), 422, 423  
 Mary C., 424  
 Sarah, 423, 425  
 Thomas, 422  
 Thomas (2), 422  
 Thomas (3), 422  
 Thomas (4), 423, 425  
 Screven, Louise P., 344  
 Richard B., Col., 344  
 Semmes, Alexius, 325  
 Ann, 325  
 Anthony, 325  
 Bennett B., Gen., 325  
 Eleanor, 325  
 Ignatius, 320  
 Marmaduke, 325  
 Severance (Severans), Abigail, 94, 96  
 John, 94, 96  
 Sharp, Joseph W., 435  
 Sidney S., 435  
 Shepherd, Joseph, 413  
 Priscilla, 413  
 Simpson, James, 12, 19  
 Lovisa, 12, 19  
 Sketchley, Mary (Mrs.), 358  
 Skiff, James, 139  
 Mary, 139  
 Mercy, 137, 139  
 Nathaniel, 137, 139  
 Smith, Aaron, 211, 218, 221  
 Mary, 211, 218, 221  
 Spangler, Andrew M., 292  
 Mary M., 292  
 Stacey (Stacy-Stacye-Stacey-Stasey), Henry, 141  
 Henry (2), 141  
 John, 141  
 Mary, 142  
 Tabitha, 142  
 William, 142  
 Starbuck, Deborah, 88, 92  
 Dinah, 88, 91  
 Edward, 86  
 Mary, 87, 91  
 Nathaniel, 87, 92  
 Nathaniel, Jr., 87, 91  
 Tristram, 88, 92  
 Stockton, Abigail, 214  
 Richard, 214  
 Stone, Ann, 398  
 David, 389, 398  
 Elizabeth, 389, 398  
 John, 398  
 Mary H., 389, 398  
 Michael J., Judge, 389, 398  
 Samuel, 398  
 Thomas, 398  
 William, 397  
 Stowell, David, 227  
 John, 228  
 John (2), 228  
 Samuel, 227  
 Sarah, 228  
 Streeter, John, 246  
 John (2), 246  
 Miriam, 246  
 Stephen, 245  
 Stephen (2), 245  
 Swaim (Swaine), Elizabeth, 31  
 Fanny, 31  
 William, 30  
 William (2), 31  
 Tatem, John, 399  
 Mary, 399  
 Taylor, Christopher, 354  
 Christopher (2), 355  
 Elijah, 260  
 Eliza (Lyda) P., 260, 265  
 H. Ross, 321  
 Harry S., 260, 265  
 Israel, 356  
 Jacob H., 260  
 John, 357  
 Ruth, 321  
 Samuel, 260  
 Sarah, 260, 261  
 Thomas, 260, 261, 357  
 Terrill, John, 193  
 Margaret, 193  
 Thomas, Catherine B., 384, 394  
 Eliza, 385, 392  
 James, 383  
 James, Gov., Dr., 385, 392  
 James R., 385, 389  
 Jeannette E., 385, 389  
 John, 383  
 Thomas, 383  
 William, Maj., 383  
 William, Jr., Maj., 384, 394  
 Thomas Ancient Lineage, 382  
 Tilley, John, 137, 288  
 Townsend, Elizabeth, 127  
 Samuel, 127  
 Toy, Andrew, 280  
 Mary, 280  
 Tripovich, Elizabeth B. (Mrs.), 446  
 Tripp, Elizabeth, 85  
 James, 85  
 John, 85  
 Lydia, 85  
 Mercy, 85  
 Tucker, Jannett W., 366  
 William A., 366  
 Underwood, Joseph, 318  
 Joseph (2), 318  
 Joseph (3), 318  
 Susannah, 318  
 Van Horn (Van Horne-Van Hoorn), Cornelius, 223  
 James, 223  
 Jan C., 223  
 John, 223  
 Maria, 223  
 Vale, Ann, 170  
 Annetta, 172  
 Edith, 170, 175  
 Elisha, 170, 175  
 Joseph G., 171  
 Maria E., 174, 184  
 Robert, 168  
 Ruby R., 172, 184  
 Sarah, 169  
 Sarah R., 172  
 William, 170

- Wade, Jonathan, Serg., 193  
 Phebe W., 193  
 Wagener, David, 380  
 Elizabeth E., 381  
 Melchior, 379  
 Melchior (2), 380  
 Melchior (3), 381  
 Washington, 381  
 Walter, Godwin, 77  
 John, 78  
 Rachel, 77, 83  
 Sarah, 78, 80  
 Thomas, 78, 80  
 William, 77, 83  
 Ward, George, 57  
 John, 57, 68  
 Nathaniel, 57, 68  
 Sarah, 57, 64, 68  
 Warfield, Edward, 159, 160  
 John, 145, 159  
 Rachel, 159, 160  
 Ruth, 145, 159  
 Warren, Eleanor, 341  
 Samuel, 341  
 Webb, Andrew S., 292  
 Benjamin, 290  
 Charles E., 292  
 Charles J., 290  
 Herbert K., 292  
 James L., 290  
 Mary K., 291  
 Weeks (Weekes-Wickes), Edwin C., 197  
 Emily, 197  
 Francis, 194  
 Henry, 195  
 Jacob, 195  
 James, 196  
 James (2), 197  
 Joseph, 194  
 Jotham, 196  
 Robert D., 196  
 Wells, Frances, 412  
 Richard, Dr., 412  
 Wethereld (Wetherall), John, 170  
 Wetherill (Weatherill-Wetherell), Anne, 220  
 Christopher, 218  
 Christopher (2), 219  
 Thomas, 219  
 Thomas (2), 220  
 Whillden, Hannah, 20, 21  
 Joseph, 20, 21  
 Joseph (2), 20  
 Mary, 20  
 Whittall, Benjamin, Lieut., 46  
 James, 46  
 James (2), 46  
 Job, 46  
 Lydia, 47  
 Samuel, 47, 48  
 Sarah, 47, 48  
 White, Anne E., 402  
 John C., Capt., 402  
 Whitney, John, Jr., 308  
 Jonathan, 308  
 Jonathan, Jr., 309  
 Sarah, 309  
 Whitney Ancient Lineage, 305  
 Williams, Benjamin, 406  
 Carroll R., 405, 409  
 Carroll R., Jr., 410  
 Cora M., 402  
 Edward, 407  
 Eleanor B., 410  
 Ferdinand, 402  
 Henry, Capt., 402  
 Jeremiah, 405  
 John, 183  
 John S., 408  
 John S. (2), 410  
 Joseph, 405  
 Maria E., 184, 186  
 Rachel P., 405, 408  
 Reynear, 183  
 Reynear (2), 183  
 Richard C., Dr., 402  
 Robert H., 184, 186  
 Samuel, 407  
 Thomas J. C. Hon., 401, 402  
 William C., 183  
 Wills, Adon G., 399  
 Eliza A., 399  
 Woodruff (Woodruffe-Woodrove), Aaron D., 34, 54  
 Abigail E., 34, 47  
 David, 33, 57  
 Elias, 33, 56  
 Elias de C. L., 34, 47  
 Eunice, 33, 57  
 Grace, 34, 54  
 John (2), 32  
 John (3), 33, 60  
 John (4), 33, 58  
 Mary, 34, 56, 60  
 Sarah, 33, 58  
 Woodruff (Woodruffe-Woodrove) Ancient Lineage, 32  
 Woodward, Jane, 83  
 Richard, 83  
 Worth, Joseph, 98  
 Richard, 98  
 William, 98  
 Wright, Ellen E., 345, 349  
 Gertrude, 346  
 William, 345, 349  
 William E., 345  
 William M., 345  
 Yates, George, 412  
 Mary, 412  
 Youngs, Elizabeth, 441  
 John, 441  
 Rebecca, 441  
 Samuel, 441













